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VOL. XXIX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING MAY 2, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

An Extraordinary

HIGH'S — The Busy Corner

Dress Goods, Silk and Wash Fabric Event

A Collection rare in style, exclusive in design and artistic beauty; bought before the advance in anticipation of new tariff prices, and to be sold now at a less price than the same can be bought at any American store..........

AT **$5.00**—A lot of Novelty Pattern Suits, worth $7.50 and $10.00.

AT **$7.50**—Imported Pattern Suits, the season's choicest weaves, and combination of colorings, worth $12.50 and $15.00.

AT **$12.50**—Imported Novelty Pattern Suits, exclusive patterns, late and new, worth $20.00 and $22.50 pattern.

AT **$15.00**—Small lot of the ultra fashionable imported Novelty Suits, brought into this country to be sold for as high as $35.00.

ABOUT HALF PRICE—1,000 or more Skirt Lengths of all style Colored Dress Goods, comprising some of the best weaves; lengths of 4 and 5 yards.

AT **59c** YARD—11 pieces 42-inch Etamine Suitings, in navy, tobacco brown, reseda, dahlia and light gray, very stylish, to be made over a colored lining, worth about double.

AT **75c** YARD—A lot of fancy Etamines, Grenadines, Canvas, Jacquard, Cheviot and Vigereux weaves, values in lot up as high as $1.50 yard.

AT **57c** YARD—19 pieces Colored Lepanto Suitings, all wool and very stylish for tailoring, worth 85c.

AT **98c** YARD—11 shadings in a lovely quality 46-inch Drap d'Ete, worth $1.50 yard.

AT **50c** YARD—45-inch Check Suitings, strictly all wool, several colors, real values, 75c yard.

AT **59c** YARD—9 pieces fancy silk and wool Canvas or over check Etamine Brocades, worth $1.00 yard.

AT **75c** YARD—A lot of silk and wool novelties in Checks, Stripes and Jacquards, worth $1.25 yard.

AT **29c** YARD—All wool Block Checks, very desirable for skirts, strictly worth 50c yard.

Black Goods.

AT HALF PRICE—Skirt and Dress Lengths, all styles, black woolen fabrics, a rare chance now.

AT **50c** YARD—19 pieces Black Brocaded Mohairs, worth and sold everywhere at 75c yard.

AT **75c** YARD—21 pieces Priestley's Black Brocaded Fancies, rare for skirts, worth $1.00 yard.

AT **29c** YARD—8 pieces all wool Black Storm Serge, worth 50c yard.

AT **39c** YARD—7 pieces 46-inch all wool Storm Serge, the 60c kind.

AT **29c** YARD—54-inch plain Mohair Brilliantines, 8 pieces of them to go Monday, worth 50c yard.

AT **59c** YARD—Black Etamine, 42 inches wide, usually 85c yard.

AT **75c** YARD—Black Bagnet Suiting, 48 inches wide, very popular weave, worth $1.25.

AT **50c** YARD—20 pieces celebrated D60 Black Henrietta, will be worth in short while 85c yard.

AT **57c** YARD—Black Cheviot Canvas Cloth, very desirable, worth 85c yard.

AT **85c** YARD—54-inch Black Canvas Suitings, the best for tailoring, worth $1.25 yard.

Silks. Silks. Silks.

AT **59c** YARD—40 pieces 24-inch Black Brocaded India Silks, 75c and 85c kind.

AT **25c** YARD—A lot of Striped Taffeta Silks, seconds, worth if regular 75c yard, to be sold "as are" at 25c yard.

AT **75c** YARD—29 pieces fancy stripe Taffeta Silks, very desirable and new combination of colorings, worth $1.25 yard.

AT **$1.00** YARD—We offer more than 100 styles of fine Taffeta, stripes, brocade and figured Silks, swellest of styles for waists and full suits, worth $1.50 and $2 yard.

AT **$1.00** YARD—20 pieces Black Brocade Gros Grain Silks, large designs, very stylish for skirts, worth $1.50 yard.

AT **47c** YARD—48 pieces Figured Foulard Silks, very new, choice designs, worth 75c yard.

AT **75c** YARD—43 pieces Figured Foulard, all the latest combination of shadings, worth $1.

AT **89c** YARD—Late styles in Liberty Satins, bright green, heliotrope, violet, cerise and cadet blue, worth $1.25.

AT **59c** YARD—Satin Stripe Figured Foulards, usually sold at 75c yard.

AT **98c** YARD—Snake Skin Velours, very stylish for skirts, a splendid value for even $1.50 yard.

Wash Fabrics.

AT **33c** YARD—200 pieces new style French Figured Organdies, exclusive designs.

AT **29c** YARD—40 pieces imported Scotch Lappets, importer's price on them was $32\frac{1}{2}$c yard.

AT **19c** YARD—60 pieces Polka Dot Lappets, the latest in wash goods styles.

AT **$12\frac{1}{2}$c** YARD—160 pieces new Lappets, Mimosa, Jaconets, etc., some of the prettiest styles imaginable, should bring 20c yard.

AT **10c** YARD—3,000 yards Crown Organdie Muslins, swell patterns in reds, cerise, green and new blue effects, worth 20c yd.

AT **$7\frac{1}{2}$c** YARD—4,000 yards Striped and Figured Dimities, worth 10c and $12\frac{1}{2}$c yard.

AT **$8\frac{1}{2}$c** YARD—3,000 yards Figured and Striped Tissues, worth $12\frac{1}{2}$c yard.

AT **10c** YARD—2,700 yards Sea Island Percales, new styles, usually $12\frac{1}{2}$c yard.

AT **$7\frac{1}{2}$c** YARD—2,000 yards 40-inch Figured Marabout Lawns, worth 10c yard.

AT **5c** YARD—4,000 yards Striped and Figured Dimities, worth $8\frac{1}{2}$c yard.

AT **10c** YARD—4,000 yards Cycle Tweeds, checks and stripes, worth 19c yard.

AT **$8\frac{1}{2}$c** YARD—80 pieces Sea Island Zephyr Ginghams, usually sold at $12\frac{1}{2}$c yard.

AT **$2\frac{1}{2}$c** YARD—A lot of mill remnants Figured Lawns, worth $7\frac{1}{2}$c and 10c yard.

AT **$8\frac{1}{2}$c** YARD—2,700 yards Court Royal Piques, in new effects, worth $12\frac{1}{2}$c yard.

AT **5c** YARD—4,000 yards Lace Stripe Figured Organdies, worth 10c yard.

Carpets and Draperies.

There's not an agent or a mill anywhere but are advancing the prices on CarCets. The new tariff, which goes into effect July 1st, will force prices upward among all the retailers. We own one stock at old prices and will continue to sell at old prices until we are compelled to change. Just now many lines of Carpets in our stock can be bought at 25 per cent under value.

Awnings.

We make estimates on all style awnings for dwellings or stores. Our prices are the lowest.

HIGH'S THE BUSY CORNER HIGH'S

THE BASEMENT--THE BARGAIN CENTER OF THE CITY.

GOLD PLATED GLASS.

Another large shipment of that American Glass, plated with 18 karat gold—the very latest novelty—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Sherbet Cups, Bon-Bons, Vases, etc., every piece worth 25c, special this week at .... **10c Each**

GLASS FRUIT BOWLS.

100 large footed Glass Fruit Bowls, worth regularly 25c, special Monday at .... **10c Each**

WHITE CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS.

50 dozen real China Cups and Saucers, the kind that have been sold as high as $2.00 dozen, Monday six Cups and six Saucers for... **50c**

GARDEN SETS.

200 Boys' Garden Sets, consisting of Hoe, Spade and Rake, worth 25c, the complete set for **10c**

FAN SCREENS.

Choice of 25 decorations, ornamental as well as useful, only **10c Each**

STEEL ENAMELED WARE.

Third week of this great sale. A large shipment came Friday. As long as this sale lasts you can buy any piece at just a little less than the cost of common tin. Every piece guaranteed the best quality. "No Seconds." 5 bargain tables.......... **49c, 39c, 29c, 19c, 9c**

CURTAIN STRETCHERS.

Every housekeeper should have these, a new kind, at...... **$2.00 Set**

THE "WONDER" ICE CREAM FREEZER.

Will freeze cream in less than half the time of any Freezer. The "Wonder" is a new up to date Freezer with improvements never before discovered or used. It is a sure enough double motion Freezer, with the addition of a double scraper, which constantly scrapes the frozen cream from the inside of the can and throws it to the center, thus thoroughly mixing the frozen cream with the unfrozen contents of the can and hastening the process of freezing the whole, 2 qt size at **$1.50**

QUAKER CRIMPED CRUST BREAD PANS.

Regular price 40c, only a few left, reduced now to.......... **25c Each**

SOLID SILVER.

About 100 pieces of Sterling Silver, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, etc., left, about.......... **Half Price**

TOILET SETS. Remember that when you get a set here you can always replace any piece of it. Over 75 different kinds to choose from. From $25 down to $1.98.

Special attention is called to a 9-piece Toilet Set, shape and decoration new and different from any ever shown before, worth $3.00, at $1.98 set.

DINNER SETS. Prices will surely advance 20 per cent in a short time. Our stock is large and we will reduce prices, for room must be made for large import orders that are now on the way.

100-piece English Decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets, worth $9.50, Monday at $5.98.

Vienna China Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, Soup Tureen included, worth $17.50, $12.25 set.

ART ROOMS. Have you seen our new mirrored Art Rooms? They are unequaled by any in the South. They are decorated with rich Cut Glass, Art Pottery, rare Ceramic and Bric-a-Brac. Prices are all very moderate.

FISH GLOBES. A two-gallon footed Fish Globe, with a large Goldfish, special Monday at $1.50.

FORREST HIGH — FORREST HIGH

BASS DRY GOODS CO'S

Great Slaughter Sale

AT

37 Whitehall Street.

Black Wool Dress Goods.

$1.00 All-wool Novelty Grenadine; special for Monday..........	39c
20 pieces 35c Diagonal Serge, 40 inches wide; on Monday..........	17c
1 lot 48-inch Diagonal Soliel, 69c quality; Monday only..........	39c
10 pieces Fancy Mohair Glace and Jacquard Sicilian, 50c quality; Monday..........	29c
39c All-wool French Imperial, 40 inches wide; cut price..........	25c
10 pieces All-wool Novelty Jacquards, 85c quality; for Monday..........	49c
25 pcs. Imported Novelty Suitings, in canvas and etamine effects; worth $1 to $1.25, for...	59c
1 lot very choice Novelties in short lengths, 3 to 8 yards; worth $2.00 yard, for..........	98c
$1.25 Silk Finished Henrietta, 46 inches wide, extra fine quality..........	59c

Colored Wool Dress Goods.

10 pieces fancy Mohair Glace, regular 69c line; on Monday..........	19c
25 pieces 48-inch All-wool Pekin Stripes and Novelties, 89c quality; for Monday..........	29c
10 pieces 48-inch All-wool Shepherd Checks and Pekin Novelties; worth $1 yard, for......	39c
1 lot Silk-and-Wool Shepherd Checks, in new colorings; special for Monday..........	49c
10 pieces 54-inch Imported Canvas Grenadines, $1.25 quality; Monday only..........	69c
10 pieces Lizardine Novelty Jacquards, $1.00 quality; Monday only..........	49c
1 lot All-wool Novelty Beige, 75c quality; special cut price..........	39c
1 lot 50-inch Imported Drap d'Ete, handsome quality; for Monday..........	75c
25 pieces Hamilton Cashmere, all new colors, only..........	7c

Bargains in Black Silks.

Twenty pieces Black All-silk Chiffon, 69c quality..........	29c
Ten pieces Black China Silks, 39c values; selling price..........	19c
$1.25 handsome Brocaded All-silk Taffetas, heavy weight..........	69c
$1.25 All-silk Satin Duchesse and Taffeta Silks; special..........	69c
$2.00 best quality Brocaded Satins and Gros de Londres..........	98c
Five pieces 32-inch Plain Black Japanese Silk; 75c quality, for..........	39c
$1.25 All-silk Grenadines, plain and brocaded, heavy twisted thread..........	69c

Specials in Colored Silks.

38 pieces Fancy Japanese Twilled and Figured China Silks..........	19c
17 pieces Fancy Stripes and Brocaded Silks, satin effects..........	25c
43 pieces Fancy Foulards, beautiful designs; cheap at 75c, now..........	39c
10 pieces Changeable Silks, in all the latest shades, very special..........	49c
23 pieces Embroidered All-silk Chiffon, $1.25 value, very desirable..........	39c
13 pieces fine Figured Changeable Taffetas, pretty styles..........	59c
31 pcs. Evening Shades Satin, white, cream, blue, pink, lilac and canary..........	39c

To Merchants Only.

If you need anything in the Dry Goods line visit our Wholesale House, 34 S. PRYOR STREET, and we will save you an average of 25 per cent. Ask to see that Special $8\frac{1}{2}$c White Lawn for $3\frac{3}{4}$c; those $5\frac{1}{2}$c Dress Lawns for $2\frac{7}{8}$c, and a thousand other bargains you can use and make big money on. ∴ ∴

Special Values.

Scriven's Elastic Seam Drawers, $1.00 value, for...	59c
Men's fast black and seamless Socks, pair..........	5c
50c Men's Balbriggan Undershirts, 50c quality..........	25c
Ladies' all Leather Belts, covered buckles..........	10c
Ladies' very fine all Leather Belts for..........	25c
20,000 ounces Zephyr, every shade made, ounce..........	2c
100 yards good quality Spool Sewing Silks..........	1c

Special Bargains.

Best Kid Cambric made, black and all colors..........	$2\frac{7}{8}$c
Gilbert's best Silesias and Percalines at..........	$8\frac{3}{4}$c
Best quality Moried Rustle Taffeta linings..........	$4\frac{3}{4}$c
Best quality all Linen Canvas..........	15c
Extra quality Collar Canvas..........	19c
Velveteen Bindings, in colors only..........	5c
Best quality Bunch Bones, special..........	4c

Special Values.

30 pieces 40-inch Lace Scrims, special price..........	$2\frac{7}{8}$c
40 pieces extra heavy, all linen Toweling Crash..........	$7\frac{1}{2}$c
40 pieces Turkey oil red Table Damask..........	19c
18 pieces 66-inch German, all linen, Cream Damask...	39c
72-inch German Satin Damask, $1.25 quality, cut price	69c
72-inch German, all linen, Cream Damask, 75c value..	49c
$1.50 Marseilles Counterpanes, extra large size......	75c

Read These Special Prices for This Week.

Fruit of the Loom, or Lonsdale Bleachings..........	$5\frac{7}{8}$c
15c Figured Lawns, all new styles..........	$2\frac{7}{8}$c
Best quality 36-inch French Percales..........	$8\frac{1}{2}$c
100 pieces French Organdies, new styles..........	13c
Ladies' and Misses' seamless fast black Hose..........	5c
Good quality yard wide Sheeting or Bleaching..........	$3\frac{7}{8}$c
50 dozen Ladies' ribbed Vests, all sizes..........	2c
100 dozen Ladies' Bleached Vests, 25c grade..........	9c

Store open at 8 o'clock. We guarantee to save you money on every purchase you make. Don't fail to see our Wash Dress Goods and Silk Departments. They will interest you.

BASS DRY GOODS CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods, 34 SOUTH PRYOR ST. | Retail Dry Goods, 37 WHITEHALL ST.

HINGS. ...ng in Spring ...mmer Attire ...h Dressers ...s & Children ...ROS.
...TITUTE ...m, Morphine, Cocaine ...he United States Government. ...591 WHITEHALL ST.
MACHINERY
...port of the South." ...ptember 1st.
...EY, Manager.
...KING CO.
...E BICYCLE. ...EW EQUALS. ...ST.
...BROU ...ELIEU
...LEDGERS ...Company ...ANTA, GA.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Conducted by J. A. MORRIS.

Tectorium.

The Washington Times tells us: "The first successful substitute for glass is tectorium, a gelatinous composition. It has not yet appeared in this country, but it is being introduced in Europe.

"This gelatinous substance is given rigidity by being spread on a galvanized iron web, which holds the sheet in any desired shape, but does not obstruct the passage of light. It is transparent and can be stained in such a manner as to exactly imitate stained glass.

"It cannot be broken, nor softened by the rays of the sun, but is flexible and easily bent into any desired shape. When unstained it at first is yellow, but on exposure to the sun it turns white, at the same time becoming harder and more durable.

"Like glass, it is well adapted for roofs. Unless it can be made transparent it can never hope to entirely supersede glass; but its cheapness and superiority to glass in other directions are securing for it extensive sales for factory windows, skylights for hothouses, roofing and like purposes."

Blow Out the Gas!

A safety gas burner is made of a metal having great expansive and contractive properties. The gas is turned on in the regular way and a small screw is turned, which admits a small flow of gas through the burner. The gas is lighted, and the heat expands the metal and automatically opens a valve permitting a full flow of gas. The gas can be turned off in the ordinary way, but if the gas is blown out the metal contracts, closing the valve, and all the gas that escapes is the very small quantity admitted by the screw valve.

Passion and Prosperity.

It is peculiar anomaly that the individual is prone when the masses are most prosperous to antagonize in his individual way that very condition of things that brings about the common good. All my readers can easily recall the time only a few months back when our idle workmen were ready and anxious to secure work at almost any price and on any terms; yet now we find them clamoring for less work and shorter hours. Now, when the prosperity of the country is beginning to awaken. Now, when building enterprises are actually materializing and progressing, we find these same workmen striking, and striking for what? Shorter hours, less work, causing hundreds of men to be out of employment, with building and every kindred interest retarded. The motive for this is difficult to reconcile with plain, pratical, common sense. Why these men, so dependent on common prosperity for their sustenance, can thus put a brake on their work and their wages can only be explained by passion—passion against prosperity.

Again, we have in states, counties and cities a senseless antagonism to corporations. It would look in this age of common schools and universal intelligence that we could see with our own eyes and could reason from effect back to cause. What have corporations done to deserve such senseless antagonism? Stop and think! Coporations have sheapened and bettered every commodity that enters into our daily life—the bread we eat as well as the clothes wo wear. Take the railway corporations. Can anyone point to a single instance where the railroad has not promoted prosperity? Can anyone name a city, town or village where the steel rails have entered that has not been benefited, and greatly benefited, by their coming? But the demagogue cries: "They are soulless; they are sapping your vitality; they are riding roughshod over your rights; they are controlling your legislation;" in fact, one would suppose from the loud-mouthed vaporings of these place seeking politicians that the railroad is the compendium of about all the dangers to civilization. These politicians are pitting passion against prosperity. Stop and think! You know if you know anything that the railroad is an ally and not enemy to the common welfare. The railroad is more dependent on prosperity than you or I. That their service constantly improves: that their charges are not extortionate is practically proved by an average dividend of less than 4 per cent Stop and think! Don't ever become so unreasonable as to allow your passion to prevail against your prosperity.

The Sand Blast in a New Role.

The sand blast has many useful applications and has been adapted to a number of ingenious operations. It has recently been successfully used at the federal navy yard, of Brooklyn, in cleaning the bottom of the United States cruiser Atlanta. By means of compressed air sand was forced against the bottom of the vessel, cleansing and polishing the iron and steel as bright as silver. Owing to the ease, rapidity and thoroughness of operation, and new sand-blast process promises to supersede the laborious and slow old system.

The Electric Lucifer.

From The Industrial Journal.

The electric match is the next important invention promised. Before very long the phosphorus-tipped wooden splints now in use will be replaced by a handy little tool that may be carried in the pocket or hung up conveniently for striking a light when wanted. Twentieth century people doubtless will speak of the "hell sticks" of the present day as primitive and absurd, just as we are disposed to look with scorn upon the flint and steel of our forefathers. Already there is on the market a gaslighter which affords more than a suggestion of the electric match of the future, a twist of the handle generating sufficient electricity to accomplish the purpose.

Measuring Brick Work.

To ascertain the number of bricks in a wall, obtain the number of superficial feet and multiply this by 7, for a four-inch wall; by 14 for a nine-inch wall; by 21 for a thirteen-inch wall, and by 28 for a seventeen-inch wall. If the wall is thicker than seventeen inches, add seven bricks to every additional four inches.

Fifteen hundred bricks laid in the inside and outside walls is considered a good day's work for a bricklayer and his helper, and to lay this number of brick will require about three-fourths of a barrel of lime and eight or nine bushels of sand to make the mortar.

How an Empress Reduced Her Weight.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

Extreme plumpness would be avoided if the rocking chair were given up. If women were less lazy they would not grow so stout. No woman can reduce her flesh who lacks courage. The woman who is inclined to be stout can gain a pound quicker in a day than the slender woman can in a year. It is said that when the beautiful empress of Austria discovered that her waist was growing larger and that her beautifully modeled chin was losing its curve, she, the finest horsewoman in the world, gave up riding and took long walks every day and in all sorts of weather. To grow thin you must exercise. Walk if you can, but better still, work; keep mind and body busy. Above all, renounce everything that comes from the confectioner. Eat moderately of underdone meat, green vegetables, salads and those fruits that are slightly acid. Drink but little, bathe regularly, taking tepid baths. Constant work will do more to reduce one's flesh than anything else.

Gold Mining in River Bed.

An interesting feature of the gold-mining activity which is taking place in Georgia is furnished in the operations of the T. M. Birch Mining Company, which is making a handsome profit by suicing the deposits in the Chestatee river, in Lumpkin county. A correspondent of The Manufacturers' Record writes as follows: "They have secured a fourteen-mile lease, and are operating a dredging boat of the Marion steam shovel pattern, and at the rate they are now going will work about a mile a year. The dredging boat is fitted with a regular placer sluice six feet wide and ninety feet long. The machine's capacity is a yard to the dipper, and it raises a dipped a minute. The bed is worked to an average depth of nine feet, the deepest workings being fourteen feet, which practically exhausts the deposits. The expenses of all kind figure about $20 a day, and the returns are from $40 to $75 a day. H. B. Ammens, a western miner, is superintendent of the work, and the owners are also western men."

Electric Scrubber.

W. H. Forbes, of the Sprague Elevator Company, with some assistance from Superintendent H. W. Jansen, of the Majestic building, Detroit, Mich., has invented an apparatus for cleaning tile floors which is destined to revolutionize that branch of janitorial industry. It consists of a one-half horse-power electric motor on wheels geared to a revolving scrubbing brush and driven by an ordinary electric light current, the brush making about 300 revolutions a minute. Above the brush is a receptacle for soap and water, which is fed through a tube as required. The machine is pushed about by a handle, like a lawn mower, and does remarkable execution.

About Paper.

It is a strange fact that while paper is being used for dozens of purposes formerly monopolized by wood, or even a harder material, such as car wheels, boxes, barrels, tubs, pails, etc., wood is rapidly driving other ingredients to the wall in the manufacture of nearly all the cheaper grades of paper.

Paper floors are manufactured at Einsiedein, Germany. In the form of a pasty mass the paper is spread upon the surface to be covered and submitted to pressure. It behaves like plaster of paris, and is said to be noiseless under the foot, and particularly effective in preserving a uniform temperature. Having no joints, it presents a perfectly smooth surface.

New York City a Century Ago.

The manners and customs of the city a centuary ago were still very primitive, says F. M. Hopkins in an article quoted in Current Literature. The Dutch language was generally used and signs over the stores, with few exceptions, bore Dutch names. The lower part of Pearl street was the fashionable part of the town, although Barclay, Robinson and William streets were beginning to dispute its claims. Each citizen swept the street in front of his own house twice a week; and the bell man came around daily for garbage. The streets were lighted by whale oil; coal was almost unknown, hickory wood being used chiefly for fuel. The milkmen traversed the street early in the morning, bearing a yoke on their shoulders, from which the cans were suspended; shouting: "Milk, ho!" in token of their coming; and water from the celebrated tea water pump on the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, was carried about in a cart, and retailed at a penny a gallon. The streets were swept by small negro boys, who went their rounds at daybreak, crying: "Sweep, ho! from the bottom to the top, without a ladder or a rope, sweep, ho!" with numerous variations.

A Long-Needed Railroad Bridge.

Travelers who have had occasion to go west from New Orleans have a disagreeable recollection of the slow and stuffy transfer over the Mississippi river. A recent dispatch from San Francisco states: "The Southern Pacific company is making arrangements to build a bridge to cost $5,000,000 across the Mississippi river at New Orleans. 'We have had this expensive undertaking in mind for some time,' said Vice President Fred Croker. 'A bridge company will be incorporated to build and operate it and the Illinois Central, Texas and Pacific and Louisville and Nashville roads will become members of that company in partnership with the Southern Pacific. The plan will do away with the transfer of freight and passengers across the Mississippi.' "

Defies the Investigators.

T. C. Davis, representative from Wilson county, in the Kansas legislature, refused to testify when the legislative bribery investigation was resumed after several weeks' recess. He was ordered committed and a test will be made immediately on a writ of habeas corpus before the supreme court. Davis said he was ready to testify when it was shown that the committee meant business, had powers and was not merely an organization to chronicle gossip.

Love in the Scale.

"How much does the baby weigh" is only another way of asking, "Is he healthy and strong?" When a baby is welcomed into the world with loving care and forethought, his chances of health and strength are increased a hundred-fold.

A prospective mother cannot begin too early to look after her own health and physical condition. This is sure to be reflected in the baby. Any weakness or nervous depression, or lack of vigor on the mother's part should be overcome early during the expectant time by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which promotes the perfect health and strength of the organism specially concerned in motherhood.

It makes the coming of baby absolutely safe and comparatively free from pain; renders the mother strong and cheerful, and transmits healthy constitutional vigor to the child.

No other medicine in the world has been such an unqualified blessing to mothers and their children. It is the one positive specific for all weak and diseased conditions of the feminine organism. It is the only medicine of its kind devised for this one purpose by a trained and educated specialist in this particular field.

Mrs. F. B. Cannings, of No. 4320 Humphrey St., St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I am now a happy mother of a fine, healthy baby girl. Feel that your 'Favorite Prescription' and little 'Pellets' have done me more good than anything I have ever taken. Three months previous to my confinement I began using your medicine. I took three bottles of the 'Prescription.' Consequences were I was only in labor forty-five minutes. With my first baby I suffered 18 hours, then had to lose him. He was very delicate and only lived 12 hours. For two years I suffered untold agony, and had two miscarriages. The 'Favorite Prescription' saved both my child and myself. My baby is not yet three weeks old and I do not think I ever felt better in my life."

POLITICS IN ATLANTA THIRTY YEARS AGO

Just thirty years ago Atlanta entered the most exciting political period in her history.

In February, 1867, congress took up the reconstruction measures and our people prepared themselves for the worst.

At that time it was generally believed that the southern whites would be disfranchised for life, and that the property of the leading ex-confederates would be confiscated.

Many Atlantians joined the Union League in the hope of saving their property. Others advised the quiet acceptance of the situation, and others still were defiant and aggressive.

While our political affairs were in this unsettled condition ex-Governor Brown went north to study public sentiment and find out what the republican leaders proposed to do. He was accompanied by Judge Dawson A. Walker.

These gentlemen went to Washington in February. Governor Brown probed the subject to the bottom. He conversed with prominent men on both sides.

He talked with President Johnson, and with his opponents. The impeachment crusade against the president had just started. He had fired an ineffectual veto against the Sherman bill and it had passed over his head.

The new congress, a few days later, passed the supplemental reconstruction act providing for the registration of loyal voters, the calling of a constitutional convention by a vote of the people, and the ratification of the constitution by a popular vote under military supervision.

The president vetoed the bill, but it was passed over his spirited protest.

The people of Atlanta were not slow to act.

On the 4th of March a public meeting was held at the city hall to give the citizens an opportunity of expressing their opinion in regard to the best line of policy under the circumstances.

The call for this meeting was signed by the following gentlemen: Ira R. Foster, Joseph Winship, E. Hulbert, Lemuel Dean, J. H. Flynn, Alfred Austell, George Hillyer, H. Sells, D. F. Hammond, P. L. Mynatt, Richard Peters, E. E. Rawson, S. P. Richards, P. P. Pease, R. P. Zimmerman, Clark Howell, E. P. Howell, W. F. Meador, J. W. Simmons, F. M. Richardson, J. R. Wallace, H. C. Barrow, W. A. Fuller, W. M. Butts J. D. Pope, W. C. Moore, R. M. Farrar, C. A. Pitts, J. J. Morrison, John Silvey, T. W. J. Hill, J. A. Hayden, Henry P. Farrow, T. G. Healy, J. W. Loyd, J. Lemmons, E. F. Hoge, H. Muhlenbrink, L. S. Salmons, J. B. Campbell, J. E. Gullatt, A. A. Gaulding, J. A. Doane, A. K. Seago, Vines Fish, H. C. Hornady, J. C. Hendrix and C. C. Greene.

The newspapers advised great caution and the speakers who proposed to address the meeting were urged to be very moderate and conservative in their utterances.

The citizens were reminded that the Sherman bill had become a law, and while it remained in force it would have to be obeyed. It was also suggested that the harsh terms imposed were due to the impudent talk of many southern leaders.

When the meeting was held the city hall was packed.

Richard Peters was made chairman and William L. Scruggs secretary.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of H. P. Farrow, V. A. Gaskill, E. E. Rawson, J. O. Harris, L. G. Mitchell, C. P. Cassin, E. Hulbert, T. W. J. Hill and J. J. Morrison.

While the committee was out preparing business for the consideration of the meeting several speeches were made.

Hon. James L. Dunning, an old citizen and a strong union man, was one of the speakers. He deplored the blunders which had led to the unhappy condition of the country, and denied that Governor Jenkins was authorized to convene the legislature in accordance with the recommendation of Governor Brown.

Colonel George W. Adair declined to speak until the committee made its report.

In response to a question Chairman Peters stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the duty of the people of Georgia as to the formation of a state government under the Sherman bill in order to escape the hardships of bayonet rule.

The committee then entered the hall, and, among others, reported the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the people of Georgia should promptly, and without the least hesitation, accept the plan of restoration recently proposed by congress.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting there are persons in each and every county in this state, sufficient in number and sufficient in integrity and ability, who are not debarred from voting and holding office by the provisions of this law, to perform all the functions of government.

"Resolved, That we earnestly hope that as soon as practicable, all those who have the right to do so will in good faith enter upon the duty of instituting for Georgia a legal state government.

"Resolved, That we, citizens of Fulton county, do hereby proclaim to our fellow citizens throughout the union a sincere purpose on our part to heal the wounds inflicted by the unhappy past, and we take this method of extending to our fellow citizens of every state a cordial and hearty invitation to come and settle in our midst, assuring them in the name of everything that is sacred that they shall be received and treated as friends and as citizens of a common country.

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Governor Jenkins and the chairman of the reconstruction committee at Washington."

Colonel Farrow made a short and pointed speech in favor of the adoption of the resolutions.

He claimed that they virtually admitted that the people of Georgia, by going to war against the federal government, had, in the opinion of congress, forfeited their right to a state government; that congress had decreed the equality of all men not affected by the war in their relations to the government; that the bill just passed in congress by a constitutional majority provided a way to escape from onerous military government, and that the time had come when men should lay aside their prejudices and improve the opportunity thus offered them for a final settlement of their difficulties.

Colonel James M. Calhoun then moved the adoption of the resolutions. He said that while they were not couched in language that suited him, he was nevertheless in favor of their adoption, believing that under the Sherman bill the provisional governments as they then existed would be permitted to continue to exercise authority, but that the military authority would control the civil government. He believed that the interests of the southern people required them to accept the constitutional amendment. There was danger in delay. He favored immediate action.

At this stage of the proceedings Colonel Luther J. Glenn introduced a series of restolutions as a substitute for those before the meeting. They were greeted with loud cheers and evidently pleased a large number of the citizens present.

Mr. Glenn's resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved, That in view of the present condition of the southern states, and the passage of the military bill over the president's veto, we think it the duty of the people of Georgia to remain quiet, and thereby preserve at least their self-respect, their manhood and their honor.

"Resolved, That in the event said bill has, or shall become a law, we trust Governor Jenkins, either alone, or in connection with the governors of other southern states, will at once take the necessary steps to have the constitutionality of the law tested before the supreme court of the United States.

"Resolved, That we hereby tender to his excellency, President Johnson, our heartfelt thanks for the patriotic efforts he has made to protect the constitution of the United States and the liberties of the people."

Colonel Tom Howard then offered an amendment to the Glenn resolutions which was objected to by Mr. Dunning on the ground that Colonel Howard was not a citizen of Fulton county, but the objection did not prevent the resolutions from being read. They were as follows:

"Resolved, That the Sherman military bill is unjust, as it needlessly discriminates against the southern states, which are without exception abiding peacefully by the laws of the land; it is harsh and cruel, as it surrenders life, liberty and estate to the arbitrary and despotic will of the military power; it is in positive conflict with the better spirit and genius of our constitution, degrading to the bitterest and last degree, as it sinks us below the legal status of our former slaves, surrenders the control of the southern states to the blacks, and by our own hands stigmatizes, disfranchises and disavows the men who have periled life, fortune and all worldly ambition for our sakes.

"Resolved, That by our assent to the provisions and principles of said bill the southern people commit political suicide by arraying themselves against the president of the United States, who, with sublime courage, has resisted the combined energies of the enemies of the government and constitution in their efforts to destroy our liberties."

Colonel Howard made an eloquent speech in support of his resolutions. He said that he fully accepted the situation, and had abided honestly by the results of the war, but he was not willing by any voluntary act on his part to place his neck under the yoke before the yoke was offered. He did not propose to surrender his manhood, but he was willing to accord protection to all men, without regard to their color.

Colonel V. A. Gaskill moved to lay the Glenn resolutions and the Howard amendment on the table.

Considerable confusion followed, and the chairman was unable to decide how the vote stood.

In the midst of the confusion Colonel R. J. Cowart moved an adjournment, as he did not think that the people were ready to vote upon such an important matter without time for reflection.

This motion prevailed, but before the people had dispersed General Gartrell called upon all who favored the Glenn resolutions to remain.

Another meeting was quickly organized with the general in the chair and Mr. John C. Whitner for secretary.

Colonel J. J. Morrison spoke against the Glenn resolutions and advocated those reported by the committee.

Colonel Adair urged immediate action upon the plan of restoration proposed by congress. He said nothing could be gained by delay.

Colonel R. A. Alston favored the Glenn resolutions. He advocated resistance in every lawful way to the reconstruction policy of congress.

The Glenn resolutions were adopted with only a few dissenting votes.

At the adjourned meeting that night the resolutions reported by the committee were adopted.

Governor Brown, in response to a call, said:

"This is no child's play. It is a serious matter. It is such a state of things as you and I have never seen. In view of our responsibilities, then, is it becoming in us to quarrel with each other, or to indulge in a spirit of faultfinding, or of crimination and recrimination? Is this a time to stir up angry strife among ourselves?

"The great trouble with our people seems to be that they do not realize the fact that they are a conquered people, subject to whatever terms the conqueror may impose upon them. They forget that they no longer have the power to resist. The struggle has ended in the triumph of the United States government. Congress has maintained its supremacy over the president. What good can come of an appeal to the supreme court? That court has refused to pass upon any more political questions."

Governor Brown spoke calmly and plainly. He was in favor of submitting to the Sherman bill rather than run the risk of something worse. In conclusion he said:

"I give no advice to others than I am unwilling to act upon myself. I have taken the amnesty oath, which, at the time of the surrender, I did not think I could ever consent to do. I am satisfied that it was for the best, and I have loyally kept the oath, and, God being my helper, I will never violate it."

And thus in one day Atlanta took both sides of the reconstruction question.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

Genealogy.

The recent growth and increase of societies in which eligibility to membership depends upon the deeds of ancestors rather than upon any personal qualifications of members, has resulted in a great revival of the study of genealogy in this country. We have the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, Colonial Dames, Society of the Mayflower Descendants, Holland Society and others, organized and organizing. To become a member of any of these a record of the family history is required.

It is an injustice to characterize this movement as merely a society fad or passing fancy. It is much more. It stimulates a desire for genealogical and historical research, a pleasing and interesting study. It leads to a proper respect for one's ancestors, and creates a desire to emulate their work for the good of one's family and country. It revives an interest in American history, and promotes patriotism, good citizenship and love of country. Therefore, the movement is one to be commended, and thousands are now making a study of their family history. In fact, every person should compile and preserve such a family record, for it may be of great value to future generations, if not to themselves.

Will Welcome All Creeds.

Secretary Alger has made the following statement of the policy of the war department as to chapels on the military academy reservation:

"Much has been said about the building of a Catholic chapel on the grounds of the United States Military academy, at West Point. This was a privilege accorded these people by my predecessor, who said that similar privileges should be accorded to others. You can state that any other denominations wishing to build a chapel on the grounds upon the same conditions will be given an equally advantageous site for the building. No favoritism will be shown to any denomination, and others will be accorded a site equally as good as that of the Catholic chapel."

Munich breweries possess 1,263 freight cars, in which their beer is taken to all parts of Europe, including Spain, Italy, Turkey and Russia. Erlangen breweries have forty-seven cars, Kulmbach, 180 and Nuremburg ninety-six.

AYER'S

"Actions speak louder than words." For they speak decisively. Words decide nothing. There's no limit to what a man can say. There is a limit to what he can do. As long as a prize fight is fought with words, there's no knock-out. Fifty minutes settle the question when blows take the place of blowing. The World's Fair, 1893, at Chicago, did not **say** much about Ayer's Sarsaparilla, but it gave it a medal; the only medal awarded sarsaparilla. The Fair did not say anything about the other sarsaparillas. It simply shut them all out from the exhibits. It did not say that Ayer's was the only safe sarsaparilla, but it only gave admission to safe sarsaparillas, and Ayer's was the solitary sarsaparilla it admitted. We put the actions of the Fair against the words of sarsaparillas claiming to be "as good as Ayer's."..... Judgment!

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Sarsaparilla.

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EARLY AMERICAN ALMANACS.

The Best Were Devised by Franklin and Greeley.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

More than 200 years ago Bradford, after he set up his printery in this city, near what is now Cramp's shipyard, began to issue little almanacs, and a copy of one of them not long ago commanded $550 at a New York sale. The almanac published by the father of Fisher Ames was long held in good repute throughout the northern colonies. Leeds's almanac was a visitor to Philadelphia households, and Joseph Taylor, the poet and printer, a rival to the long-bearded and gluttonous Samuel Keimer, whom Franklin amusingly describes in his autobiography, was well known as an almanac maker. It was not, however, until Franklin himself took the field that by far the best almanac of the last century was edited by "Richard Saunders, Philomat," and printed and sold by the young printer. In none of the many things that Franklin wrote during his long life is his humor more effective than in his annual personation of Saunders or "Poor Richard," with his wise advice to the people of Philadelphia, and ultimately of most of the colonies. In his easy, familiar style, in his knack of commanding attention and his intuitive knowledge of the local life around him, he had much of the instinct and the equipment of a modern newspaper man. He was about twenty-six years old when he began to take on the character of "Poor Richard," and he was fifty-one when he abandoned it, after it had become literally a household word up and down the land. The almanac yielded him a handsome profit every year; it was to be found in the hands of almost every farmer or tradesman hereabouts who was able to read; it had a circulation in England and some editions of it were translated into French. It has been the model in part for every other general almanac published in this country during the past 100 years. When Mr. Childs first began to publish The Ledger almanac, years ago, "Poor Richard" and his precepts were found to be as timely and appropriate for Philadelphia in 1872 as they had been in 1832. There is, indeed, hardly an hour of the day when some phrase or aphorism of the old seer does not enter into our speech or may not be found in a newspaper.

The influence of "Poor Richard" was prodigious. No other work has done more to impress upon the American people the precepts of frugality and thrift. It has caused not a few writers in modern times to regard Franklin himself as a sordid Gradgrind. The basis of his philosophy undoubtedly was that wealth or the saving of money was the chief means of spreading virtue and happiness. As he says in his autobiography:

"I filled all the little spaces that occurred between the remarkable days in the calendar with proverbial sentences such as inculcated industry and frugality is the means of procuring wealth and thereby securing nature, it being more difficult for a man in want to act always honestly, as, to use here one of those proverbs, it is hard for an empty sack to stand upright."

The character of this famous almanac may be judged by this copy of the prospectus for 1759, after it had been in existence for twenty-seven years and had passed into the hands of Franklin's nephew:

Just Published,
and to be sold by
JAMES FRANKLIN,
at the Printing office,
POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,
For the Year 1759,
Containing,

Besides the usual Calculations, a plain and easy Process for making Hard-Soap, in which certain unerring rules are laid down for the Workmen to know the Strength of his Lees.—How to make Ashes from green Vegetables far superior to Wood ashes; very advantageous to Soap-Makers, who will find one bushel of Ashes thus prepared, worth four Bushels of common Wood-ashes, the Dust of the Vegetable being thereby almost formed into Pot-ash.—Some very useful and approved Prescriptions in Farriery; particularly, how to cure a Horse when foundered; of the Pole-Evil, when broke or not broke; and of the Botts.—How to destroy Moths, Bugs and Fleas, at a very trifling Expense, and without any Inconveniency.—The advantages of Fortitude.—True Happiness, where to be found.—Man's Dependence on his Creator.
—Of Reputation:—
The Pride of Science, and Self-Sufficiency exploded.—The absurdity of Parsimony and extravagance. How to recover and preserve Health.—A very necessary and interesting Description of Loye.—Rules for taking a wife; well worth the attention of all that would secure Happiness in a married State.—Of Contentment.—Rules for taking a husband; calculated to promote the Happiness of the Fair Sex.—Of Friendship; shewing the Expediency of Reconciliation with Enemies, and the Danger of Despising even the meanest.—A safe and sure remedy for Convulsions, that so frequently prove fatal to Children, in breeding their teeth.—Of Ridicule.—Of Solid Glory.; or the way to become truly Great and Estimable.—An essential point in Generalship, explained and recommended by one of the greatest Warriors of Antiquity; highly deserving the Perusal of all who are designed for the profession of Arms.—And a letter of the celebrated Cicero to his Son Marcus, filled with noble and just Sentiments.—With wise Sayings, etc., etc., etc.

The successor of "Poor Richard" in this city was "Father Abraham," but none of his imitators was ever able to rival him in his homely wit. The fact is, most of the almanacs long afterward were chiefly confined to the lunations, eclipses, the rising and the setting of the sun and moon, the movements of the tides, together with households recipes, coarse jests and broad advice regarding the conjugal relation.

Astrological predictions, such as now make Zadkiel's read eagerly by tens of thousands every year, guesses at the weather for each day of the next twelvemonth, and not a little superstitious nonsense, might be found in these little books. At one time the beginning of each year—say, from about 1815 to 1840—was signalized after the English fashion by an output of handsomely printed "Annuals," "Caskets" "Repositories" filled with poems, essays, choice illustrations and marked by an elegance of style in the contents and of ornateness in the typography, but this custom has largely died out in this era of cheap and often elegant printing. The New York Herald, for example, issues every Sunday for a nickel a series of illustrations in colors and with a better text such as the compilers of many of the old-time "annuals" could not surpass after half a year of labor, judging by the specimens of their work which have survived.

The most widely circulated and most often consulted of the newspaper almanacs of the past half century has been The Tribune almanac, which Horace Greeley began in the early days of the whig party. As a political compendium it has not had its superior, although it does not have today the distinctive character which it enjoyed in that respect under the eye of its founder and before other newspapers had made a specialty of the same field. The editor of The Tribune, when he was young, looked upon it as one of his pets. His marvelous memory, loaded as it w[illegible] in particular with every species of elec[illegible] statistics and political information, [illegible] tributed to the reputation which it [illegible] for fullness and variety of political ma[illegible] and which the late Edward McPhe[illegible] whose mind ran in similar grooves, [illegible] tained for some years. Looking over [illegible] or two copies of the almanac for the [illegible] ties, I was interested in the intense [illegible] of whigism which runs through them, [illegible] the vigorous essays of Greeley on the [illegible] cacy of a protective tariff, and in the [illegible] gant English of Henry J. Raymond, [illegible] a youth of twenty-two or twenty-thr[illegible] describing the life of Henry Clay and [illegible] fitness to be the next whig candidate [illegible] president. But, notwithstanding the [illegible] tisan origin of this almanac, its figures [illegible] statistics came to be accepted all over [illegible] country as final and conclusive by [illegible] liticians and editors. Nothing [illegible] grieve Greeley so much or make him [illegible] harder than to find that a wrong fi[illegible] had slipped into an election table, [illegible] date was inaccurate or that a name [illegible] been misspelled.

A Tremendous Revolution.

From The New York Sun.

We have received many more letters [illegible] cussing and defending the attitude of [illegible] Lyman Abbott toward supernatural [illegible] ligion, but it is not necessary that [illegible] should publish them, since they mer[illegible] repeat arguments to which we have [illegible] ready given a place.

They all miss the point, which is [illegible] if there is not supernatural authority [illegible] Christianity it becomes simply a sys[illegible] of moral philosophy, regarding w[illegible] soundness disagreement is justifiable [illegible] inevitable. If it is not believed in as co[illegible] ing from God by supernatural revelati[illegible] but is treated as simply human in its [illegible] gin, it will be criticised on its merits [illegible] as the Jews, for instance, criticise it, [illegible] as it was criticised by the Romans. [illegible] Romans opposed the Christian system [illegible] tried to destroy it as essentially inimi[illegible] to the state and the established social [illegible] der. They viewed the Christians [illegible] dealt with them as we now regard [illegible] treat anarchists. If, then, the supernatural origin and character of Jesus are deni[illegible] His teachings will be examined in a light radically different from that in which their discussion has proceeded hitherto. They will cease to be the foundation of a religion imposing an obligation of belief [illegible] essential to obedience to God, and become debatable propositions made by a human teacher of philosophy, and therefore properly and necessarily examinable to determine the intrinsic value.

This would make a complete revolution in the spirit of Christendom. Christianity as a religious system would be wholly [illegible] verted. Instead of a religion deriving [illegible] authority from a supernatural source, w[illegible] should have only a religious philosophy limited by the inability of the human in[illegible] tellect to go beyond this world of [illegible] and fact. Jesus would be relegated to [illegible] plane of Buddha and Mohammed, and the Biblical stories of supernatural occurrences would take their place along with tales of Greek and Roman, Assyrian and Egyptian mythology. Nothing would be left for man except the guidance of [illegible] man reason alone. The foundation [illegible] which the church and Christian theology are built would be swept away absolute[illegible]

It is this destruction in which Dr. Abbott and his defenders are now engaged. [illegible] the Biblical story of Jonah and the wh[illegible] is to be regarded as purely a parable, [illegible] allegory, whose actual occurrence was [illegible] possible and therefore unbelievable, Christianity must descend from its exaltation as a religion of divine authority and [illegible] to the level of a system of religious philosophy or speculation of human authorship. If the story of Jonoh is merely allegorical, a fable, every other Biblical tale from the creation of Adam and Eve up [illegible] the supernatural birth and resurrection of Jesus, is likewise allegorical, for they conflict equally with the possibilities under merely natural law. In other words, the arguments of Dr. Abbott and his defenders shatter the whole fabric of religion built by faith, and put the scriptural reports of supernatural occurrences in the same category with the tales of mythology.

This is a conclusion which the theologians of the school of Dr. Abbott try to avoid, with a timidity which may be natural in view of their ecclesiastical relations, for it takes away the reason for their existence, but they cannot escape from it without intellectual stultification. They know that they have given up the whole authority for their theological system by making it a fabric of human speculation purely; but they dare not take the laity into their full confidence. Infidel though they be themselves, they tremble, and not unreasonably, at the consequences which would be involved in the destruction of the popular belief in the supernaturalism of the Bible.

Meantime, archaeology is joining with philosophy in subjecting the Scriptures to scientific criticism, and the results of its investigations and examinations are accepted as indisputable, even in the theological seminaries of orthodoxy, not merely by such men as Dr. Briggs, but also by professors whose heresy has not been brought under ecclesiastical condemnation.

Our correspondents who discuss the case of Dr. Abbott have no conception of the tremendous revolution in sentiment of which it is a symptom. All the infidelity of past periods has been of no consequence as compared with the present infidelity of which, for the moment, he has made himself an example. It is an infidelity which strives at the supernatural basis upon which Christianity rests, and therefore relegates the religion of Christendom to the position of mere mythology and fallible human philosophy.

Summer Tours.

The Grand Trunk Railway System, through its gateways at Chicago, Detroit and Niagara Falls, presents a most attractive list of summer tours. The Muskoka Lakes and Georgian Bay countries are unexcellled for fishing and hunting, while the Thousand Islands Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec and Atlantic sea coast tours present a variety of the most attractive scenery to be found on the continent. For particulars address R. McC. Smith, southern passenger agent, 417 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O., or W. E. Davis, general passenger and ticket agent, Montreal, P. Q. mch14-3t [illegible]

Low Excursion Rates to Hawkinsville, Georgia.

On account of the Ocmulgee chautauqua the Southern railway will sell tickets from Atlanta, Macon, Griffin, Columbus and all intermediate stations to Hawkinsville and return at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale April 25th to May 7th, inclusive; final limit of tickets May 11th.

For information apply to any agent of the Southern railway or connecting lines. Ticket office Kimball house corner, Atlanta, Ga.

A. A. Vernoy, P. A.; W. D. Allen, D. P. A.; S. H. Hardwick, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. april28-[illegible]

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BIG ROW IS ON IN A. P. A. CIRCLES

Hot Fight Is Being Made on Echols's Re-election.

HOW HE GAVE AID TO HANNA

Senate and the Organization of the Committees.

WHAT THIS WEEK MAY DEVELOP

A Democratic Vote for the Tariff Bill. Jones on the Gold Democrats. Where They Will Go.

Washington, May 1.—(Special.)—There is a big fight on in the American Protective Association. The annual meeting of that order is to be held here on the 11th of May and at that time the fur will fly.

The special interest in this event to Atlanta people grows out of the fact that the principal subject or object of this fight is an Atlanta man.

Colonel John W. Echols, who has for two years been the executive head of the order, is a candidate for re-election and the outlook now is that he will have strong opposition.

Just who will loom up as candidates against the Georgia colonel does not seem to be altogether determined, but the most talked of man on the outside is ex-Congressman Linton, of Michigan, who has from the first been one of the shining lights of the organization, who succeeded in getting himself talked of as a presidential candidate on the strength of his prominence in the order in the northwest, and who is now regarded by many of his brethren as a martyr. This latter phase of Linton's status is based on the assumption that, if the republican national committee had given him the support he had a right to expect as the regular nominee of the party, he would have been re-elected to his seat in congress as representative from the Saginaw district. The charge is that the republican committees were cold toward Linton because he had been a silver man and they did not feel particularly confident of him.

However, that cuts no figure in the real story back of this American Protective Association election beyond explaining one of the elements of strength which the man from Michigan has. He may be taken as the candidate of the anti-Echols faction and he may not. Whether he is or not the certainty exists that Echols will have opposition and that opposition is based on politics.

Echols and His Work for Hanna.

Echols used every means in his power to throw the influence of the order to McKinley. He undoubtedly was instrumental in throwing a great many votes to the republican ticket. It was the fact of this act of his—this use of the order for political purposes outside of those for which it exists—that is at the bottom of the opposition to his re-election to the head of the order. The democrats who are members of the American Protective Association and their silver allies, who are members in no small numbers, will defeat Echols if they can.

One of these, a man who is known nationally and who is a man of undoubted strength in the order, said to me today:

"I am not at liberty to give you the details, but when that fight comes on you may expect a red hot time."

Then he went on to say: "When the inside history of the last campaign is written it will contain some facts that will open the eyes of the people. The American Protective Association was a great big factor in bringing about the final result and it was manipulated by Echols and his lieutenants in a way that ought to result in his being forever ousted from the position of trust he holds. I will not say what I think were the means used by the republican leaders in securing the aid of Echols, but I am told that when the idea of appointing Echols to the district attorneyship of Georgia was broached to Mark Hanna he declared that Echols had been 'sufficiently well paid.' I suppose Mark meant that as a loyal citizen Echols gets enough out of the republican restoration of prosperity to pay for all his labors," added my informant.

And then he gave a vicious bit of a wink out of the eye which was nearest me.

Will Echols Be Impeached?

He then went on to say that there is a movement among the democratic members of the order to impeach Echols. As I understand it the storm center of this movement is Louisville, though it has sympathizers wherever the order has membership.

Echols is not sitting idly by during all this assault on him. It is said to be a part of his plan of campaign to bring about a change which will intrench him the stronger, if he has the strength in the convention. This is to make the term of office he holds a two year term instead of one year as it now is. His idea is to put him safe from trouble at the hands of his enemies until after the congressional elections. This would give him full swing during those elections and would greatly add to his national power. My information is that he will have a hard time getting back for even a one-year term, though he may pull through. For Echols is no mean wire puller himself.

The Senate and the Committees.

Next week will doubtless bring to a head the controversy in the senate over the committees.

Since the new senate assembled, there have been no committee elections, the republicans refusing to accede to the demands of the opposition that the vacancies be filled at once so business could be regularly transacted. This refusal has been due to the republican desire to hold off the election until such time as they would have an undoubted majority in the senate, they having figured that by electing a senator in Kentucky and seating their man from Oregon they would have such majority. Their plans have miscarried as to Oregon and it is hard to see how they could have hoped to carry their point even with those two senators, but they probably knew what they were talking about and had a vote or two up their sleeves. A good fat chairmanship would go a long way with some of the men whose position on the straight silver question might be all right but who do not know where they stand politically on other questions.

However that may be, the republicans by accepting the democratic proposition acknowledge that they have failed in their efforts to completely reorganize and this acknowledgment paves the way for finally filling the committees. The outside world is very little interested in this organization, for it will have no political effect beyond placing the republicans in charge of the important chairmanships. That has been conceded to them all along, for the democrats have had no desire to assume the organization of the senate on anti-administration lines and be responsible for obstructing the republican plans to bring about prosperity when they could not control the different elements comprising the opposition. To effect such anti-administration organization and control it would be necessary to have every democrat, every populist, every silver republican, every independent and every gold democrat; and the impossibility of holding together such diverse elements is apparent. Of course if any great issue was at stake it would be worth while undertaking the task. But all there is in it now is the disposition of some committee chairmanships.

Anxious About Postmasters.

The democratic proposition which the republicans have finally agreed to gives the chairmanships to the republicans. It is, in short, organization on the same lines as the last senate, the republicans taking as a part of their share the places that are awarded to the silver republicans.

There is, therefore, no political significance in the organization. The status of affairs is not changed. Its only result is to put the senate in working order, filling the committees and giving the new senators a part in the work of the body.

The desire of the new senators to be accorded this part and the fire which has been put on the backs of republican senators new and old, has had much to do with precipitating organization. From all parts of the country has come this last mentioned fire.

As it stands, not one of the many postmasters who have been nominated has been confirmed by the senate. Perhaps there may have been a single exception in an isolated case where the circumstances are peculiar, but my information is that there has been not even one exception. This is due to the fact that there is practically no postoffice committee. This committee lost five members on the 4th of March in the retirement of Messrs. Mitchell, of Oregon; Vilas, Irby, Hill and Blanchard. This left but five members—not a quorum.

Where failure of this committee to get action hurts every republican member of the senate is that the postmasters recently named for cities in his state cannot begin to draw salaries until they are confirmed—and nothing hurts a newly appointed officeholder quite so much as delay in this part of his duties. They have, therefore, been importuning their senators to hasten action in this matter of the committees and results show that they have not importuned in vain.

A Democratic Protectionist.

The republican tariff bill will receive the vote of one democratic senator. He is Mr. McEnery, the new senator from Louisiana.

Senator McEnery makes no secret of his intentions—indeed it was the assurance that he would so vote that enabled him to break the deadlock in the Louisiana legislature and come to the senate.

His vote will go to the bill for the same reason that several Louisiana votes went to it in the house and that is the sugar schedule. It is that one schedule that interests the Louisiana senator and so long as that meets his approval he will swallow whatever else the bill may contain. He would have voted for the Dingley bill as it passed the house and he will vote for the senate bill whether the senate republicans raise the rates or lower them.

It may be interesting in view of this fact to recall the circumstances of the senator's election. McEnery was not in the race at all when it opened up, but was on the supreme bench—chief justice, I believe. Blanchard was a candidate and had strong support, but as the race shaped up, it began to be extremely doubtful whether a democrat could be chosen at all. The sugar interests held the balance of power and they were against Blanchard and other democrats on tariff grounds.

It began to look pretty rocky for the democrats who wanted above all things a silver man. In this emergency the democratic leaders succeeded in getting the sugar planters to come to the support of McEnery, who was known to be a protectionist but who at the same time filled the democratic requirement of being a strong silver man. McEnery was approached and was at first reluctant because it was something of a sacrifice to him to give up his place on the supreme bench which was so congenial to his tastes; but it being made clear to him that he was the only democrat who could possibly be elected, he consented. That explains why he will vote for the tariff bill.

The Georgia Postoffices.

Senator Bacon had a long talk with the postmaster general just previous to his return to Georgia and went over the situation with regard to postoffices in the state. The Augusta postoffice was one matter particularly referred to and the senator impressed upon the postmaster general very earnestly that the postoffice department stands very close to the people in a business and personal way and that regardless of politics it was due to each community that there should be a postmaster who is acceptable to the people of the community.

The postmaster general expressed himself as in harmony with this view and Senator Bacon feels sure that so far as political pressure will permit he will follow that policy; but that expression "political pressure" covers a multitude of sins.

So far as this Augusta office is concerned the only possibility of the appointment of anybody else than Lyons lies in the sudden discovery of some nice fat snap which the powers can give the negro national committeeman—and such snaps are all bespoken. The fact is that the attention of the country has been so drawn to this Augusta office and the issues involved that there is but one thing for the republicans to do and that is to appoint Lyons. If he is turned down it will be simply because of his color and the republicans cannot afford to turn him down.

The facts in the case are just as I stated them weeks ago—Lyons will be appointed and he will be confirmed no matter how strong protests the democratic senators may make.

A Holman Story.

The death of Judge Holman, the noted "objector," has brought out a number of good stories about him and illustrative of the characteristics of the man.

Holman was honest as the summer day is long and the result was he died a poor man. He was tender-hearted, too, and could not bear the thought of hurting the feelings of any man, friend or enemy. It is told of him that at one time he proposed to write a book of reminiscences. His friends had urged him to do so for his public career ... and ... covered a long period ... had brought him into personal relationship with many of the foremost men of America. He had been in public life for more than half a century and that covered the period of the most stirring times in the country's history. He had more good stories of Lincoln than, perhaps, any man living and he told them well.

Holman was just beginning to write the book when John Sherman's book—the one that is never mentioned at cabinet meetings—came out. You all remember the cussings and the discussions that the Sherman book created. The hot roast on Alger it contained and the pointed references it contained to other men caused all sorts of criticisms, some deserved, some not.

At any rate, it was this book and its reception that determined Judge Holman's action. He would write no book. In explaining his decision to a friend: "I cannot do it. Every book of reminiscences that comes out creates heart burnings and misunderstandings. The writer is bound to say something, even if he has no such intention, that will cause hearts to bleed. I cannot do it. I cannot let the end of my life be clouded in that way. Others may write their books: I will not."

And he never did.

Where They Will Go.

"If they will support our platform"—that is the provision on which the gold democrats will be allowed to return to the party they deserted, according to Chairman Jones's view of it. The Arkansas senator who is at the head of the democratic national committee was expressing his views on the future of the goldites.

"Some will remain in the republican party and the others will return to us. It is too early yet to predict what proportion will renew their allegiance to democratic principles, but I think a very considerable number of the rank and file. Those who are willing to support democratic principles will be welcomed back. We will be glad of the assistance of any man who believes as we do and votes with us; that is sound democracy."

When asked about the participation of such men in the primaries, Chairman Jones added: "The gold democrats may not be permitted to vote at the primaries in certain places, but that is a local matter which is determined by local sentiment. Generally speaking, I think you will find that the men who left the party last year because of the money question will be permitted to identify themselves with the organization again if they will support our platform. Certainly not on any other grounds."

OHL.

CORDELE TO HAVE BIG CHAUTAUQUA

Exercises are to Open Next Sunday and Last One Week.

INTERSTING PROGRAMME MADE

Officers of the Association are Among Leading Citizens of Section.

BUILDINGS ARE LARGE AND SUITABLE

Promoters Contemplate Making a Permanent Exposition Company Out of It.

Cordele, Ga., April 30.—(Special Correspondence.)—The directors of Cordele's Chautauqua Association, which convenes on May 4th, are determined that it shall be an occasion representative of the new industrial progress now pervading wire grass Georgia.

They are just such men as are today making south Georgia the cynosure of the immigrant from all sections of the country. These men, too, have sought to give a permanency to this institution by erecting a strong and commodious building, the only one in the state of its kind to be used purely for chautauqua purposes, making south Georgia the home of the chautauqua. In fact, for the past few years they have been held only in the southern part of the state.

Successful chautauquas have recently been in session both at Albany and Hawkinsville.

The meeting here will embrace one week during which time the best lecturers and speakers in the country will be here. The committee to arrange the programme has spared nothing that would make Cordele's chautauqua the greatest event of its kind the people of Georgia have ever seen. The superior court has recently granted a charter to the organization under the name of "Cordele Chautauqua and Exposition Company." The chautauqua feature is only at present a nucious around which will grow in the course of a year or so a south Georgia exposition got up to exhibit the resources of the most wonderful section of Georgia. To do this was the prime object of the movers in this enterprise. Then, too, this point will in future be the rendezvours of the teachers in several counties in holding their annual institutes, which have become important and popular.

A bicycle track is now in course of construction within the chautauqua grounds. When completed it will be the finest in the state. Several races will take place during the exercises and some of the crack riders of the state will be here to enter the contests. It is probable that within another year a race track will be constructed; as the grounds are so situated that one could be easily made with but little expense. Other buildings will be erected suitable for holding a regular exposition.

The officers and directors of the company are Cordele's representative and professional men, men who are public-spirited and delight in the rapid prosperity of their county and city. They have unbounded faith in the fact that a new era of development and progress is invading this portion of Georgia. Believing this, they have proven their faith by works such as will materially aid the prosperity of any section.

Mr. J. S. Pate, a prominent merchant and real estate man, is president of the company.

Vice President W. B. Seymour is a large dealer in the lumber and naval stores interest of this county.

Professor A. F. Ware, superintendent of Cordele's public schools, has been made secretary. Professor Ware is one of Georgia's foremost educators and well versed in chautauqua proceedings. It can be said of him that he has done more for the success of the meeting than any other officer connected with it. He has been very zealous in his labors for its eminent success.

The other directors are: Dr. T. N. Baker, treasurer; J. W. Bivins, J. C. Tracy and A. J. Morris.

One of the main features of the meeting will be the music. The directors are paying especial attention to this part of the programme. About six weeks ago they secured the services of Professor Frank W. Griffin, who has been earnestly at work training a chorus of 100 voices. Under his direction this chorus will furnish the vocal music both day and night. Cord's famous orchestra, of Macon, will be here during the entire week. Mr. Will A. Rounds, the celebrated concert violinist, of Oberlin, O., will be a special attraction. Professor Charles Astin, of Atlanta, a noted composer and pianist, will furnish the piano music.

The general programme is a most excellent one and cannot be surpassed for the brilliancy of those who go to make it up. Rev. Sam P. Jones will preach the dedication sermon Sunday morning. He will also preach at night. G. Le Forest Wood, of New York, will lecture Monday. General John G. Gordon's lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy" will be delivered by him Tuesday morning. All confederate veterans will be admitted free to this lecture. Dr. A. W. Lamar, of Texas, is slated for a lecture on Wednesday; D. W. L. Davidson, of Ohio, lectures on Thursday. Betsy Hamilton will charm the attendants with her recitals of Georgia life before the war. Professor G. R. Glenn, state school commissioner, will speak to the teachers of the county who will be engaged in institute work here during the chautauqua. Governor W. Y. Atkinson will be here Friday to close the work of the chautauqua. Dr. Warren Candler, of Emory college, will deliver a lecture some time during the week. Hon. Thomas E. Watson has promised to be present and will perhaps be greeted by a large crowd of admirers.

With such men as these to take part in the programme there can be no doubt of a successful occasion. Encouraging reports come from the surrounding country as to the numbers that are coming.

The railroads have given a very low rate. Special trains will be run from Americus and Albany.

Altogether the prospects are exceedingly bright for a grand time during the biggest chautauqua Georgia has ever had.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

Chief Cause.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles and suffering so painful to many that life is made miserable. The womb like the bladder was created for one purpose, and if left alone it is not liable to become diseased, except in rare cases. When in position the womb is situated back of and very close to the bladder, and for that reason any distress, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often by mistake attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided by paying a little attention to the condition of the urine (see pamphlet). The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists 50 cents and $1. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention The Sunday Constitution and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

RAILROAD OFFICIAL

Loses the Use of His Right Hand.

KIND OFFER MADE HIM.

Atlanta, Ga., April 21, 1897.

This last November I was troubled considerably with boils or risings which seemed to concentrate on my right hand, which made it almost impossible for me to use that member at all. I called on a friend of mine, and as I had some papers to sign he asked me why I did not take Africana; I made known to him that I knew nothing of Africana; he stated that all of the druggists kept it, and that one bottle would entirely relieve me, and if it did not that he would pay for the medicine. I acted upon his suggestion, purchasing one bottle of Africana, and before two-thirds of same had been used my hand was entirely well, and since this time I have not been troubled with boils, risings or any impurities whatever. I regard Africana as one of the best blood purifiers and liver medicines, and recommend it in the highest terms. Yours truly,

... M. SPARKS,
... ir-Line.
T. F. A., Seaboard A...

SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s successful practice in this city, and their having effected cures of chronic diseases at a stage where other physicians of acknowledged ability stood powerless, has stamped them as the leaders in the practice of their specialty. Medical institutes have risen and fallen. Specialists have come and gone. Others will come and go the same as those before them, leaving their patients poorer, and uncured; but Dr. Hathaway & Co., through the confidence of an appreciative people, through the great demands from the sick and afflicted for their treatment, and through their unparalleled success in curing disease, have built up an immense and extensive practive which has substantially and permanently established them in this city. In seeking the services of Dr. Hathaway & Co., you place yourself under the treatment of highly educated physicians, physicians whose ambition is to excel, whose lives are devoted to the advancement of the science of medicine and the relief of suffering humanity. They have no single remedy which they deal out as a common cure-all, nor any mechanical contrivance which is heralded to the world as a remedy for all ills. Their medical education condemns such methods. Their lofty aspirations and honesty in practice place such modern impositions back to the days of witchcraft and quackery, where they justly belong. Through constant study and deep research they are always abreast of the times. There are no new discoveries in medicine, no new apparatus to assist the physician but what is at their command as soon as science proves it to be of worth and benefit. Every case that they undertake to cure is treated scientifically with such remedies and such means as in their judgment that particular case requires in order to effect a speedy and permanent cure. They have no experiments to make, for they are thoroughly educated and prepared through experience already gained to accomplish their work in the field of medicine. It being an established fact that thousands of men today are gradually wasting away from the effects of errors in youth, and also a terrible truth that out of every ten cases of consumption six can be traced back to the origin found in nervous debility. Dr. Hathaway & Co. have given special attention to all classes and kinds of nervous and private diseases of men and women. They have cured people all around you, and restored to health and vigor thousands who for years had suffered the ravages of disease and been given up by other physicians as hopeless. Those living away from the city who wish to avail themselves of Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s treatment, should write for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases and No. 4 for catarrah diseases, by which means each case can be handled scientifically and treated successfully. All letters answered promptly. Call on or address,

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Receiver's Sale.

... FULTON COUNTY.—Blu... et al. vs Hotel Aragon ... GEORGIA, ... Term, 1897. Fulthenthal & Bickard ... pursuance of an Company. No. 3978, ... J. H. Lumpkin, ton Superior Court. ... cause, we will order of his honor, Judge ... highest bidder, made in the above entitled ... May 4th, sell at public outcry to the highest and other at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, ... now 1897, all the personal property ... of assets belonging to said defendant ... in our hands as receivers. The terms ... said sale being cash, and to take ... on the premises, and to be sold in the following parcels and lots, to-wit:

1. All of the linen, silverware, including table cutlery, glassware, crockery curtains, blankets, spreads, toilet sets and cooking utensils for bakeshop and kitchen.
2. All the billiard and pool tables and fixtures—five in number—bar fixtures, including bottles, glassware and bar appliances, together with all the wines, liquors, beers, cigars and tobacco in said barroom.
3. All of the contents of the storeroom and kitchen, consisting of groceries, provisions, meats, vegetables and condiments, etc.
4. The dynamo and electric appliances and apparatus belonging to said Hotel Aragon Co.
5. All the notes and accounts and other choses in action and due the said Hotel Aragon Co. prior to the appointment of said receivers.
6. Any and all other property or assets belonging to said Hotel Aragon Co., of whatever kind and description.

The said sale will begin at 11 o'clock a. m., and continue until all of said property and assets have been disposed of.

This April 23, 1897.
FRANK BELL,
J. E. HICKEY,
Receivers Hotel Aragon.
apr24-9t

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A general line of Plumbing Goods at retail at lowest cash prices. I sell everybody and refuse none.

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Night prices, 25, 35, 50 and 75c.
Matinee, 25 and 50c.
Sale at Grand box office. 'Phone 1079.

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DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
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22 Whitehall, corner Alabama street.

BIG ROW IS ON IN A. P. A. CIRCLES

Hot Fight Is Being Made on Echols's Re-election.

HOW HE GAVE AID TO HANNA

Senate and the Organization of the Committees.

WHAT THIS WEEK MAY DEVELOP

A Democratic Vote for the Tariff Bill. Jones on the Gold Democrats. Where They Will Go.

Washington, May 1.—(Special.)—There is a big fight on in the American Protective Association. The annual meeting of that order is to be held here on the 11th of May and at that time the fur will fly.

The special interest in this event to Atlanta people grows out of the fact that the principal subject or object of this fight is an Atlanta man.

Colonel John W. Echols, who has for two years been the executive head of the order, is a candidate for re-election and the outlook now is that he will have strong opposition.

Just who will loom up as candidates against the Georgia colonel does not seem to be altogether determined, but the most talked of man on the outside is ex-Congressman Linton, of Michigan, who has from the first been one of the shining lights of the organization, who succeeded in getting himself talked of as a presidential candidate on the strength of his prominence in the order in the northwest, and who is now regarded by many of his brethren as a martyr. This latter phase of Linton's status is based on the assumption that, if the republican national committee had given him the support he had a right to expect as the regular nominee of the party, he would have been re-elected to his seat in congress as representative from the Saginaw district. The charge is that the republican committees were cold toward Linton because he had been a silver man and they did not feel particularly confident of him.

However, that cuts no figure in the real story back of this American Protective Association election beyond explaining one of the elements of strength which the man from Michigan has. He may be taken as the candidate of the anti-Echols faction and he may not. Whether he is or not the certainty exists that Echols will have opposition and that opposition is based on politics.

Echols and His Work for Hanna.

Echols used every means in his power to throw the influence of the order to McKinley. He undoubtedly was instrumental in throwing a great many votes to the republican ticket. It was the fact of this act of his—this use of the order for political purposes outside of those for which it exists—that is at the bottom of the opposition to his re-election to the head of the order. The democrats who are members of the American Protective Association and their silver allies, who are members in no small numbers, will defeat Echols if they can.

One of these, a man who is known nationally and who is a man of undoubted strength in the order, said to me today:

"I am not at liberty to give you the details, but when that fight comes on you may expect a red hot time."

Then he went on to say: "When the inside history of the last campaign is written it will contain some facts that will open the eyes of the people. The American Protective Association was a great big factor in bringing about the final result and it was manipulated by Echols and his lieutenants in a way that ought to result in his being forever ousted from the position of trust he holds. I will not say what I think were the means used by the republican leaders in securing the aid of Echols, but I am told that when the idea of appointing Echols to the district attorneyship of Georgia was broached to Mark Hanna he declared that Echols had been 'sufficiently well paid.' I suppose Mark meant that as a loyal citizen Echols gets enough out of the republican restoration of prosperity to pay for all his labors," added my informant.

And then he gave a vicious bit of a wink out of the eye which was nearest me.

Will Echols Be Impeached?

He then went on to say that there is a movement among the democratic members of the order to impeach Echols. As I understand it the storm center of this movement is Louisville, though it has sympathizers wherever the order has membership.

Echols is not sitting idly by during all this assault on him. It is said to be a part of his plan of campaign to bring about a change which will intrench him the stronger, if he has the strength in the convention. This is to make the term of office he holds a two year term instead of one year as it now is. His idea is to put him safe from trouble at the hands of his enemies until after the congressional elections. This would give him full swing during those elections and would greatly add to his national power. My information is that he will have a hard time getting back for even a one-year term, though he may pull through. For Echols is no mean wire puller himself.

The Senate and the Committees.

Next week will doubtless bring to a head the controversy in the senate over the committees.

Since the new senate assembled, there have been no committee elections, the republicans refusing to accede to the demands of the opposition that the vacancies be filled at once so business could be regularly transacted. This refusal has been due to the republican desire to hold off the election until such time as they would have an undoubted majority in the senate, they having figured that by electing a senator in Kentucky and seating their man from Oregon they would have such majority. Their plans have miscarried as to Oregon and it is hard to see how they could have hoped to carry their point even with those two senators, but they probably knew what they were talking about and had a vote or two up their sleeves. A good fat chairmanship would go a long way with some of the men whose position on the straight silver question might be all right but who do not know where they stand politically on other questions.

However that may be, the republicans by accepting the democratic proposition acknowledge that they have failed in their efforts to completely reorganize and this acknowledgment paves the way for finally filling the committees. The outside world is very little interested in this organization, for it will have no political effect beyond placing the republicans in charge of the important chairmanships. That has been conceded to them all along, for the democrats have had no desire to assume the organization of the senate on anti-administration lines and be responsible for obstructing the republican plans to bring about prosperity when they could not control the different elements comprising the opposition. To effect such anti-administration organization and control it would be necessary to have every democrat, every populist, every silver republican, every independent and every gold democrat; and the impossibility of holding together such diverse elements is apparent. Of course if any great issue was at stake it would be worth while undertaking the task. But all there is in it now is the disposition of some committee chairmanships.

Anxious About Postmasters.

The democratic proposition which the republicans have finally agreed to gives the chairmanships to the republicans. It is, in short, organization on the same lines as the last senate, the republicans taking as a part of their share the places that are awarded to the silver republicans.

There is, therefore, no political significance in the organization. The status of affairs is not changed. Its only result is to put the senate in working order, filling the committees and giving the new senators a part in the work of the body.

The desire of the new senators to be accorded this part and the fire which has been put on the backs of republican senators new and old, has had much to do with precipitating organization. From all parts of the country has come this last mentioned fire.

As it stands, not one of the many postmasters who have been nominated has been confirmed by the senate. Perhaps there may have been a single exception in an isolated case where the circumstances are peculiar, but my information is that there has been not even one exception. This is due to the fact that there is practically no postoffice committee. This committee lost five members on the 4th of March in the retirement of Messrs. Mitchell, of Oregon; Vilas, Irby, Hill and Blanchard. This left but five members—not a quorum.

Where failure of this committee to get action hurts every republican member of the senate is that the postmasters recently named for cities in his state cannot begin to draw salaries until they are confirmed—and nothing hurts a newly appointed officeholder quite so much as delay in this part of his duties. They have, therefore, been importuning their senators to hasten action in this matter of the committees and results show that they have not importuned in vain.

A Democratic Protectionist.

The republican tariff bill will receive the vote of one democratic senator. He is Mr. McEnery, the new senator from Louisiana.

Senator McEnery makes no secret of his intentions—indeed it was the assurance that he would so vote that enabled him to break the deadlock in the Louisiana legislature and come to the senate.

His vote will go to the bill for the same reason that several Louisiana votes went to it in the house and that is the sugar schedule. It is that one schedule that interests the Louisiana senator and so long as that meets his approval he will swallow whatever else the bill may contain. He would have voted for the Dingley bill as it passed the house and he will vote for the senate bill whether the senate republicans raise the rates or lower them.

It may be interesting in view of this fact to recall the circumstances of the senator's election. McEnery was not in the race at all when it opened up, but was on the supreme bench—chief justice, I believe. Blanchard was a candidate and had strong support, but as the race shaped up, it began to be extremely doubtful whether a democrat could be chosen at all. The sugar interests held the balance of power and they were against Blanchard and other democrats on tariff grounds.

It began to look pretty rocky for the democrats who wanted above all things a silver man. In this emergency the democratic leaders succeeded in getting the sugar planters to come to the support of McEnery, who was known to be a protectionist but who at the same time filled the democratic requirement of being a strong silver man. McEnery was approached and was at first reluctant because it was something of a sacrifice to him to give up his place on the supreme bench which was so congenial to his tastes; but it being made clear to him that he was the only democrat who could possibly be elected, he consented. That explains why he will vote for the tariff bill.

The Georgia Postoffices.

Senator Bacon had a long talk with the postmaster general just previous to his return to Georgia and went over the situation with regard to postoffices in the state. The Augusta postoffice was one matter particularly referred to and the senator impressed upon the postmaster general very earnestly that the postoffice department stands very close to the people in a business and personal way and that regardless of politics it was due to each community that there should be a postmaster who is acceptable to the people of the community.

The postmaster general expressed himself as in harmony with this view and Senator Bacon feels sure that so far as political pressure will permit he will follow that policy; but that expression "political pressure" covers a multitude of sins.

So far as this Augusta office is concerned the only possibility of the appointment of anybody else than Lyons lies in the sudden discovery of some nice fat snap which the powers can give the negro national committeeman—and such snaps are all bespoken. The fact is that the attention of the country has been so drawn to this Augusta office and the issues involved that there is but one thing for the republicans to do and that is to appoint Lyons. If he is turned down it will be simply because of his color and the republicans cannot afford to turn him down.

The facts in the case are just as I stated them weeks ago—Lyons will be appointed and he will be confirmed no matter how strong protests the democratic senators may make.

A Holman Story.

The death of Judge Holman, the noted "objector," has brought out a number of good stories about him and illustrative of the characteristics of the man.

Holman was honest as the summer day is long and the result was he died a poor man. He was tender-hearted, too, and could not bear the thought of hurting the feelings of any man, friend or enemy. It is told of him that at one time he proposed to write a book of reminiscences. His friends had urged him to do so for his public career covered a long period and had brought him into personal relationship with many of the foremost men of America. He had been in public life for more than half a century and that covered the period of the most stirring times in the country's history. He had more good stories of Lincoln than, perhaps, any man living and he told them well.

Holman was just beginning to write the book when John Sherman's book—the one that is never mentioned at cabinet meetings—came out. You all remember the cussings and the discussions that the Sherman book created. The hot roast on Alger it contained and the pointed references it contained to other men caused all sorts of criticisms, some deserved, some not.

At any rate, it was this book and its reception that determined Judge Holman's action. He would write no book. In explaining his decision to a friend: "I cannot do it. Every book of reminiscences that comes out creates heart burnings and misunderstandings. The writer is bound to say something, even if he has no such intention, that will cause hearts to bleed. I cannot do it. I cannot let the end of my life be clouded in that way. Others may write their books; I will not."

And he never did.

Where They Will Go.

"If they will support our platform"—that is the provision on which the gold democrats will be allowed to return to the party they deserted, according to Chairman Jones's view of it. The Arkansas senator who is at the head of the democratic national committee was expressing his views on the future of the goldites.

"Some will remain in the republican party and the others will return to us. It is too early yet to predict what proportion will renew their allegiance to democratic principles, but I think a very considerable number of the rank and file. Those who are willing to support democratic principles will be welcomed back. We will be glad of the assistance of any man who believes as we do and votes with us; that is sound democracy."

When asked about the participation of such men in the primaries, Chairman Jones added: "The gold democrats may not be permitted to vote at the primaries in certain places, but that is a local matter which is determined by local sentiment. Generally speaking, I think you will find that the men who left the party last year because of the money question will be permitted to identify themselves with the organization again if they will support our platform. Certainly not on any other grounds."

OHL.

CORDELE TO HAVE BIG CHAUTAUQUA

Exercises are to Open Next Sunday and Last One Week.

INTERSTING PROGRAMME MADE

Officers of the Association are Among Leading Citizens of Section.

BUILDINGS ARE LARGE AND SUITABLE

Promoters Contemplate Making a Permanent Exposition Company Out of It.

Cordele, Ga., April 30.—(Special Correspondence.)—The directors of Cordele's Chautauqua Association, which convenes on May 4th, are determined that it shall be an occasion representative of the new industrial progress now pervading wire grass Georgia.

They are just such men as are today making south Georgia the cynosure of the immigrant from all sections of the country. These men, too, have sought to give a permanency to this institution by erecting a strong and commodious building, the only one in the state of its kind to be used purely for chautauqua purposes, making south Georgia the home of the chautauqua. In fact, for the past few years they have been held only in the southern part of the state.

Successful chautauquas have recently been in session both at Albany and Hawkinsville.

The meeting here will embrace one week during which time the best lecturers and speakers in the country will be here. The committee to arrange the programme has spared nothing that would make Cordele's chautauqua the greatest event of its kind the people of Georgia have ever seen. The superior court has recently granted a charter to the organization under the name of "Cordele Chautauqua and Exposition Company." The chautauqua feature is only at present a nucious around which will grow in the course of a year or so a south Georgia exposition got up to exhibit the resources of the most wonderful section of Georgia. To do this was the prime object of the movers in this enterprise. Then, too, this point will in future be the rendezvours of the teachers in several counties in holding their annual institutes, which have become important and popular.

A bicycle track is now in course of construction within the chautauqua grounds. When completed it will be the finest in the state. Several races will take place during the exercises and some of the crack riders of the state will be here to enter the contests. It is probable that within another year a race track will be constructed, as the grounds are so situated that one could be easily made with but little expense. Other buildings will be erected suitable for holding a regular exposition.

The officers and directors of the company are Cordele's representative and professional men, men who are public-spirited and delight in the rapid prosperity of their county and city. They have unbounded faith in the fact that a new era of development and progress is invading this portion of Georgia. Believing this, they have proven their faith by works such as will materially aid the prosperity of any section.

Mr. J. S. Pate, a prominent merchant and real estate man, is president of the company.

Vice President W. B. Seymour is a large dealer in the lumber and naval stores interest of this county.

Professor A. F. Ware, superintendent of Cordele's public schools, has been made secretary. Professor Ware is one of Georgia's foremost educators and well versed in chautauqua proceedings. It can be said of him that he has done more for the success of the meeting than any other officer connected with it. He has been very zealous in his labors for its eminent success.

The other directors are: Dr. T. N. Baker, treasurer; J. W. Bivins, J. C. Tracy and A. J. Morris.

One of the main features of the meeting will be the music. The directors are paying especial attention to this part of the programme. About six weeks ago they secured the services of Professor Frank W. Griffin, who has been earnestly at work training a chorus of 100 voices. Under his direction this chorus will furnish the vocal music both day and night. Cord's famous orchestra, of Macon, will be here during the entire week. Mr. Will A. Rounds, the celebrated concert violinist, of Oberlin, O., will be a special attraction. Professor Charles Astin, of Atlanta, a noted composer and pianist, will furnish the piano music.

The general programme is a most excellent one and cannot be surpassed for the brilliancy of those who go to make it up. Rev. Sam P. Jones will preach the dedication sermon Sunday morning. He will also preach at night. G. Le Forest Wood, of New York, will lecture Monday. General John G. Gordon's lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy" will be delivered by him Tuesday morning. All confederate veterans will be admitted free to this lecture. Dr. A. W. Lamar, of Texas, is slated for a lecture on Wednesday; D. W. L. Davidson, of Ohio, lectures on Thursday. Betsy Hamilton will charm the attendants with her recitals of Georgia life before the war. Professor G. R. Glenn, state school commissioner, will speak to the teachers of the county who will be engaged in institute work here during the chautauqua. Governor W. Y. Atkinson will be here Friday to close the work of the chautauqua. Dr. Warren Candler, of Emory college, will deliver a lecture some time during the week. Hon. Thomas E. Watson has promised to be present and will perhaps be greeted by a large crowd of admirers.

With such men as these to take part in the programme there can be no doubt of a successful occasion. Encouraging reports come from the surrounding country as to the numbers that are coming.

The railroads have given a very low rate. Special trains will be run from Americus and Albany.

Altogether the prospects are exceedingly bright for a grand time during the biggest chautauqua Georgia has ever had.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

Chief Cause.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles and suffering so painful to many that life is made miserable. The womb like the bladder was created for one purpose, and if left alone it is not liable to become diseased, except in rare cases. When in position the womb is situated back of and very close to the bladder, and for that reason any distress, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often by mistake attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided by paying a little attention to the condition of the urine (see pamphlet). The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists 50 cents and $1. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention The Sunday Constitution and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

RAILROAD OFFICIAL

Loses the Use of His Right Hand.

KIND OFFER MADE HIM.

Atlanta, Ga., April 21, 1897.

This last November I was troubled considerably with boils or risings which seemed to concentrate on my right hand, which made it almost impossible for me to use that member at all. I called on a friend of mine, and as I had some papers to sign he asked me why I did not take Africana; I made known to him that I knew nothing of Africana; he stated that all of the druggists kept it, and that one bottle would entirely relieve me, and if it did not that he would pay for the medicine. I acted upon his suggestion, purchasing one bottle of Africana, and before two-thirds of same had been used my hand was entirely well, and since this time I have not been troubled with boils, risings or any impurities whatever. I regard Africana as one of the best blood purifiers and liver medicines, and recommend it in the highest terms. Yours truly,

O. M. SPARKS,
T. F. A., Seaboard Air-Line.

SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s successful practice in this city, and their having effected cures of chronic diseases at a stage where other physicians of acknowledged ability stood powerless, has stamped them as the leaders in the practice of their specialty. Medical institutes have risen and fallen. Specialists have come and gone. Others will come and go the same as those before them, leaving their patients poorer, and uncured; but Dr. Hathaway & Co., through the confidence of an appreciative people, through the great demands from the sick and afflicted for their treatment, and through their unparalleled success in curing disease, have built up an immense and extensive practive which has substantially and permanently established them in this city. In seeking the services of Dr. Hathaway & Co., you place yourself under the treatment of highly educated physicians, physicians whose ambition is to excel, whose lives are devoted to the advancement of the science of medicine and the relief of suffering humanity. They have no single remedy which they deal out as a common cure-all, nor any mechanical contrivance which is heralded to the world as a remedy for all ills. Their medical education condemns such methods. Their lofty aspirations and honesty in practice place such modern impositions back to the days of witchcraft and quackery, where they justly belong. Through constant study and deep research they are always abreast of the times. There are no new discoveries in medicine, no new apparatus to assist the physician but what is at their command as soon as science proves it to be of worth and benefit. Every case that they undertake to cure is treated scientifically with such remedies and such means as in their judgment that particular case requires in order to effect a speedy and permanent cure. They have no experiments to make, for they are thoroughly educated and prepared through experience already gained to accomplish their work in the field of medicine. It being an established fact that thousands of men today are gradually wasting away from the effects of errors in youth, and also a terrible truth that out of every ten cases of consumption six can be traced back to the origin found in nervous debility. Dr. Hathaway & Co. have given special attention to all classes and kinds of nervous and private diseases of men and women. They have cured people all around you, and restored to health and vigor thousands who for years had suffered the ravages of disease and been given up by other physicians as hopeless. Those living away from the city who wish to avail themselves of Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s treatment, should write for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases and No. 4 for catarrah diseases, by which means each case can be handled scientifically and treated successfully. All letters answered promptly. Call on or address,

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Receiver's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Bluthenthal & Bickart et al. vs Hotel Aragon Company. No. 3978, Spring Term, 1897, Fulton Superior Court. In pursuance of an order of his honor, Judge J. H. Lumpkin, made in the above entitled cause, we will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, May 4th, 1897, all the personal property and other assets belonging to said defendant and now in our hands as receivers. The terms of said sale being cash, and to take place on the premises, and to be sold in the following parcels and lots, to-wit:

1. All of the linen, silverware, including table cutlery, glassware, crockery curtains, blankets, spreads, toilet sets and cooking utensils for bakeshop and kitchen.
2. All the billiard and pool tables and fixtures—five in number—bar fixtures, including bottles, glassware and bar appliances, together with all the wines, liquors, beers, cigars and tobacco in said barroom.
3. All of the contents of the storeroom and kitchen, consisting of groceries, provisions, meats, vegetables and condiments, etc.
4. The dynamo and electric appliances and apparatus belonging to said Hotel Aragon Co.
5. All the notes and accounts and other choses in action and due the said Hotel Aragon Co. prior to the appointment of said receivers.
6. Any and all other property or assets belonging to said Hotel Aragon Co., of whatever kind and description.

The said sale will begin at 11 o'clock a. m., and continue until all of said property and assets have been disposed of.

This April 23, 1897. FRANK BELL,
J. E. HICKEY,
Receivers Hotel Aragon.

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Night prices, 25, 35, 50 and 75c.
Matinee, 25 and 50c.
Sale at Grand box office. 'Phone 1079.

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THREE PARTNERS;

OR The Big Strike on Heavy Tree Hill.

By Bret Harte.

"And when it does come you'll see me and Eddy just waltzin' in and takin' the chief seats in the synagogue. And you'll have a free pass to the show."

Either he was too intoxicated with his vengeful vision or the shadows of the room had deepened, but he did not see the quick flush that had risen to his wife's face with this allusion to Barker, nor the after settling of her handsome features into a dogged determination equal to his own. His blind fury against the three partners did not touch her curiosity; she was only struck with the evident depth of his emotion. He had never been a braggart; his hostility had always been lazy and cynical. Remembering this, she had a faint stirring of respect for the undoubted courage and consciousness of strength shown in this wild but single-handed crusade against wealth and power; rather, perhaps, it seemed to her to condone her own weakness in her youthful and inexplicable passion for him. No wonder she had submitted.

"Then you have nothing more to tell me?" she said, after a pause, rising and going toward the mantel.

"You needn't light up for me," he returned, rising also. "I am going. Unless," he added, with his coarse laugh, "you think it wouldn't look well for Mrs. Horncastle to have been sitting in the dark with—a stranger." He paused as she contemptuously put down the candlestick and threw the unlit match into the grate. "No. I've nothing more to tell. He's a fancy-looking pup. You'd take him for twenty-one, though he's only sixteen—clean-limbed and perfect—but for one thing—." He stopped. He met her quick look of interrogation, however, with a lowering silence that, nevertheless, changed again as he surveyed her erect figure by the faint light of the window with a sardonic smile. "He favors you, I think, and in all but one thing, too."

"And that?" she queried coldly, as he seemed to hesitate.

"He ain't ashamed of me," he returned, with a laugh.

The door closed behind him; she heard his heavy step descend the creaking stairs; he was gone. She went to the window and threw it open, as if to get rid of the atmosphere charged with his presence—a presence still so potent that she now knew that for the last five minutes she had been, to her horror, struggling against its magnetism. She even recoiled now at the thought of her child, as if, in these new confidences over it, it had revived the old intimacy in this link of their common flesh. She looked down from her window on the square shoulders, thick throat and crisp matted hair of her husband as he vanished in the darkness, and drew a breath of freedom—a freedom not so much from him as from her own weakness that he was bearing away with him into the exonerating night.

She shut the window and sank down in her chair again, but in the encompassing and compassionate obscurity of the room. And this was the man she had loved and for whom she had wrecked her young life! Or was it love? and if not, how was she better than he? Worse, for he was more loyal to that passion that had brought them together and its responsibilities than she was. She had suffered the perils and pangs of maternity, and yet had only the mere animal yearning for her offspring, while he had taken over the toil and duty and even the devotion of parentage himself. But then she remembered also how he had fascinated her—a simple schoolgirl—by his sheer domineering strength, and how the objections of her parents to this coarse and common man had forced her into a clandestine intimacy that ended in her complete subjection to him. She remembered the birth of an infant whose concealment from her parents and friends was compassed by his low cunning; she remembered the late atonement of marriage proffered by the man she had already begun to loathe and fear, and whom she now

She Ran to the Window and Crouched Down Beside, Listening Eagerly.

believed was eager only for her inheritance. She remembered her abject compliance through the greater fear of the world, of the stormy scenes that followed their ill-omened union, of her final abandonment of her husband, and the efforts of her friends and family who had rescued the last of her property from him.

She was glad she remembered it; she dwelt upon it, upon his cruelty, his coarseness and vulgarity, until she saw, as she honestly believed, the hidden springs of his affection for their child. It was his child in nature, however it might have favored her in looks; it was his own brutal self he was worshiping in his 2brutal progeny. How else could it have ignored her—its own mother? She never doubted the truth of what he had told her—she had seen it in his own triumphant eyes. And yet she would have made a kind mother; she remembered with a smile and a slight rising of color the affection of Barker's baby for her; she remembered with a deepening of that color the thrill of satisfaction she had felt in her husband's fulminations against Mrs. Barker, and more than all, she felt in his blind and foolish hatred of Barker himself a delicious condonation of the strange feeling that had sprung up in her heart for Barker's simple, straightforward nature. How could he understand; how could they understand (by the plural she meant Mrs. Barker and Horncastle) a character so innately noble? In her strange attraction toward him she had felt a charming sense of what she believed was a superior and even matronly protection; in the utter isolation of her life now—and with her husband's foolish abuse of him ringing in her ears—it seemed a sacred duty. She had lost a son. Providence had sent her an ideal friend to replace him. And this was quite consistent, too, with a faint smile that began to play about her mouth as she recalled Barker's delightful and irresistible youthfulness.

There was the clatter of hoofs and the sound of many voices from the street. Mrs. Horncastle knew it was the "down coach" changing horses; it would be off again in a few moments, and, no doubt, bearing her husband away with it. A new feeling of relief came over her as she at last heard the warning, "All aboard!" and the great vehicle clattered and rolled into the darkness, trailing its burning lights across her walls and ceiling. But now she heard steps on the staircase, a pause before her room, the whisper of voices, the opening of the door, the rustle of a skirt, and a little feminine cry of protest as a man apparently tried to follow the figure into the room. "No, no. I tell you no," remonstrated the woman's voice in a hurried whisper. "It won't do. Everybody knows me here. You must not come in now. You must wait to be announced by the servant. Hush. Go!"

There was a slight struggle, the sound of a kiss, and the woman succeeded in finally shutting the door. Then she walked slowly, but with a certain familiarity, toward the mantel, struck a match and lit the candle. The light shone upon the bright eyes and slightly flushed face of Mrs. Barker. But the motionless woman in the chair had recognized her voice and the voice of her companion at once. And then their eyes met.

Mrs. Barker drew back, but did not utter a cry. Mrs. Horncastle, with eyes even brighter than her companion's, smiled. The red suddenly returned to Mrs. Barker's cheek.

"This is my room!" she said indignantly, with a sweeping gesture around the walls.

"I should judge so," said Mrs. Horncastle, following the gesture, "but," she added

Even Barker Noticed It, But to Her Surprise Moved a Little Nearer to Her.

quietly, "they put me into it. It appears, however, they did not expect you."

Mrs. Barker saw her mistake. "No, no," she said apologetically, "of course not." Then she added, with nervous volubility, sitting down and tugging at her gloves: "You see, I just ran down from Marysville to take a look at my father's old house on my way to Hymettus. I hope I haven't disturbed you. Perhaps," she said with sudden eagerness, "you were asleep when I came in!"

"No," said Mrs. Horncastle, "I was not sleeping nor dreaming. I heard you come in."

"Some of these men are such idiots," said Mrs. Barker, with a half hysterical laugh. "They seem to think if a woman accepts the least courtesy from them they've a right to be familiar. But I fancy that fellow was a little astonished when I shut the door in his face."

"I fancy he was," returned Mrs. Horncastle dryly. "But I shouldn't call Mr. Van Loo an idiot. He has the reputation of being a cautious business man."

Mrs. Barker bit her lip. Her companion had been recognized. She rose with a slight flirt of her skirt. "I suppose I must go and get a room; there was nobody in the office when I came. Everything is badly managed here since my father took away the best servants to Hymettus." She moved with affected carelessness toward the door, when Mrs. Horncastle, without rising from her seat, said:

"Why not stay here?"

Mrs. Barker brightened for a moment. "Oh," she said, with polite deprecation, "I couldn't think of turning you out."

"I don't intend you shall," said Mrs. Horncastle. "We will stay here together until you go with me to Hymettus, or until Mr. Van Loo leaves the hotel. He will hardly attempt to come in here again if I remain."

Mrs. Barker, with a half laugh, sat down irresolutely. Mrs. Horncastle gazed at her curiously. She was evidently a novice in this sort of thing. But, strange to say—and I leave the ethics of this for the sex to settle—the fact did not soften Mrs. Horncastle's heart, nor in the least qualify her attitude toward the younger woman. After an awkward pause Mrs. Barker rose again. "Well, it's very good of you, and—and—I'll just run out and wash my hands and get the dust off me and come back."

"No, Mrs. Barker," said Mrs. Horncastle, rising and approaching her, "you will first wash your hands of this Mr. Van Loo, and get some of the dust of the rendezvous off you before you do anything else. You can do it by simply telling him, should you meet him in the hall, that I was sitting here when he came in and heard everything. Depend upon it, he won't trouble you again."

But Mrs. Barker, though inexperienced in love, was a good fighter. The best of the sex are. She dropped into the rocking chair, and began rocking backward and forward while still tugging at her gloves, and said, in a gradually warming voice: "I certainly shall not magnify Mr. Van Loo's silliness to that importance. And I have yet to learn what you mean by talking about a rendezvous. And I want to know," she continued, suddenly stopping her rocking and tilting the rockers impertinently behind her, as, with her elbows squared on the chair arms, she tilted her own face defiantly up into Mrs. Horncastle's, "how a woman in your position—who don't live with her husband—dares to talk to me."

There was a lull before the storm. Mrs. Horncastle approached nearer, and, laying her hand on the back of the chair, leaned over her, and, with a white face, and a metallic ring in her voice, said: "It is just because I am a woman in my position that I do! It is because I don't live with my husband that I can tell you what it will be when you no longer live with yours—which will be the inevitable result of what you are now doing. It is because I was in this position that the very man who is pursuing you because he thinks you are discontented with your husband once thought he could pursue me because I had left mine. You are here with him alone, without the knowledge of your husband; call it folly, caprice, vanity, or what you like, it can have but one end—to put you in my place at last, to be considered the fair game afterwards for any man who may succeed him. You can test him and the truth of what I say by telling him now that I heard all."

"Suppose he doesn't care what you have heard?" said Mrs. Barker sharply. "Suppose he says nobody would believe you, if 'telling' is your game. Suppose he is a friend of my husband and he thinks him a much better guardian of my reputation than a woman like you. Suppose he should be the first one to tell my husband of the foul slander invented by you?"

For an instant Mrs. Horncastle was taken aback by the audacity of the woman before her. She knew the simple confidence and boyish trust of Barker in his wife, in spite of their sometimes strained relations, and she knew how difficult it would be to shake it. And she had no idea of betraying Mrs. Barker's secret to him, though she had made this scene in his interest. She had wished to save Mrs. Barker from a compromising situation, even if there was a certain vindictiveness in her exposing her to herself. Yet she knew it was quite possible now, if Mrs. Barker had immediate access to her husband, that she would convince him of her perfect innocence. Nevertheless, she had still great confidence in Van Loo's fear of scandal and his utter unmanliness.

She knew he was not in love with Mrs. Barker, and this puzzled her when she considered the evident risk he was running now. Her face, however, betrayed nothing. She drew back from Mrs. Barker and with an indifferent and graceful gesture toward the door, said, as she leaned against the mantel, "Go, then, and see this much-abused gentleman, and then go together with him and make peace with your husband—even on those terms. If I have saved you from the consequences of your folly I shall be willing to bear even his blame."

"Whatever I do," said Mrs. Barker, rising hotly, "I shall not stay here any longer to be insulted." She flounced out of the room and swept down the staircase into the office. Here she found an overworked clerk, and with crimson cheeks and flashing eyes wanted to know why in her own father's hotel she had found her own sitting room engaged, and had been obliged to wait half an hour before she could be shown into a decent apartment to remove her hat and cloak; and how it was that even the gentleman who had kindly escorted her had evidently been unable to procure her any assistance. She said this in a somewhat high voice, which might have reached the ears of that gentleman had he been in the vicinity. But he was not, and she was forced to meet the somewhat dazed apologies of the clerk alone, and to accompany the chambermaid to a room only a few paces distant from the one she had quitted. Here she hastily removed her outer duster and hat, and washed her hands and consulted her excited face in the mirror, with the door ajar and an ear sensitively attuned to any step in the corridor. But all this was effected so rapidly that she was at last obliged to sit down in a chair near the half-opened door and wait. She waited five minutes—ten—but still no footsteps. Then she went out into the corridor and listened, and then, smoothing her face, she slipped downstairs, past the door of that hateful room, and reappeared before the clerk with a smiling but somewhat pale and languid face. She had found the room very comfortable, but it was doubtful whether she would stay over night or go on to Hymettus. Had anybody been inquiring for her? She expected to meet friends. No? And her escort—the gentleman who came with her—was possibly in the billiard room or the bar?"

"Oh, no. He has gone," said the clerk.

"Gone," echoed Mrs. Barker. "Impossible. He was—he was here only a moment ago"

The clerk rang a bell sharply. The stableman appeared.

"That tall, smooth-faced man in a high hat, who came with the lady," said the clerk severely and concisely, "didn't you tell me he was gone?"

"Yes, sir," said the stableman.

"Are you sure?" interrupted Mrs. Barker, with a dazzling smile that, however, masked a sudden tightening round her heart.

"Quite sure, miss," said the stableman, "for he was in the yard when Steptoe came after missing the coach. He wanted a buggy to take him over to the Divide. We hadn't one, so he went over to the other stables, and he didn't come back, so I reckon he's gone. I remember it, because Steptoe came by a minute after he'd gone in another buggy, and, as he was going to the Divide, too, I wondered why the gentleman hadn't gone with him."

"And he left no message for me? He said nothing?" asked Mrs. Barker, quite breathless, but still smiling.

"He said nothing to me but 'Isn't that Steptoe over there?' when Steptoe came in. And I remember he said it kinder sudden—as if he was reminded o' suthin' he'd forgot, and then he asked for a buggy. Ye see, miss," added the man, with a certain rough consideration for her disappointment, "that's mebbe why he clean forgot to leave a message."

Mrs. Barker turned away and ascended the stairs. Selfishness is quick to recognize selfishness, and she saw in a flash the reason of Van Loo's abandonment of her. Some fear of discovery had alarmed him; perhaps Steptoe knew her husband; perhaps he had heard of Mrs. Horncastle's possession of the sitting room; perhaps—for she had not seen him since their playful struggle at the door—he had recognized the woman who was there, and the selfish coward had run away. Yes, Mrs. Horncastle was right; she had been only a miserable dupe.

Her cheeks blazed as she entered the room she had just quitted, and threw herself in a chair by the window. She bit her lips as she remembered how for the last three months she had been slowly yielding to Van Loo's cautious but insinuating solicitation, from a flirtation in the San Francisco hotel to a clandestine meeting in the street; from a ride in the suburbs to a supper in a fast restaurant after the theater. Other women did it who were fashionable and rich as Van Loo had pointed out to her. Other fashionable women also gambled in stocks and had their private broker in a "Charley" or a "Jack." Why should not Mrs. Barker have business with a "Paul" Van Loo, particularly, as his fast craze permitted secret meetings—for business of this kind could not be conducted in public, and permitted the fair gamblers to call at private offices without fear and without reproach? Mrs. Barker's vanity, Mrs. Barker's love of ceremony and form, Mrs. Barker's snobbishness, were flattered by the attentions of this polished gentleman with a foreign name, which even had the flavor of nobility, who never picked up her fan and handed it to her without bowing, and always rose when she entered the room.

Mrs. Barker's scant schoolgirl knowledge was touched by this gentleman who spoke French fluently, and delicately explained to her the libretto of a risky opera bouffe. And now she had finally yielded to a meeting out of San Francisco—and an ostensible visit—still as a speculator—to one or two mining districts—with her broker. This was the boldest of her steps—an original idea of the fashionable Van Loo—which, no doubt, in time would become a craze, too. But it was a long step—and there was a streak of rustic decorum in Mrs. Barker's nature—the instinct that made Kitty Carter keep a perfectly secluded and distinct sitting room in the days when she served her father's guests—that had now impelled her to make it a proviso that the first step of her journey should be from her old home in her father's hotel. It was this instinct of propriety that had revived in her suddenly at the door of the old sitting room.

Then a new phase of the situation flashed upon her. It was hard for her vanity to accept Van Loo's desertion as voluntary and final. What if that hateful woman had lured him away by some trick or artfully designed message? She was capable of such meanness to insure of the fulfillment of her prophecy. Or, more dreadful thought, what if she had some hold on his affections—she had said that he had pursued her—or, more infamous still, there was some secret understanding between them, and that she, Mrs. Barker, was the dupe of them both! What was she doing in the hotel at such a moment? What was her story of going to Hymettus but a lie as transparent as her own? The tortures of jealousy, which is as often the incentive as it is the result of passion, began to rack her. She had probably as yet known no real passion for this man, but with the thought of his abandoning her and the conception of his faithlessness came the wish to hold and keep him that was dangerously near it. What if he was even then in that room, the room where she said she would not stay to be insulted, and they, thus secure against her intrusion, were laughing at her now? She half rose at the thought, but a sound of horses' hoofs in the stable yard arrested her. She ran to the window which gave upon it, and crouching down beside it, listened eagerly. The clatter of hoofs ceased, the stableman was talking to some one; suddenly she heard the stableman say, 'Mrs. Barker is here.' Her heart leaped. Van Loo had returned.

But here the voice of the other man, which she had not yet heard, arose for the first time clear and distinct. "Are you quite sure? I didn't know she left San Francisco."

The room reeled around her. The voice was George Barker's, her husband! "Very well," he continued, "you needn't put up my horse for the night. I may take her back a little later in the buggy."

In another moment she had swept down the passage and burst into the other room. Mrs. Horncastle was sitting by the table with a book in her hand. She started as the half-maddened woman closed the door, locked it behind her and cast herself on her knees at her feet.

"My husband is here," she gasped. "What shall I do? In heaven's name, help me."

"Is Van Loo still here?" asked Mrs. Horncastle, quickly.

"No; gone. He went when I came."

Mrs. Horncastle caught her hand and looked intently into her frightened face. "Then what have you to fear from your husband?" she said abruptly.

"You don't understand. He didn't know I was here. He thought me in San Francisco."

"Does he know it now?"

"Yes, I heard the stableman tell him. Couldn't you say I came here with you; that we were here together; that it was just a little freak of ours? Oh, no!"

Mrs. Horncastle thought a moment. "Yes," she said, "we'll see him here together."

"Oh, no, no!" said Mrs. Barker, suddenly, clinging to her dress and looking fearfully toward the door. "I couldn't, couldn't see him now. Say I am sick, tired out, gone to my room."

"But you'll have to see him later," said Mrs. Horncastle, wonderingly.

"Yes, but he may go first. I heard him tell them not to put up his horse."

"Good," said Mrs. Horncastle. "Go to your room and lock the door, and I'll come to you later. Stop. Would Mr. Barker be likely to disturb you if I told him you would like to be alone!"

"No, he never does. I often tell him that."

Mrs. Horncastle smiled faintly. "Come quick, then," she said, "for he may come here first."

Opening the door, she passed into the half-dark and empty hall. "Now run!" She heard the quick rustle of Mrs. Barker's skirt die away in the distance, the opening and shutting of a door, silence; and then turned back into her own room.

She was none too soon. Presently she heard Barker's voice saying: "Thank you, I can find the way," his still buoyant step on the stairway, and then saw his brown curls rising above the railing. The light streaming through the open door of the sitting room into the half-lit hall had partially dazzled him, and, already bewildered, he was still more dazzled at the unexpected apparition of the smiling face and bright eyes of Mrs. Horncastle standing in the doorway.

"You have fairly caught us," she said with charming composure, "but I had half a mind to let you wander round the hotel a little longer. Come in." Barker followed her in mechanically and she closed the door. "Now sit down," she said gayly, "and tell me how you knew we were here, and what you mean by surprising us at this hour."

Barker's ready color always rose on meeting Mrs. Horncastle, for whom he entertained a respectful admiration, not without some fear of her wordly superiority. He flushed, bowed and stared somewhat blankly around the room at the familiar walls, at the chair from which Mrs. Horncastle had just risen, and finally at his wife's glove, which Mrs. Horncastle had a moment before ostentatiously thrown on the table. Seeing which, she pounced upon it with assumed archness, and pretended to conceal it.

"I had no idea my wife was here," he said at last, "and I was quite surprised when the man told me, for she had not written to me about it." As his face was brightening, she for the first time noticed that his frank gray eyes had an abstracted look and there was a faint line of contraction on his youthful forehead. "Still less," he added, "did I look for the pleasure of meeting you. For I only came here to inquire about my old partner, Demorest, who arrived from Europe a few days ago, and who should have reached Hymettus early this afternoon. But now I hear he came all the way by coach instead of by rail, and got off at the crossroad, and we must have passed each other on the different trails. So my journey would have gone for nothing, only that I now still have the pleasure of going back with you and Kitty. It will be a lovely drive by moonlight."

Relieved by this revelation, it was easy work for Mrs. Horncastle to launch out into a playful, tantalizing, witty—but, I grieve to say, entirely imaginative—account of her escapade with Mrs. Barker. How, left alone at the San Francisco hotel while their gentlemen friends were enjoying themselves at Hymettus, they resolved upon a little trip, partly for the purpose of looking into some small investments of their own and partly for the fun of the thing.

What funny experiences they had. How, in particular, one horridly inquisitive, vulgar wretch had been boring a European fellow-passenger who was going to Hymettus, finally asking him where he had come from last, and when he answered "Hymettus," thought the man was insulting him—

"But," interrupted the laughing Barker, "that passenger may have been Demorest, who had just come from Greece, and surely Kitty would have recognized him."

Mrs. Horncastle instantly saw her blunder, and not only retrieved it, but turned it to account. Ah, yes! But by that time poor Kitty, unused to long journeys and the heat, was utterly fagged out, and was asleep and perfectly unrecognizable in veils and dusters on the back seat of the coach. And this brought her to the point—which was that, she was sorry to say, on arriving the poor child was nearly wild with a headache from fatigue and had gone to bed, and she had promised not to disturb her.

The undisguised amusement, mingled with relief, that had overspread Barker's face during this lively recital might have pricked the conscience of Mrs. Horncastle, but for some reason I fear it didn't. But it emboldened her to go on. "I said I promised her that I would see she wasn't disturbed, but, of course, now that you, her husband, have come, if—"

"Not for worlds," interrupted Barker earnestly. "I know poor Kitty's headaches, and I never disturb her, poor child, except when I'm thoughtless." And here one of the most thoughtful men in the world in his sensitive consideration of others beamed at her with such frank and wonderful eyes that the arch hypocrite before him with difficulty suppressed a hysterical desire to laugh and felt the conscious blood flush her to the roots of her hair.

"You know," he went on with a sigh, half of relief and half of reminiscence, "that I often think I'm a great bother to a clear-headed, sensible girl like Kitty. She knows people so much better than I do. She's wonderfully equipped for the world, and, you see, I'm only 'lucky,' as everybody says, and I dare say part of my luck was to have got her. I'm very glad she's a friend of yours, you know, for somehow I always fancied that you were not interested in her, or that you didn't understand each other, until now. It's odd that nice women don't always like nice women, isn't it? I'm glad she was with you, for I was quite startled to hear she was here, and couldn't make it out. I thought at first she might have got anxious about our little 'Sta,' who is with me and the nurse at Hymettus. But I'm glad it was only a lark. I shouldn't wonder," he added with a laugh, "although she always declares she isn't one of those 'doting idiotic mothers,' that she found it a little dull without the boy, for all she thought it was better for me to take him somewhere for a change of air."

The situation was becoming more difficult for Mrs. Horncastle than she had conceived. There had been a certain excitement in its first direct appeal to her tact and courage, and even, she believed, an unselfish desire to save the relations between husband and wife if she could. But she had not calculated upon his unconscious revelations, nor upon their effect upon herself. She had concluded to believe that Kitty, in a moment of folly, lent herself to this hare-brained escapade, but it now might be possible that it had been deliberately planned. Kitty had sent her husband and child away three weeks before. Had she told the whole truth? How long had this been going on? And if the soulless Van Loo had deserted her now, was it not, perhaps, the miserable ending of an intrigue rather than its beginning? Had she been as great a dupe of this woman as the husband before her? A new and double consciousness came over her that for a moment prevented her from meeting his honest eyes. She felt the shame of being an accomplice mingled with a fierce joy at the idea of a climax that might separate him from his wife forever.

Luckily he did not notice it, but with a continued sense of relief threw himself back in his chair, and glancing familiarly around the walls, broke into his youthful laugh. "Lord! how I remember this room in the old days. It was Kitty's own private sitting room, you know, and I used to think it looked just as fresh and pretty as she. I used to think her crayon drawing wonderful, and still more wonderful that she should have that unnecessary talent when it was quite enough for her to be just 'Kitty.' You know, don't you, how you feel at those times when you're quite happy in being inferior—" He stopped a moment with a sudden recollection that Mrs. Horncastle's marriage had been notoriously unhappy. "I mean," he went on, with a shy little laugh and an innocent attempt at gallantry, which the very directness of his ample nature made atrociously obvious, "I mean what you have made lots of young fellows feel. There used to be a picture of Colonel Brigg on the mantlepiece, in full uniform, and signed by himself 'for Kitty;' and, Lord! how jealous I was of it, for Kitty never took presents from gentlemen, and nobody, even, was allowed in here, though she helped her father all over the hotel. She was awfully strict in those days," he interpolated, with a thoughtful look and a half sigh, "but then she wasn't married. I proposed to her in this very room! Lord! I remember how frightened I was," he stopped for an instant and then said with a certain timidity: "Do you mind my telling you something about her?"

Mrs. Horncastle was hardly prepared to hear these ingenuous domestic details, but she smiled vaguely, although she could not suppress a somewhat impatient movement with her hands. Even Barker noticed it, but to her surprise moved a little nearer to her, and in a half-entreating way, said: "I hope I don't bore you, but it's something confidential. Do you know that she first refused me?"

Mrs. Horncastle smiled, but could not resist a slight toss of her head. "I believe they all do when they are sure of a man."

"No!" said Barker, eagerly, "you don't understand. I proposed to her because I thought I was rich. In a foolish moment I thought I had discovered that some old stocks that I had had acquired a fabulous value. She believed it, too, but because she thought I was now a rich man and she only a poor girl—a mere servant to her father's guests—she refused me. Refused me because she thought I might regret it in the future, because she would not have it said that she had taken advantage of my proposal only when I was rich enough to make it."

"Well," said Mrs. Horncastle, incredulously, looking straight before her, "and then?"

"In about an hour I discovered my error, that my stocks were worthless; that I was still a poor man. I thought it only honest to return to her and tell her, even though I had no hope. Then she pitied me and cried and accepted me. I tell it to you as her friend." He drew a little nearer and quite fraternally laid his hand upon her own. "I know you won't betray me, though you may think it wrong for me to have told it; but I wanted you to know how good she was and true."

For a moment Mrs. Horncastle was amazed and discomfited, although she saw, with the inscrutable instinct of her sex, no inconsistency between the Kitty of those days and the Kitty now shamefully hiding from her husband in the same hotel. No doubt Kitty had some good reason for her chivalrous act. But she could see the unmistakable effect of that act upon the more logically reasoning husband, and that it might lead him to be more merciful to the later wrong. And there was a keener irony that his first movement of unconscious kindliness toward her was the outcome of his affection for his undeserving wife.

"You said just now she was more practical than you," she said dryly. "Apart from this evidence of it, what other reasons have you for thinking so? Do you refer to her independence or her dealings in the stock market?" she added with a laugh.

"No," said Barker seriously, "for I do not think her quite practical there—indeed, I'm afraid she is about as bad as I am. But I'm glad you have spoken, for now I can talk confidently with you, and as you and she are both in the same ventures, perhaps she will feel less compunction in hearing from you—as your own opinion—what I have to tell you than if I spoke to her myself. I am afraid she trusts implicitly to Van Loo's judgment as her broker. I believe he is strictly honorable, but the general opinion of his business insight is not high. They—perhaps I ought to say he—have been at least so unlucky that they might have learned prudence. The loss of $20,000 in three months—"

"Twenty thousand!" echoed Mrs. Horncastle.

"Yes; why you knew that; it was in the mine you and she visited; or, perhaps," he added hastily, as he flushed at his indiscretion, "she didn't tell you that."

But Mrs. Horncastle as hastily said: "Yes—yes—of course, only I had forgotten the amount," and he continued:

"That loss would have frightened any man; but you women are more daring. Only Van Loo ought to have withdrawn. Don't you think so? Of course I couldn't say anything to him without seeming to condemn my own wife; I couldn't say anything to her because it's her own money."

"I did not know that Mrs. Barker had any money of her own," said Mrs. Horncastle.

"Well, I gave it to her," said Barker with sublime simplicity, "and that would make it all the worse for me to speak about it."

Mrs. Horncastle was silent. A new theory flashed upon her which seemed to reconcile all the previous inconsistencies of the situation. Van Loo, under the guise of a lover, was really possessing himself of Mrs. Barker's money. This accounted for the risks he was running in this escapade, which were so incongruous to his rascal's nature. He was calculating that the scandal of an intrigue would relieve him of the perils of criminal defalcation. It was compatible with Kitty's innocence, though it did not relieve her vanity of the part it played in this despicable comedy of passion. All that Mrs. Horncastle thought of now was the effect of its eventual revelation upon the man before her. Of course, he would overlook his wife's trustfulness and business ignorance—it would seem so like his own unselfish faith. That was the fault of the all unselfish goodness; it even took the color of adjacent evil, without altering the nature of either. Mrs. Horncastle set her teeth tightly together, but her beautiful mouth smiled upon Barker, though her eyes were bent upon the tablecloth before her.

"I shall do all I can to impress your views upon her," she said at last, "though I fear they will have little weight if given as my own. And you overrate my general influence with her."

Her handsome head drooped in such a thoughtful humility that Barker instinctively drew nearer to her. Besides she had not lifted her dark lashes for some moments, and he had the still youthful habit of looking frankly into the eyes of those he addressed.

"No," he said eagerly, "how could it? She could not help but love you and do as you would wish. I can't tell you how glad and relieved I am to find that you and she have become such friends. You know I always thought you beautiful. I always thought you so clever—I was even a little frightened of you, but I never until now knew you were so good. No, stop. Yes, I did know it. Do you remember once in San Francisco, when I found you with 'Sta' in your lap in the drawing room? I knew it then. You tried to make me think it was a whim—the fancy of a bored and worried woman. But I knew better. And I knew what you were thinking then. Shall I tell you?"

As her eyes were still cast down, although her mouth was still smiling, in his endeavors to look into them his face was quite near hers. He fancied that it bore the look she had worn once before.

"You were thinking," he said in a voice which had grown suddenly quite hesitating and tremulous—he did not know why—"that the poor little baby was quite friendless and alone. You were pitying it—you know you were—because there was no one to give it the loving care that was its due, and because it was intrusted to that hired nurse in that great hotel. You were thinking how you would love it if it were yours, and how cruel it was that love was sent without an object to waste itself upon. You were; I saw it in your face."

She suddenly lifted her eyes and looked full into his with a look that held and possessed him. For a moment his whole soul seemed to tremble on the verge of their lustrous depths, and he drew back dizzy and frightened. What he saw there he never clearly knew; but, whatever it was, seemed to suddenly change his relations to her, to the room, to his wife, to the world without. It was a glimpse of a world of which he knew nothing. He had looked frankly and admiringly into the eyes of other pretty women; he had even gazed into her own before, but never with this feeling. A sudden sense that what he had seen there he had himself evoked, that it was an answer to some question he had scarcely yet formulated, and that they were both now linked by an understanding and consciousness that was irretrievable came over him. He rose awkwardly and went to the window. She rose also, but more leisurely and easily, moved one of the books on the table, smoothed out her skirts, and changed her seat to a little sofa. It is the woman who always comes out of these crucial moments unruffled.

"I suppose you will be glad to see your friend Mr. Demorest when you go back," she said, pleasantly. "For, of course, he will be at Hymettus awaiting you."

He turned eagerly as he always did at the name. But even then he felt that Demorest was no longer of such importance to him. He felt, too, that he was not yet quite sure of his voice, or even what to say. As he hesitated, she went on, half playfully: "It seems hard that you had to come all the way here on such a bootless errand. You haven't even seen your wife yet."

The mention of his wife recalled him to himself, oddly enough, when Demorest's name had failed. But very differently. Out of his whirling consciousness came the instinctive feeling that he could not see her now. He turned, crossed the room, sat down on the sofa beside Mrs. Horncastle, and without, however, looking at her, said, with his eyes on the floor, "No, and I've been thinking that it's hardly worth while to disturb her so early tomorrow as I should have to go. So I think it's a good deal better to let her have a good night's rest, remain here quietly with you tomorrow until the stage leaves, and that both of you come over together. My horse is still saddled, and I will be back at Hymettus before Demorest has gone to bed."

(To Be Continued.)

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

From MISS NETTIE EVADELL MOTT, Mouth of St. Francis River, Ark.
I have been troubled with womb complaints for many years. After using five bottles of Wine of Cardui I find myself entirely cured, though I am still taking it as a tonic. It is the best in the world.

From MRS. LAURA A. GREEN, Paducah, Ky.
Wine of Cardui is certainly the right medicine for weak women. I have had womb troubles for eight years. Three weeks ago I commenced using Wine of Cardui and it has done me a world of good. I am so grateful for the relief that I must write and thank you for it.

From CANDIS MCFAIL, Moss Point, Miss.: "I have been using McElree's Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught for delayed or suppressed menstruation. It acts like a charm and has brought me complete relief."

From MRS. EMILY ARMSTRONG, Smithville, Tex.: "When I began using McElree's Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught I weighed less than 100 pounds. Now I weigh 136 pounds and my health is excellent. Too much cannot be said in praise of this wonderful woman's relief."

The menstrual function of woman is intimately connected with every emotion of her brain, every beat of her heart, every flash of her eye, every expression of her face, every motion of her body. When it is deranged the whole system suffers. If there is variation from the usual menstrual habit; if there are uterine or ovarian pains, treatment should not be delayed a moment. Wine of Cardui should be obtained at once. It will stop and cure all these troubles. It is the quickest, surest, safest, best remedy in the world for that one purpose. It permanently cures more than nine women out of every ten who take it. Why don't you try it? Druggists sell and recommend Wine of Cardui. $1.00 per bottle.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, *Ladies' Advisory Department*, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

BAPTISTS ... SOUTH ...

Thousands of T... Wilmington, N...

SOUTH'S BAPT...

Will Bring Togeth... Baptists o...

ATLANTA WILL BE ...

One Road Will Ru... Atlanta to the ... Meeting---So... ganization... M...

Several great Ba... occur in Wilmington... The Baptist Youn... Baptist Education ... Baptist Missionary U... Baptist convention, ... white and 1,351,000 ... will hold their ann... by far the largest ... Baptists in the wor...

The Young Peo... Thursday next, at ... Baptist convention ... and the other bo... during the days o... They will represen... Arkansas, District ... Georgia, Indian ... Louisiana, Maryla... ta, North Carolin... nessee, Texas, a... district associat... They represent o... ing 10,236 and 18,14...

The basis of rep... cial and numerica... each district asso... gift of $250 to the ...

The Southern ... out of the agitat... tion. Up to 1844 ... organization of ... States—the old T... was national an... extension of Ba... tices at home an... mission board and... Under its control ... rene Judson an... heathen of India, ... benefactions wa... university at Wa... brethren at the no... the south were u... concerning Africa... tion, friction, disc... burnings they sep... curred in 1844; in ... southern churches ... gusta, Ga., who ... Baptist Convention ... foreign and home ...

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The separation ... south was synchr... tion upon the part ... byterians north an... slavery, the bone ... since passed away, ... tions continue their ... north and south, fin... not come to reun... from one side to the... upon the part of th...

Work a...

Largely the work ... carried on through ... of about three doze... managers are chose... annual gatherings. ... stations, examine, a... sionaries, fix salari... in foreign countries, ... sary and do almost ... of the missionaries ... fields of labor.

The Foreign ...

The foreign missio... Richmond, Va., an... had but three corresp... Drs. J. B. Taylor, ... present incumbent, ... The two last were ... raised and expended ...

It has successful m... Brazil, China, Japan ... there were reported ... tive helpers, 110; chu... number of church m... expenses of this w... thing save salaries ... $6,366.77, or 6 per cen... speaks well for the ... This board is expend... than the above na... into debt, and cons... borrowing plan for ... ing of debts is not p...

Humphre... permi...

Pleasures o...

You can eat and ... please if you ...

CURES Dyspepsia, ... ach, Heart-... Rising of Fo... Taste, Biliousness, P... Stomach, Gastralgia, ... Irritability, Desponden... tigo and Headache.

Its prompt action in ... gestion, known by a se... he chest, is marvelous; ... ief.

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JUDGE JONATHAN HARALSON,
For Many Years President of the Southern Baptist Convention.

LANSING BURROWS,
Secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention, Which Meets This Week.

R. J. WILLINGHAM,
The Distinguished Baptist Who Is Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board.

BAPTISTS OF THE SOUTH TO MEET

Thousands of Them Will Meet at Wilmington, N. C., This Week.

SOUTH'S BAPTIST CONVENTION

Will Bring Together All the Leading Baptists of the South.

ATLANTA WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED

One Road Will Run a Chapel Car from Atlanta to the Scene of the Big Meeting---Some of the Organizations That Will Meet.

Several great Baptists gatherings will occur in Wilmington, N. C., this week.

The Baptist Young Peoples' Union, the Baptist Education Society, the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union and the Southern Baptist convention, representing 1,468,000 white and 1,351,000 colored constituents, will hold their annual meetings. This is by far the largest representative body of Baptists in the world.

The Young Peoples' Union meets on Thursday next, at 10 a. m., the Southern Baptist convention on the following day and the other bodies at suitable times during the days of the great convention. They will represent the states of Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Minnesota, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. They have district associations and churches 711. They represent ordained ministers numbering 10,236 and 18,143 churches.

The basis of representation is both financial and numerical, viz:—one delegate from each district association and one for each gift of $250 to the objects of the convention.

The Southern Baptist convention grew out of the agitation of the slavery question. Up to 1844 there was but one great organization of Baptists in the United States—the old Triennial Convention. This was national and had for its scope the extension of Baptist doctrines and practices at home and abroad. It had its home mission board and its foreign mission board. Under its control went Luther Rice, Adomrine Judson and others to convert the heathen of India, and by its enterprise and benefactions was established Columbian university at Washington, D. C. But the brethren at the north and the brethren at the south were unable to see eye to eye concerning African slavery, so after agitation, friction, discussion and some heartburnings they separated. This division occurred in 1844; in the year following the southern churches sent delegates to Augusta, Ga., who organized the Southern Baptist Convention with boards for both foreign and home missions.

For some years the sessions of the convention were biennial, then changed to annual, hence the approaching meeting is the fifty-second year and forty-third session of the body.

The separation of Baptists north and south was synchronous with similar action upon the part of Methodists and Presbyterians north and south, and although slavery, the bone of contention, has long since passed away, yet all these denominations continue their separate organizations north and south, finding that the time has not come to reunite, though overtures from one side to the other have been made upon the part of them all once and again.

Work ad Interim.

Largely the work of the convention is carried on through the agency of boards of about three dozen members each; these managers are chosen once a year at the annual gatherings. They locate mission stations, examine, appoint and recall missionaries, fix salaries, hold titles to lands in foreign countries, borrow funds, if necessary and do almost all the work, save that of the missionaries themselves on their fields of labor.

The Foreign Mission Board.

The foreign mission board is located at Richmond, Va., and has in its history had but three corresponding secretaries, viz, Drs. J. B. Taylor, H. A. Tupper and the present incumbent, Dr. R. J. Willingham. The two last were Georgians. This board raised and expended last year $105,018.90.

It has successful missions in Africa, Italy, Brazil, China, Japan and Mexico. Last year there were reported: Missionaries, 86; native helpers, 110; churches, 98; baptisms, 735; number of church members, 3,801. The office expenses of this work, including everything save salaries of missionaries, are $6,366.77, or 6 per cent of the whole, which speaks well for the business management. This board is expending considerably more than the above named sum, having got into debt, and consequently going on the borrowing plan for some years. This making of debts is not pleasing to the Baptists generally and earnest efforts are being made to liquidate the deficit.

The Home Mission Board.

This board, first located at Marion, Ala., is now located in Atlanta. Ex-Governor Northern is the president. Dr. I. T. Tichenor the corresponding secretary and Walker Dunson treasurer. It has had but three corresponding secretaries in its history, viz: Drs. Martin T. Sumner, W. H. McIntosh and I. T. Tichenor.

This board seeks to maintain close relations with the boards of state conventions and also has charge of the work in Cuba, now unfortunately interrupted by the war. Last year this board raised $54,000 in cash and $21,000 more in merchandise for its missionaries. It labors among the negroes, sending missionaries and holding institutes among them and giving their preachers theological instruction. Its work in New Orleans, Arkansas, (Brunswick, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory is in an encouraging condition, and until the war interrupted the work the success in Cuba was phenomenal.

The youngest and most flourishing of the boards is the Sunday school board. It is located at Nashville, and was organized in 1891. Dr. J. M. Frost, who may be called the father of this board, is now corresponding secretary. This enterprise is very popular among Baptists and has been self-sustaining and successful from its inception. Its aim and work is to furnish a satisfactory literature for the Sunday schools and it now has undertaken the printing and distribution of the holy scriptures.

The Southern Baptist Theological seminary for the training of young ministers was founded in 1859 and located in Greenville, S. C., and removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1878. It has grown to be the largest school of its kind in the world; for some years past it has had 300 students constantly in attendance. It has seven professors, viz: President W. H. Whittsitt, Professors Harris, Sampy, Kerfoot, Dorgan, McGlothlire and Carver. It has five buildings, valued at $250,000 and an endowment of $500,000.

Quite recently a gymnasium costing $10,000 has been erected and opened by the munificence of Hon. Joshua Levering, of Baltimore; he it was who was the prohibition candidate for president last year.

The seminary has also a library of 20,000 volumes, largely the gift of the late president, Dr. J. P. Boyce. Since its beginning it has had thousands of students under its care, hundreds of whom have graduated and are filling important pastorates. The pastors of the First Baptist church, Atlanta, West End, Central, with the pastors of the First church Macon, Griffin, Hawkinsville, Savannah, Washington, Milledgeville, Fort Valley, Jackson and other cities, are graduates of this seminary.

Next Session of Convention.

Hot Springs, Ark.; Dallas, Tex., and Bristol, Tenn., are inviting the next session of the convention. Bristol offers free entertainment, which will most likely carry the meeting to that city, besides Bristol is much more central than the other points.

Charter members of those present in Augusta in 1845 who joined in this organization seven still live and will likely be present in Wilmington to unite in celebrating the fifty-second anniversary, viz. Rev. F. M. Hagood and S. G. Hillyer, of Atlanta; Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Chatooga county, Georgia, for most of his life a missionary of the Indian Territory; Deacons D. B. Plumb and H. H. Hickman, of Augusta, and Deacon T. P. Smith, of Charleston, S. C., and Dr. W. H. Robert, of Mississippi. Of these two, Dr. Hillyer and Mr. Andrews, are nearly ninety years of age.

Mr. S. H. Hardwick, assistant superintendent of the great Southern railway system, on hearing from Drs. McDonald and Van Ness that Mr. Andrews desired to go to Wilmington, furnished a round trip ticket from Rome to Wilmington for the aged minister. Among the Baptist pastors of Atlanta a purse has been made and presented to the old gentleman to cover sleeper expenses and other things. A vote of thanks was returned to Mr. Hardwick by the Baptist pastors' conference in Atlanta for his contribution.

The Baptist Educational Society is of recent orgin; it will have in its representatives only men interested and engaged in college and missionary work. Its sessions will be interesting to those engaged in school work. It will meet on May 6th. This society has given much money to southern Baptist schools.

The convention sermon will be preached by Dr. R. A. Venable, of Meridian, Miss., or by his alternate, Dr. W. R. L. Smith, of St. Louis, on Friday night, May 7th.

Woman's Department.

The sessions of the Woman's Missionary Union will be held daily at such place and hour as the ladies may elect; said sessions open to ladies only. The following are the general officers of this body: Miss Fanny E. S. Heck, Raleigh, N. C., president; Miss Annie W. Armstrong, corresponding secretary, Baltimore; Mrs. William Lounds, treasurer, Baltimore, and Miss Nellie Martin, recording secretary, Baltimore. This union is auxiliary to the Southern Baptist convention. They publish several missionary tracts, papers and magazines.

Atlanta Delegation.

As is the custom, Atlanta will be fully represented; the following gentlemen and ladies are among those who will go: Dr. H. McDonald, W. W. Landrum, J. G. Gibson, T. P. Bell, I. J. Van Ness, J. D. Winchester, A. W. Bealer, J. F. Edens, Walker Dunson, M. M. Welsh, I. T. Tichenor, A. C. Ward, S. Y. Jameson, H. Hatcher, F. J. Paxon, William Henry Strickland, Malcom McGregor, J. Owens, A. D. Adair, R. A. Monteith, D. W. Gwin, W. J. Northen, A. T. Spalding, John M. Green, H. H. Cabaniss, B. F. Abbott, C. C. Cox, J. J. Maddox, J. E. Chiles, W. C. Luther, R. L. Motley and a goodly number of ladies.

Welcome and Prayer Meeting.

In order to add to the pleasure and spiritual enjoyment of the delegates en route to the Southern Baptist convention the Seaboard Air-Line have placed at the disposal of the delegates a comfortably equipped chapel car. This chapel car provided with organ, song books and late periodicals, will be run in connection with the "Baptist Special."

After allowing reasonable time for old-fashioned handshaking, as friend meets friend again and permitting all to become comfortably seated and accustomed to the journey, a service of song and prayer will be conducted by Dr. W. W. Landrum, pastor of the First Baptist church, with Mrs. Angelyn Marshall as organist, services to begin at 10 o'clock. At 10:30 a. m. Bible reading, conducted by Dr. Malcom McGregor. At 4 p. m. prayer and praise service, conducted by Rev. J. D. Winchester, assisted by Revs. J. O. Rust and A. A. Marshall.

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You can eat and drink what you please if you take No. 10.

CURES Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, Heart-Burn, Loss of Appetite, Rising of Food, Water Brash, Bitter Taste, Biliousness, Pains or Cramps in the Stomach, Gastralgia, Constipation, Jaundice, Irritability, Despondency, Low Spirits, Vertigo and Headache.

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Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your druggist's or mailed free.

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SERVICES IN ATLANTA TODAY.

Rev. W. A. Vail, pastor of the Church of Our Father, will preach this morning on the subject: "Freedom of Thought and Religious Enthusiasm."

At the Universalist church Pastor W. H. McGlaufiin will deliver a sermon this morning on "The Parable of the Trees." The services are held in the Good Templars' hall at 72½ North Broad street.

The evening service at St. Luke's Episcopal church has been changed from 7:30 o'clock to 5 o'clock.

In the absence of the pastor, Rev. F. M. Haygood will preach at the Sixth Baptist church this morning. Evening service will be conducted by Mr. M. L. Morris.

The regular meeting of the Parsonage and Home Mission Society will be held Monday next in the Sunday school room of the First Methodist church at 3 p. m., after which Miss Armstrong will give a very interesting lecture. All the ladies are requested to be present.

Rev. R. V. Atkisson will lecture this evening at the Central Congregational church. Subject, "Book of Esther and Its Spirit."

Dr. Isaac S. Hopkins will preach this morning at Merritts avenue church. The evening service wil be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Peter A. Heard.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association will meet in the First Baptist church on next Monday, May 3d, at 10:30 a. m. The subject of revivals will be discussed. Dr. Barnett will lead. A review by the members of the several meetings of the last ten years in Atlanta.

Methodist.

First Methodist, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Walker Lewis, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Class meeting 3:30 p. m. Epworth League, 7 p. m.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor.

The Boulevard Grace church, corner Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. A. C. Thomas, pastor.

Merritts avenue church, P. A. Heard, pastor.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. T. L. Davis, Jr., pastor.

Edgewood Methodist church, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor.

West End Methodist church, West End.

Wesley chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. J. M. Wolfe, pastor.

Park street church, West End, Rev. John B. Robins, D.D., pastor.

Walker street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. T. Gibson, D.D., pastor.

Decatur street mission, 223 Decatur street. Regular services every night in the week. Breakfast served free every Sunday morning from 8:30 to 9:30. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Central Union mission, 45½ South Broad street. Noonday prayer service every day from 12 to 1 o'clock. Gospel service every night from 7:30 to 9 o'clock. Temperance school every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

Appointments of East Atlanta circuit for 1897: Preaching in East Atlanta on the first and second Sundays, monthly, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Preaching in South Bend on the third Sunday at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at Mount Olive on the third Sunday 3 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at Marvin on the fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Payne's Memorial, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor.

Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church, A. F. Ellington, pastor.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church, south, East Hunter street, Rev. S. H. Dimon, pastor.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets, W. W. Landrum, pastor.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor.

Third Baptist church, Rev. J. G. Winchester, pastor.

Capitol avenue Baptist church, Dr. T. A. Spalding, pastor.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. A. W. Bealer, pastor.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor.

Sixth Baptist church, Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer, pastor.

Glenn street Baptist church, corner Glenn and Smith streets, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. S. Motley, pastor.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, opposite Cain, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon and Ashby streets, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner of Jackson and Chamberlin streets, Rev. A. R. Graves, pastor.

Inman Park Presbyterian church.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, West Fair street, opposite Walnut street, Rev. R. A. Bowman, pastor.

Associated Reform Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D.D., pastor.

Barnett church, corner Hampton and Marietta streets, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor.

Kirkwood Presbyterian church, Rev. R. O. Flynn, pastor.

Episcopal.

The cathedral, corner Washington and Hunter streets, the Rev. A. W. Knight, dean.

St. Luke's church, corner Pryor and Houston streets, the Rev. J. N. McCormick, rector.

Church of the Incarnation, Lee street, near Gordon, West End, Rev. Wyllys Rede, rector.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput, Rev. C. D. Frankel, priest in charge.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Christ church, Hapeville, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Christ church, Hapeville, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta, Rev. C. D. Frankel, pastor.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

St. Paul's church, East Point, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Adventist.

Seventh Day Adventist church, 507 Fair street.

Congregational.

The Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor.

Pleasant Hill Congregational church will hold its regular services on Sunday in the hall at the corner of Marietta street and Ponders avenue. Rev. J. A. Jensen, pastor.

Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. L. B. Bazin, pastor; Rev. G. Z. Shadewell, assistant.

Sts. Peter and Paul, Marietta street, southwest corner Alexander street, Rev. J. F. Colbert, pastor.

Christian.

West End Christian church, A. E. Seldon, pastor.

First Christian church, opposite courthouse on East Hunter street, Dr. C. P. Williamson, pastor.

First English Lutheran.

Services at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, S. K. Probst, pastor.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth and Peachtree.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 125 Marietta street.

Universalist.

First Universalist church, Atlanta, Ga., William Henry McGlauflin, D. D., pastor.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Lutheran church, Rev. F. H. Meuschke, pastor.

Christian Science.

Sunday services of the First Church of Christ at the Grand.

Spiritualist.

The Society of Spiritual Science at the Knights of Pythias hall, corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets.

The First Spiritualist church will hold their regular services again at the corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, Kiser building.

Undenominational.

Marietta Street mission, 191 Marietta street.

Berean church. Services Sunday at 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and Monday at 7:30 p. m.

Colored.

St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. G. W. Alexander, pastor.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. A. W. Green, priest in charge. Sunday school 3 p. m.

Gate City Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Friendship Baptist church, corner Mitchell and Haynes street, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A. B., pastor.

St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, Rev. William Flagg, Jr., pastor.

The First Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor.

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT

Which Cured Him After Everything Else Failed.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it, and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of Write to Thomas Slater, Box 135, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope.

Have You a Perfect Complexion?

Renaissance Antiseptic Soap gives it. Druggists and grocers sell Renaissance Soap. 3 cakes 25 cents.

Libbey Cut Glass, the choicest of all wares, is so often imitated that it has become necessary for its makers to cut this trade mark on every piece. A moment's inspection will prove it. *Libbey*

Business Change.

My friends and old customers can find me in future at 42 Peachtree, with new stock wall paper, paints, etc. Decorating and painting done in best manner. M. M. Mauck, 42 Peachtree, opposite Hunnicutt's.

General Buel.

Ten 8x10 real photographic views of the home and scenery of eGneral Don Carlos Buel. Sold in sets of ten at $1.50 or 20 cents each. Address Theo. A. Wootton, Rochester, Ky.

Surnames from Christian Names.

From The New York Evening Post.

Christian names very frequently become surnames, or at least pose as such. It may be possible that they are what might be called unattached names, which have come down in that form from antiquity. The well-known Christian names Abraham, Albert, Arthur, Edward, Frederick, Paul, Thomas and many others will occur as examples. Another class of Christian names furnishes well-known surnames by a slight prefix or addition, as David, Davis, Davies, Davidson, Davison; John, Jones, Jackson, Johnson, Jack, etc. The name Richard goes still further, as Richards, Richardson, Dick, Dicks, Dix, Dickson and Dixon, Dickman, etc. When the ending of a surname is of Norman or Saxon origin, it may safely be depended upon to furnish a clew to the origin or meaning of the word, either as a whole or in part. Pierpont, for instance, tells its own story when we know that Pont is a bridge. Winthrop means "wine village," Croft "an enclosure," as in Bancroft. Sall means "a hall," as Ingersall (Inger's Hall). Cott is an abbreviation of "Cottage," and becomes a part of Endicott, "cottage at the end;" Prescott, "priest's cottage," Middlecott, etc.

Private Lessons.

I will give private lessons at my residence till June, then I will teach my third annual summer school for boys. A limited number will be taken. Those desiring instruction will please communicate with me. W. S. Featherston, 288 Boulevard.

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GEN. JULIUS J. ESTEY

The Distinguished Head of the Great Estey Co. Visits Atlanta.

NEW OFFICES AT 61 PEACHTREE STREET.

A Grand Display of Pianos and Organs—Special Invitation to the Public.

"'Taint no use to sit and whine,
When the fish ain't on your line,
Bait your hook and keep er trying—
Keep agoing."

If the above lines do not immortalize Frank Stanton then there is no truth in poetry, for this great continent might be searched and a more fitting verse could not be produced, that lends so much courage to the weary, careworn business man in the midst of this fearful financial depression.

The chronic pessimist should profit by these lines, and no longer try to obstruct the progress of those who would conquer in business, regardless of the depression which naturally occurs every few years. "Bait your hook and keep a trying" has been the only secret of the greatest business enterprises of our country, men who have not time to stop and conjecture what will happen tomorrow, but men who courageously get in the front ranks and make business for themselves today. Just such a man is General J. J. Estey, the distinguished head of the Estey Organ Company.

While in Atlanta some weeks ago and in speaking of the financial condition of the country he said:

"I have traveled all over the continent, and am very much pained to say that things are in rather bad shape. The scarcity of money seems to be quite prevalent in all sections, but I don't see why it could not be a great deal worse. I think the country is by far more prosperous than any one thinks. Of course, I cannot speak from a general business standpoint, but judging by the volume of business which our factory is receiving daily, evidences the fact to some extent that we are all better off than we imagine."

General Estey was in quite a talkative humor, and on being asked concerning their great organ establishment, said:

"Yes, the demand for our instruments largely increases every year. There has not been a year since we began business but what has shown an increase over the former year. I do not try to account for our success only in this way: we make honest instruments and sell them on the same basis. We have sold in the United States and Europe in the last fifty years over 280,000 organs. That alone tells the whole story of what we are doing."

General Estey was very much pleased with Atlanta, and promised to make more frequent visits.

The Atlanta branch of the Estey Organ Company was established twenty-five years ago, in which time all southern business has been conducted through this department. This has been quite a successful branch, and very recently there has been fitted up an elaborate showroom with elegant offices at No. 61 Peachtree, just two doors above the old stand. Mr. A. H. Tyler, a most popular gentleman, is manager of the southern branch and well does he merit the esteem which he not only receives from a host of friends and patrons, but from the many officials of the different factories which he represents. No easy matter would it be to find a gentlemen most courteous, congenial and business like than Mr. Tyler. His delight is to execute all business in such a splendid manner that one feels that assurance that he has been honorably dealt with. With a concern that bears the solidity of the Estey Organ Company and with such admirable officials, can the immensity of such great success be wondered at? Their reputation is as broad as the continent; the merit of their instruments is established the world over, and thus will their popularity continue as long as skill and durability stand exemplified in every instrument that bears the name of Estey.

Everything being complete they are now occupying their new quarters at 61 Peachtree street, and in addition to the immense organ business which is handled by the southern department, fifty or more pianos may be seen in the showroom, which are manufactured by some of the largest and best piano makers in the world. Naturally a specialty is made of their own make, the Estey and the Brambach. Years of study and experience have made these two products the recognized standard of excellence. Then comes the celebrated Kranich & Bach pianos. These manufacturers have enjoyed an enviable reputation among the musical public for a third of a century, and Mr. Estey says it takes but little talk to sell an experienced person a Kranich & Bach.

Ludwig & Co. are also represented, and they are showing some very handsome high grade instruments. The Decker Bros.' they have handled many years and everybody knows their value.

Mr. Tyler extends his sincere thanks to the public for a liberal patronage in the past, and he cordially solicits a continuance of the same. Everybody is invited to call and make themselves at home at 61 Peachtree, whether for the purpose of business or otherwise.

HOW HE SAVED HIS WATCH.

The Singular Experience of a Chicago Clerk.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The lone robber who holds up drug stores on the north side made a firm friend Saturday night in C. H. Satterfield, the young clerk of Druggist R. S. Armstrong, 296 North State street.

At 11 o'clock the robber found himself a little short of ready cash, so he dropped in at the drug store to help himself to the spare change, a habit which he contracted quite a while ago and which he has found it hard to break.

The youthful clerk was alone and was sweeping out, preparatory to locking up for the night. The robber advanced to the counter and rested his arms on the glass showcase. The clerk did not notice anything unusual at first, but in hurrying around to wait on the man he discovered a nickel-plated pistol and a black pistol, both lying on the glass in front of the supposed customer. Satterfield stopped short.

"Now don't be excited," said the robber, "for there isn't any need of it. Just keep quiet, that's all, and we'll get along first-rate."

Satterfield felt very much reassured. er is," continued the visitor. Satterfield indicated the spot and the man scraped out its contents, $3.

"H'm," he said, "that's pretty small, isn't it? You surely have more than this!"

"Mr. Armstrong took it home a few minutes ago," said the clerk.

"Well, let me see your watch, then." The robber pulled out the timepiece, a beautiful and valuable gold one.

"My mother gave it to me," said Satterfield, "and I would be very sorry to lose it."

"Oh, well," returned the bandit, "of course I wouldn't touch it in that case," and he replaced the watch.

"Come on," said the robber, and he led young Satterfield over a thorough tour of the store. Drawers and selves were examined, but nothing of value found. All the time the robber and the clerk kept up a friendly conversation and came to be on very friendly terms.

"Now, see here," said the robber in pleading tones, when the tour was ended. "You surely are not going to send me away like this? I've left you the watch, you know."

"I should be very glad to give you some more money if I had it," replied Satterfield, "but until more customers come I can't get any."

"Well, I guess I won't wait," answered the highwayman, "but I'll take a cigar or two," and he cleaned out a box of two-for-a-quarter brand. "Goodnight."

"It was all very interesting," said Satterfield afterward, "and the best of it is, I've got my watch."

Next to . . Your Wife

Your Underwear is your nearest friend. It may be tomorrow, or a week hence, when your heavy undergarments must give way to something lighter, yet durable.

For 25c we sell a good, sightly Undershirt.

For 50c you get a fine 42-gauge Undershirt, made of combed Egyptian Cotton, soft as Silk, long or short sleeves; drawers with double crotch and pearl buttons to match, same price.

For 75c a garment, we sell genuine Lisle Thread Underwear and "SCRIVEN'S" Patent Elastic Seam Drawers, worth $1.00.

For $1.00 a garment, the American Hosiery Co.'s well known Underwear.

Thin under and outer Clothing at thin prices. Now is the time and ours is the store for both.

All of our ads. are verbal contracts with the public.

EISEMAN & WEIL

3 Whitehall St.

Delegates to Epworth League.

While in the city you are cordially invited to call on

H. C. Thompson,

(Opposite Kimball House)

20 DECATUR STREET.

We are serving this week the famous Tetley's Tea. We keep a full line of Fine Groceries, Fresh Meats, Vegetables, Spring Lamb

New York Creamery Butter...30c lb
2-lb. can Blackberries............5c
1 can Good Salmon................10c
3 cans, 2 lbs., Table Peaches.....25c
3 cans Condensed Milk............25c
One 2-lb. can Sugar Corn......... 8c

Out-of-town orders delivered at depot free of charge. Phone 168.

Thompson's,

20 Decatur St.

Woman and Society

Little Pilgrim Tells of Armenia.

A great deal has been said in the philanthropic organizations of Atlanta recently on the question of the women of Armenia and their woes. There have been papers read on the subject at the club and at the meetings of history classes. The Christian clergy are deeply interested and have expressed their sympathies, but the presence in the city for the past week of Miss Armstrong, secretary of the Armenia Relief Association, has given the subject of Armenia a new interest in the minds and hearts of the people.

Miss Armstrong's appearance is one that would at once impress the audience or the individual, at a glance, and would suggest the conclusion that she was a woman with a mission, and determined to fulfill it. A scrutinizing and clever woman, regarding Miss Armstrong, seemed troubled as to whether she had ever met her before, then suddenly she exclaimed, she reminds me for all the world of that unique character, the heroine of the little book, "Ships That Pass in the Night."

There is so much of patience and endurance and forbearance in her appearance and manner that one can imagine her soothing any one that might come to her in trouble, much less the appeals that have seemed to give her life its one aim—that is, to relieve the suffering of Armenia. Miss Armstrong is such a little woman to have on hand so many big schemes, and yet it is a historical as well as everyday fact that little women frequently accomplish their every undertaking, and hearing this particular little woman wax eloquent on the subject of her mission, one is not only impressed with the idea that she will succeed, but convert her every hearer into an ardent sympathizer with Armenia.

She talks freely of her mission—in fact, seems so imbued with the spirit of it that it is almost impossible to obtain expression from her on any other subject.

To the individual or assembly she speaks with an eagerness and so much force of expression that like her one is in a moment overcome with sympathy and interest and a ready convert to most any theory that Miss Armstrong might advance.

It is rather difficult for one not a stenographer to accurately chronicle the sayings of one who speaks as smoothly and eloquently as does the little missionary, but her every sentence seems so impressive that hearing it once, even a child might repeat it as a lesson that had been well learned.

A biographical sketch of Miss Armstrong says she is of English and revolutionary ancestry, the daughter of a New York physician.

Miss Armstrong entered the Woman's Medical college, in Philadelphia, taking a partial course in medicine.

Being too young to graduate at that time she went with an elder sister, who was a surgeon specialist, to India, though not in any way connected with any missionary, her ambition being to study more than teach. During more than six years of the most varied experience, unique in many respects, she lived among the people of the east, applying herself conscientiously to their relation to each other, sociologically and psychologically, a study which has become the chief interest and act of her life. When Miss Armstrong returned to this country to complete her qualification for the practice of medicine and to recuperate, the outbreak of the Sasoon massacre occurred.

In reference to that time, that marks her formal association with the Armenian relief, she said: "I became imbued with the spirit that influences my every movement now. The time for the evolutionary mission work is past, the whole Christian world must rise up in the spirit of Altruism, which is taught by Christians and brings to bear the forces of civilization which have deadened and crushed and degarded and cursed the peoples of the east so long.

"The Christian world, because it has all modern advancement and the benefits of the achievements of science, and genius in mechanics and art and commerce and government, has fallen into a comfortable belief that it is inessential—the whole of the world.

"In the languor of this mistake it forgets the law of equilibrium; it forgets the multitudes of the nations of the east excepting that it leaves its women to gather pennies into mite boxes, and fill barrels with old clothes for its destitute and name its orphans.

"It forgets that great dragon of moral pollution, which trails its slimy length throughout the east and bruises the fair and pure maidenhood of many peoples, and contaminates and corrupts the moral and commercial character of the young men."

At this point Miss Armstrong became enthused; she arose, and bringing down her little hand impressively on the table before her, continued:

"The great dragon of Mohammedanism—I mean that institution in which no home is possible, no honor to women, no sanctity to Christianity, no reverence for motherhood and therefore no kinship in fatherhood. This dragon of evil power wreaks with pestilence by which the atmosphere of the whole world is becoming contaminated. Anarchy in Europe, and commercial corruption and political intrigue are expressions of a moral palsy which is the result of this miasmatic curse, of this great loathesome monster which lives to destroy moral sense among the millions of the orient.

"There is a law of equilibrium," said Miss Armstrong, emphatically. "You may say to me Armenia is so foreign to our interests, and we have so many poor and needy at home, but my reply is, Armenia is not any farther from us than is a man's knee from his head. As the blood current in the human body will carry the destructive course of an evil sore through the entire frame, so the evil sore which is destroying an ancient Christian people with a marvelous, brave and beautiful history, will inevitably reach its blight so forcefully unto us, that we will be made to recognize that it is not far from us.

"If I had the voice of an archangel," said Miss Armtrong, "I would stand in some high place and call to the hearts of men in America, 'By their holy fatherhood and in the hearts of women, by their sacred motherhood, for the sake of the generation of their children, to rise up now at this time and delay not, and stay not, but gather and send down a great succor which shall be sufficient to save and deliver the Armenian people from the annihilation which is planned for them, by that maddened beast of immorality and cruelty—the Mohammedan system.'

"I would call on them to speak in a sure and steadfast voice for the rights of humanity, for the protection of the home, for the safety and honor of women, that these be kept, in the name of God, upon the earth.

"The voice of the people is the only thing that can accomplish this now—the voice of the people when it rolls like the sea, must control its commerce-drunk governments. The time will soon come when the people in America and Europe, as well as the tortured, innocent, brave, devoted Christians who are dying in Armenia, Crete and Greece, will know so well, that no man will deny that the eastern question is the great question which shall rule the earth, God and the devil."

MRS. M. A. GARDNER.

She Will Be a Social Leader in Nashville During the Exposition.

The First Message From Armenia

At the time of the Sasoon massacre, there was in this country a young Armenian of wide culture and unusual mental attainments, who distinguished himself and his people on the platform of the world's fair parliament of religions by a remarkable speech, which was entitled "A Voice from the Young Men of the Orient."

This man put aside the interest of his own life and went in search for help for the stricken of his people.

The first cry of Armenia in this country was taken from him by the Associated and United Press and telegraphed throughout this land in more than a column of solid matter. In reference to this fact, Miss Armstrong said: "I would like to acknowledge in terms of earnest appreciation the universal and unqualified courtesy and help, which we have received from the press everywhere."

After the world's fair the young Armenian, Mr. Kiretchjiam, pleaded earnestly in all directions to find an immediate sympathy which would mean immediate action in the relief of the desolate ones who has escaped slaughter in that unprecedented carnival of brutality.

He addressed the church clubs of New York city, composed as it is of men prominent in business and professional circles. On that occasion the Armenian Relief Association was organized with a view, not only to get and send immediate relief, but to work in all legitimate ways along such lines as might tend to bring about the establishment of protection to the life, honor and prosperity of the Christians in Turkey. J. Bleecker Miller, then made chairman of the executive committee, continues to fill that office with changeless and earnest faithfulness to the cause.

Out of so crowded a life as his is, it is a great thing to have one man—if only one—to serve so steadfastly in a whole country. But others have entered the work one by one, with an intelligent understanding of what the work means, and taken their places to support Mr. Miller and Mr. Kirechtjiam in their executive duties. Bishop Sessions, of Louisiana, has recently become a vice president of the association.

Dean Hoffman, of New York, is at present the active and successful president.

So great has been the assistance rendered the Armenian Association by women, they are incorporated in a separate department. Within a few days last year over $15,000 came in from women, who gave $100 each, and is used as a memorial fund, which will finally be prepared to stand forever as a record of the movement of American women for their desolated Armenian sisters."

The Servant Question.

It would seem that the most practical movement recently organized in Atlanta is that of the little model home, being successfully operated by the young ladies' committee of the Presbyterian church. Although sectarian as to the members of the committee governing it, its principles and objects are those that should appeal to Atlanta women as a whole. Upon it might be based an industrial institution that would furnish that for which Atlanta women duly feel the need—well trained servants.

The one complaint among housekeepers, and one in which men as well as women should be interested, is just what is to be done to preserve the community from a famine of good servants.

The educational influence brought to bear upon the colored women instead of developing them to that degree when they could become respectable and competent servants, seems, on the contrary, to incapacitate them for it. They have a demoralizing influence on those who may be well inclined, so that to a great extent colored women workers must be taken from among a class that are totally ignorant of that privilege that belongs to the well trained servant, and every housekeeper finds herself almost a slave, and a teacher, we may say, in the training school of home.

Having with care and difficulty trained a servant to the point when she may be satisfactory and treating her probably with great consideration, the housekeeper will invariably find herself imposed upon at that very moment and repaid by an ingratitude that will necessitate the discharge of a well trained servant. Then begins the training of another, with similar results.

As to the white servants of Atlanta, those ladies are few who have not had trying experiences with them. Brought from the large cities of the north, they become dissatisfied with the lack of association that is their social side of life. They miss the walks in the park in the morning with the Fifth avenue babies and the little chats with the fat policeman, who shows baby the ducks in the pond. Then they become imbued with that false spirit of genteel occupation that has subjected many a respectable southern woman to poverty and more, and decide that any means of livelihood is preferable to service in genteel families.

In the case that they are satisfied and prove excellent servants, the demand for them is so great that they are not only spoiled by it, but become subjects of contention between ladies who forget that certain principles of honor should be adhered to as to each other's servants.

Feeling their importance in being thus sought after, such a servant will sooner or late overstep the limit and become a medium of gossip that may upset an entire neighborhood and even community.

It requires little reflection to appreciate that any movement that may tend to improve the servant question in Atlanta should be one upheld and encouraged.

Another side of the question, however, was recently presented in an article on the subject in The New York Press, that declared "the root of all evils is in the mistresses." An extract from it says:

"Some of the men who receive the largest salaries of any in the country, earn them by their ability to handle men. That shows that the art of bossing is possessed by very few, and should not be looked for in the ordinary, everyday housekeeper. Servants generally get along very well in hotels and other places where large numbers are employed, and they are in charge of some one who understands bossing, and above all, working them according to a regular schedule. If women could be taught to manage their servants, doubtless much of the trouble would disappear. One great virtue that has been found in servants trained at some schools is that even if they have not learned very much, they have been taught to do things thoroughly and well, for an unfailing source of trouble with many servants is that they do everything carelessly and in a slovenly manner."

A Noted Beauty.

Among the beautiful and brilliant society women of Nashville who have been enthusiastic workers on the woman's board of the Tennessee Centennial is Mrs. Matt Gardner, who, as Miss Sadie Polk Fall, was a noted beauty and belle. Mrs. Gardner is prominently associated with all the committees of the woman's board and will be one of the central figures in the social life of the Centennial. She is a striking beauty, with golden hair and bewitching brown eyes. As a school girl, young society woman, and now as a leader in the most exclusive social circles of Tennessee, she has enjoyed that admiration and attention that entitle her to the repuation she bears of being one of the most magnetic and universally popular women in the south.

TWO WOMEN'S VIEWS OF BARRACKS STORY

Washington, D. C., April 30.—(Special Correspondence.)—Another thing I have heard recently discussed which related to Atlanta in a way was the scandal at the barracks—the O'Brien-Romeyn scandal that is being written up so much at present.

It was discussed—not only discussed, but argued with some degree of heat and forcefulness—by two women right here in my study the other day. When I tell you who the women were you will not wonder. One was a captain's wife and the other was a weary, cynical breadwinner in government employ. She had been in government employ for fifteen years and it takes about a month to make a breadwinner in that line hate men with a holy if malignant hatred. Give her a year, just one little year, and she will take the side of the worst woman that breathes against that of a Dr. Parkhurst, a Roosevelt or any other sanctified reformer.

She knows men and you can't convince her that one of the sex isn't as black as his claw-hammer coat in regard to his dealings with women.

Now, the captain's wife is entirely different. Of course, you know, she is on the side of propriety at all the army quarters. She sides with the captain and thinks everything he says is all right.

Then, too, there was another difference between this particular captain's wife and the breadwinner. The captain's wife was never pretty and the breadwinner had been. Oh! that's a great difference in the way women look at things, though you may not believe it—a great difference even when both of them have grown middle aged and had many sorrows.

I tried to steer the pair away from the subject of the McPherson scandal, but it wasn't a bit of use. I might as well have attempted to frighten a bee and a fly from a sugar barrel.

"A dreadful story—a perfectly dreadful story," said the captain's wife, lifting her square chin and looking sharply through her glasses with just that dogmatic look you see on the captain's face at its severest.

"It is a dreadful story," said the breadwinner, and I wished, oh! how I did wish she had stopped right there and gone on talking about the Easter gowns or the weather or the Grant celebration; but she didn't, though I gave her an appealing glance. She had a fiendish glitter in her eye as it met the eye of the captain's wife. "It is a dreadful story and that man Romeyn ought to be put out of the army."

"Romeyn," gasped the captain's wife. "Romeyn! why his name is not Romeyn; it's O'Brien."

"The man I mean is Romeyn, Captain Romeyn—the man who said a damaging thing to a stranger—a comparative stranger—about the wife of a fellow officer."

"But it was the truth."

"What was the truth?"

"Why that Mrs. O'Brien had been talked about."

"So has every woman—the pretty ones, I mean."

The face of the captain's wife flushed redder than ever and it wasn't becoming to her because it was a pinkish rose color to begin with.

"I don't mean to take up the cudgels," went on the breadwinner, "to any marked degree for Mrs. O'Brien. She may have been frivolous and imprudent; no doubt she was; but what right because of that sort of implication had the captain to go and gossip about her?"

"The honor of the army as a whole is every soldier's honor," said the captain's wife eloquently. "Each officer must look out for the conduct of the women; he must endeavor to make the moral standard high; he must discountenance freedom and frivolity on the part of the wives and daughters of officers."

"That's quite fine, but I don't see that a soldier is sustaining his own individual honor by throwing mud on a woman. You know as well as I do that when the captain advised that young fellow not to accompany Mrs. O'Brien to the inauguration he wasn't doing it to help the woman's reputation; and since the man's reputation couldn't be hurt any way, then what was his idea? Spite, I tell you; nothing but spite."

"I think your view of the case is too broad for discussion," said the captain's wife hotly. She was one of those women who always find reason to be shocked at the morals of their opponents when they get mad.

"Besides," she continued as an afterthought, "you throw all the blame on the captain. You must remember that it wasn't through him but through a woman that the story got back to the husband."

"Of course it was through a woman. A story is always circulated through a woman, but you trace its origin and you will find it to be a man every time. How would women know what they do about other women unless men told them?"

"And it's right that men should tell their own women such things to protect them from surrounding evil."

"I grant that; certainly it's all right when they have proofs of the immorality of women, but, my dear madam, if every woman who allowed the devotion of a man was condemned without a hearing as immoral it would put a ban on many women who are now received. I grant you that no married woman should receive any marked attention from a man. It is wrong and imprudent. But you and the captain with all the United States army couldn't convince me that such a fact was sufficient to excuse one of America's soldiers from gossiping about her on that account."

She began to wonder about the captain himself and then it occurred to her to think how he had admired the major's wife, who was very pretty and very kind and most amusing, and then she thought—oh, well, how can I tell you what she thought?—women have a way of thinking so many uncomfortable things; but when she went to go she didn't ask the other woman to come and see her. She looked at her severely and said, with some degree of suspicion: "I see you have known a great deal of the world."

And the breadwinner flushed hotly, making her skin as pink for a moment as it had been years and years ago, and she answered:

"Yes, I have lived in the midst of the machine that makes it. I have seen broken hearts with my own eyes—women's hearts, and every single one of them lies at the door of some man, and I don't like men and I don't believe in them, be they soldiers or civilians."

When the captain's wife had gone the other woman told me some of the things she knew and made even me open my eyes.

Why I should say "even me," I don't know after all, for I am always having my eyes opened, always dreaming, unless somebody takes me by the shoulder and wakes me up with a good, aggressive push and says: "Look here, you are all wrong. The moon is made of green cheese instead of silver, and the earth isn't covered with grass as you fancy. It is just a green slime that has arisen from the mire of the marshes to deceive your credulous eyes."

MAUDE ANDREWS.

MRS. VAN LEER KIRKMAN,

The Brilliant Social Leader of Nashville—She Gives Her First Grand Reception Tomorrow Night, Which Will Be the Largest Function of the Season.

Suitable Costumes for Steamships and Trains

New York, April 30.—(Special Correspondence.)—Both the dressmakers and tailors tell you, on asking to see their latest inventions in railway and steamship dresses, that every woman who orders a touring toilet insists it must be braided carte blanche. In consequence the custom has arrived of decorating the cloth skirt lightly with corded figurings, but so loading the coat or waist with braid that little of its original color is seen and double weight and heat are gained.

The majority of skirts are liked with gay checked red and white, cool green and white, or striped silk shirts, and are rarely accompanied by close-fitting waists to match. A complete costume consists of a skirt and bolero jacket, this last worn over a linen shirt waist or a bodice, that is more or less fancifully decorated. A tailor who sincerely has your well being at heart would advise you to get for touring purposes a toilet on the model of the one sketched from an original in blue sail cloth. Its chiefest recommendation is its coat waist, with cape sleeves, that slips on under anything you may please to wear, from a board bosom shirt to a chiffon bodice. As it is the first of the bolero jackets to come over accompanied by sleeves it can easily be guaranteed a most affectionate popularity, for first of all it is a realization of supreme convenience and comfort.

By such wraps as these the golf cape long cherished by the traveling woman has almost, if not quite, disappeared. No capes at all are carried any longer, and when this little bolero is taken off it may as frequently as not reveal a delicately elaborate waist underneath. That is because the very modern traveling suit consists of four pieces, a skirt, a waist for morning wear, one for evening use and a bolero coat. The morning waist is flannel, percale, linen or what you may select, while with the original of this sketch was sold a waist meant to be donned with the skirt of an evening, when the wearer in hotel or on board steamship made herself ready for dinner.

The object of this is to supply the traveler with a truly complete suit, so that when touring, one gown, and one only, would supply her with presentable toilets for all probable emergencies. These ideal costumes are wrought out chiefly in the sail cloth mentioned, in foulard that is brocaded, in coarse dark shades of batiste, in French voilline, which is, in truth, only nun's veiling; in challis, silk warp mohair, barege of solid tone and rough Newport serge and sea tweeds. To those who have a prejudice for the goods, close-figured India silks and a new material called Pondi-cherry silk are excellent and recommendable traveling goods, for the effort is to select something that does not crush or fade or absorb dust, or hold heat to the body.

For Young Girls.

For this last reason serge continues the favorite goods, and brown is the most preferred of all others. A suggestion of a debutante's voyage suit is given in brown as an example chiefly of showing the tendency now followed for decorating the rough-and-ready costumes out of some of their traditional severity of hue and color. Perhaps it is needless to call attention to the fact that the markedly blouse waist is not the least modish feature of the suit, and that, next to braiding, strapping with black satin bands is considered the best of style. Here the diagonal ruffles on the waist are of plaited chiffon over brilliant red and yellow silk, which last harmonizes with the collar and girdle.

This cheerful girlish suit went off on its wearer's vacation to the New England resorts, while the same day there sailed for Europe a typical costume for an ocean voyage, since every steamer dress this season partakes in a greater or less degree of the elements of the yachting gown. For the steamer the skirt was of clear malachite green challie, figured in blue and white, and showing a narrow satin stripe. Rolling over the bust and shoulders fell two collars, the first of blue silk, the second of brown batiste, decorated with lace, and turning back from a sailor's vest of batiste, barred with insertion. A bit of blue appeared on the sleeve, and the hat that topped off this almost ideal little frock was a blue straw English walking shape, and decorated with a few folds of yedda and a couple of green quills.

Not again, perhaps, until the other shore were reached would this toilet, so delicately hinting of nautical adventures, probably be worn, so that cynical women will them dock or farewell gowns, and some of them frankly array themselves for the trip down the bay, prior to sea sickness and ignominious retreat, in costumes breathing of purely marine sentiment and cut. A charming steamer gown that accompanied the blue challie had its skirt and coat clear red and white tweed, braided with white braid and the coat was over a bodice of gray red taffeta, while the bright picture was topped with a red and white sailor hat, showing a fin-shaped bow of white ribbon.

But these are liberties taken exclusively by young girls, the more dignified elders clinging to some such model as the sail cloth suit showed, its bolero cut in evening waistcoat shape over a white board bosom shirt. This especial red gown is very well covered in black braiding and the mature women with one accord avoid this and the untrimmed sailor. With few exceptions indeed, traveling hats are trimmed and trimmed elaborately, for at last we have come to an understanding that it is as easy to be as comfortable in a trimmed and becoming hat when en route as in a bare and trying one.

Traveling Hats.

Undoubtedly a boon are the traveling chapeaux made to order to suit special gowns. If, for example, you have a red, green or blue steamer dress, the milliner will weave a brim of straw, build a crown of a bit of one's material, and adjust some flowers and ribbons to coincide with both. Sometimes she will weave the brim of rought mohair braid on a wire foundation, while with one accord the ladies of quality set forth on their journeys this season gloved in the palest tints. White and lightest tan dogskin three-buttoned gloves are the choice, and they are intended to fit the hand as easily as driving gloves, showing only the most inconspicuous stitchings. Here and there, where frivolity will out, a traveler of youthful bearing and a small waist appears in one of the new tourist belts of flexible gold, studded at intervals with emerald pebbles, and having suspended from one side a small bead or gilt mesh purse, with agate top catch; else a small wallet of violet moire silk, bound in gold.

If a cape is worn at all when a-traveling one of scarlet-faced cloth is the proper garment. It must fall in four or five ruffles and every ruffle is lined with checked silk in black and white usually. Instead of a cape though, by way of an extra wrap, a Russian blouse is regarded as far more modish. It buttons down from the left shoulder, gathers in at the waist, and falls

Continued on Page Seven.

AUCTION
—OF—

Fine Oil Paintings, Pastels and Rare Old Bric-a-Brac China and Art Goods, at 84 Whitehall St., commencing Monday, May 3d, and during the week. Copies from the Old Masters and many Originals from Local Artists. Also, from a private collection three rare pieces of Capo Di Monte over 350 years old. These pieces were on exhibition during the World's Fair at Chicago, and were valued at $1,200. All to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. This is an opportune time to decorate your homes at your own price. Remember, this sale is bona fide and for one week only.

E. W. BLUE, Auctioneer. W. M. JORDAN, Manager.

Woman's Nerves.

Mrs. Platt Talks About Hysteria.

When a nerve or a set of nerves supplying any organ in the body with its due nutriment grows weak, that organ languishes.

When the nerves become exhausted and die, so to speak, the organ falls into decay. What is to be done? The answer is, do not allow the weakness to progress; stop the deteriorating process at once!

Do you experience fits of depression, alternating with restlessness? Are your spirits easily affected, so that one moment you laugh and the next fall into convulsive weeping?

Again, do you feel something like a ball rising in your throat and threatening to choke you, all the senses perverted, morbidly sensitive to light and sound, pain in ovary, and pain especially between the shoulders, sometimes loss of voice and nervous dyspepsia? If so, you are hysterical, your uterine nerves are at fault. You must do something to restore their tone.

Nothing is better for the purpose than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it will work a cure. If you do not understand your symptoms, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will give you honest, expert advice, free of charge.

Mrs. Levi F. Platt, Womleysburg, Pa., had a terrible experience with the illness we have just described. Here is her own description of her sufferings:

"I thought I could not be so benefited by anything and keep it to myself. I had hysteria (caused by womb trouble) in its worst form. I was awfully nervous, low-spirited and melancholy, and everything imaginable.

"The moment I was alone I would cry from hour to hour; I did not care whether I lived or died. I told my husband I believed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would do me good. I took it and am now well and strong, and getting stouter. I have more color in my face than I have had for a year and a half. Please accept my thanks. I hope all who read this and who suffer from nervousness of this kind will do as I have done and be cured."

WHEN YOU ARE OUT PRICING FURNITURE SEE US BEFORE YOU GO IN!

We are unable to get any more adjoining stores in which to display the McKinney Stock, which we recently bought at one-third its value. We are now disposing of our goods in order to get room. We are selling

Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Bookcases,

Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Baby Cabs, Chairs, Rockers,

And every other article at our two stores at such low prices that it looks like throwing your money away to furnish your house before looking at what we have. When you trade with us—either on time or for cash—you always have that pleasant feeling of knowing that you have not gone wrong. Our prices cannot be matched for real vualue.

Brown, Bradbury & Catlett Furniture Co., 45 PEACHTREE STREET AND 215 AND 217 MARIETTA ST.

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

We will continue to sell at reduced prices. Our stock is new and complete.

SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER COMPANY.

Continued from Page Six.

only about two inches below the hip, but as to its warmth no doubts can be entertained. Rough Cowes serge and Maltese storm cloth is what they are made of, lined with char scarlet taffeta and allowed when belted in to blouse amply round the waist. That is, it literally overhangs the belt, both at back and front, and the very handsome ones are cut from pure cream white maltese cloth, heavily braided in gold galoon.

But when weighty coats and capes are laid aside and the wandering American woman sits down to her hotel or steamship saloon dinner a different effect of traveling costume is displayed, for in place of bolero or Russian blouse she wears her traveling bodice. For a brown dress it is apt to be of brown batiste embroidered in corn flowers and checked with corn flower blue ribbon, with the skirt of a maroon cloth 'tis all of white chiffon sprigged in lavender, the chiffon bagging, at back and front, over a belt of lettuce green taffeta ribbon and the collar and yoke of blue velvet. Then it is she exchanges her high brown shoes for strap slippers that reveal her nautical stockings, sea blue lisle thread all over with minute white life preservers or anchors; brown, perhaps, showing scarlet crabs and cloaked in coils of white cordage. On deck over the sailor hats, in place of the sewing silk or chiffon veils batiste sun protectors are worn, their chief virtue being that a tubbing in soap and warm water does them no harm. It is only fair to say that they are pretty, too, coming in every imaginable color, with a row of little white tucks along the bottom, cut square or shape out like a half moon to fit neatly on any hat.

For Young Voyageurs.

As for the misses whose summers are not numerous, yet often full of travel, the dressmakers have striven and arrived at notable results. The little woman of twelve summers wears either a complete toilet de voyage, or else a compromise in the form of a tweed skirt that buttons on the right hip, and is absolutely plain, with a shirt waist like her mamma's, and over this a bolero of velveteen braided in black. This does combine all the elements of childish comfort in dress, especially when the shirt waist is of flannel. A fair idea of what a girl's traveling dress should be is given in the sketch of a costume having its skirt of blue cloth with a waist of the same braided in white, and showing a vest of checked scarlet and white taffeta silk.

There is nothing to wear or soil quickly in a suit on this pattern, and with it the girl wears a hat of dark blue panama, bound round the crown by a scarf of blue yedda or grass ribbon and showing a scarlet and white wing to one side.

ACCORDING TITLES.

The Etiquette of Addressing Public Officials.

It is rather surprising to find that in the matter of addressing public officials the most widespread ignorance prevails; and yet it might, at any moment, be of the utmost importance that one should be conversant with the particular form upon which custom has set its seal. Supposing, for instance, one wishes to address a communication to the president of the United States, there are two forms from which he may choose. If the letter concerns matters of state or is of a purely business nature he should use the superscription:

"The President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C."

The name should not be appended to the title, and under no circumstances should the term "white house" be used, always executive mansion.

If the letter is of a personal and friendly nature, "Hon. William McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.," is allowable.

Nothing is in worse taste than to address an ex-president by any sort of title. There may be many judges and mayors, but only one president, and the title, so far as the individual is concerned, dies with the office.

Members of the cabinet should be addressed as follows:

"Hon. Edward Everett, Secretary of State for the United States, Washington, D. C."

With the chief justice one may or may not use the name. "To the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.," is quite sufficient, if not preferable. It is correct, however, to write:

"Hon. George W. Harrison, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court."

Members of both houses enjoy the title of honorable, which is given them not merely in the house (as in England), but in the world at large. They share it with members of the state legislature, federal and state judges and mayors of cities. The distinction is, therefore, not a specially high one, but should not be omitted from the superscription. It is very bad form in either newspaper reports or in addressing communications, to use the expression, "Congressman Smith." It is not sufficiently specific. One should say other representative or senator.

"His Excellency," originally applied to the president, has now fallen into desuetude except for the governors of states and ministers of the diplomatic corps, where it is de rigeur.

The old state form of addressing a foreign ambassador, and one that is still in use, is as follows:

"Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador for the United States of America, Near the Court of St. James, London, Eng."

One should not use the expression "Court of Berlin," but instead "Court at Berlin," or what is still better, "Near the German Emperor." In place of "Hon. E. F. Uhl" "His excellency," without the name appended, may be used, as for example:

"His Excellency, the Ambassador for the United States of America to Germany, Near the German Emperor, Berlin, Germany."

For the general of the United States army, if such an office can be said to exist since the death of General Sherman, the proper superscription is simply:

"William T. Sherman, General in Command, Washington, D. C."

With the commander in chief the best usage is to omit the name and simply address:

"Commander in Chief of the United States Army, War Department, Washington, D. C."

And the adjutant,

"General Ruggles, Adjutant to the Chief, etc."

A few words may also be useful as to officials outside diplomatic circles. In addressing a bishop, for instance, one should be careful to use the following form:

"The Rt. Rev. Henry Codman Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York."

In addressing a clergyman, if the first name or initials are attainable, one should subscribe, "Rev. William Jones, etc."

If not, then "The Rev. Mr. Jones;" or, if a doctor of divinity and the first name is attainable, "Rev. William Jones, D.D.," otherwise "The Rev. Dr. Jones."

One should distinguish very sharply between the genuine "professor" of a university and the ex-officio "professor." If a letter is to be addressed to a schoolmaster or a teacher of bookkeeping, say, who lays claims to the title, it is perhaps best to favor him with the abbreviated "Prof." followed by his initials, as, for example, "Prof. G. W. Smith;" but if it is addressed to a genuine professor write both the title and the name or names in full, as "Professor George Washington Smith." Professor Smith is proper only when the message is to be delivered by hand rather than by post.

There has been an immense amount of discussion as to whether women physicians should prefix the titles "Miss" or "Mrs." to their names. The question has been decided rather in favor of omitting these titles, writing the name simply, Mary W. Norris, M. D. Indeed, so common has now become the custom that one may know a woman physician for years without ever ascertaining whether or not she is a married woman. All the papers in medical journals written by women are thus signed.

These various titles used in addressing the individual at the beginning of the letter should be followed by "Dear sir," "My dear sir," or "My dear President McKinley," according to the degree of intimacy. When a stranger, "Dear sir" or "My dear sir" is preferable, the latter being the more formal. If a social acquaintance, then "My dear President Cleveland," "My dear Secretary Olney," "Dear Judge Harrison," etc., is the most approved manner of address. This same rule follows throughout the list, as "Dear General Sherman," "My dear Bishop Potter," "My dear Professor Smith." With ambassadors, it is rather better form, to use "your excellency."

So much for officials. In the unofficial walks of life also more discrimination should be used. Mr. should be strictly reserved for tradesmen, and the more elegant "Esq." added to the name of the professional man.

However, none of these distinctions are as binding, or so freighted with important results as kindred regulations in less democratic forms of government. For instance, it is the rule that the paper on which letters to the queen of England are written must not be folded, and no communication which bears evidence of having been creased will ever find its way into her majesty's hands, for the simple reason that she refuses to look at it. The proper method is to write on thick, glossy white paper, and to dispatch the missive in an envelope which fits it.

MARION DEPEW.

The May Festival.

The May Festival, which opens Monday at 11 o'clock, at 36 Whitehall street, between Nunnally's and George Muse's, will be a delightful affair. Besides the lunches, there will bo strawberries, ice cream and cake served at all hours of the day and at night. Ladies out shopping will find this quite a convenient place to drop in for refreshments. The building in which the festival will be held has been donated by Miss Leontine Chisholm, who is noted for her liberality in all Christian work. Besides the refreshments, there will be a special entertainment each night. Monday night will open the series with a May Queen festival, by little children, in which will be the crowning of the queen, the May-pole drill and other pretty features. Tuesday night some exceptionally pretty tableaux will be given by a number of popular young ladies and gentlemen. One entitled "Spring, Summer and Autumn," makes quite a beautiful tableaux. "Past, Present and Future," "Dressing the Bride," "A Daughter of the Gods" and many other equally effective tableaux will be given. Wednesday will be Children's Day and all the children in the city are invited to come and eat ice cream and cake. A special reduction in charges will be made for the occasion. Wednesday night an X ray exhibition will be given, which will be very entertaining to those who have never before had an opportunity of witnessing this very interesting scientific discovery. The charge for these entertainments will be only 10 cents. They will be given in the rear of the building and any one not wishing to witness them can still have free access to the refreshment room, as it will be up in front with the doors open to the public day and night.

Hart-Sibley.

The union of the house of Sibley and the house of Hart in the marriage of Mr. Samuel Hale Sibley to Miss Florence Weldon Hart, which occurred at Union Point last week, has been the topic of conversation and interest for many weeks. The marriage on Thursday night was in every respect brilliant and beautiful.

At the church where the taste and skill of the groom's sisters, Mrs. Harold Lamb and Mrs. Robert F. Bryan, had been displayed in designing the decorations, the result was most harmonious and striking. A triple gothic arch near the pulpit, reaching from floor to ceiling, glittered softly with wax candles. Palms and roses galore lent beauty to the scene.

Mr. Niel Vason, of Madison, presided at the organ, playing several exquisite selections during the assembling of the guests and rendering the wedding march. At 8:30 o'clock the bridal party entered in the following manner:

Up the right aisle walked the ushers, Mr. James Barron and Mr. E. R. Hodgson, Dr. Will Bethea and Mr. T. C. Crawford. Following them the groomsmen, Mr. H. C. Albright with Mr. L. C. Hart, Mr. E. R. Black with Mr. H. B. Hart, Mr. A. S. Erwin with Mr. A. J. Orme, Mr. W. T. Hart with Mr. J. F. Hart, Jr. The twelve gentlemen formed a lane for the passing of the groom, Mr. Samuel Hale Sibley, with his brother, Mr. James Hart Sibley, who acted as best man.

Entering the left aisle came the bridesmaids in their dainty gowns of white organdie decollete with garniture of nile green ribbons. The dresses were made from a pattern selected by the bride and were most effective and becoming.

Miss Fannie Walton with Miss Delle Carlton, Miss Eleanor Carroll with Miss Pink Dillard, Miss Ella Newsom with Miss Lena Felker, Miss May Rounsaville with Miss Carrie Lou Pou. The maid of honor, Miss Virginia Collier Hart, sister of the bride, walked alone. Always beautiful, Miss Hart surpassed herself on this occasion in an exquisite gown of nile green mousseline de soie, decollete with lavish adornment of pearl passementerie.

All the maids carried large bunches of American Beauty roses, except the maid of honor, who carried pink and white sweet peas. The bride followed with her handsome mother, Mrs. William T. Hart, the latter in a rich costume of black brocade and point duchesse lace.

It is difficult to describe a bride as lovely as Miss Florence Hart in her elegant bridal robes. Her rare brunette face with the melting dark eyes was beyond expression beautiful. The wedding dress was composed of petticoat and bodice of brocaded satin sixty years old, the bridal dress of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Cynthia Bentley, of Virginia. The sleeves and train of heavy cream satin plain. The trimming of this beautiful robe was deep flouncing of rare point lace, the gift of the bride's mother. The floating veil was held on the dark young head by a diamond and pearl sunburst, the groom's gift. As she approached the altar where the radiant maids and their attendants awaited her, Mr. Sibley stepped forward to meet his bride and Mr. Lucius H. Chappell, of Columbus, joined Mrs. Hart, who stood in position to give her daughter away.

The groom's mother, Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, in elegant costume of brocaded satin and point lace, stood near, attended by her brother, Mr. James F. Hart.

Rev. T. P. Burgess, of Madison, pastor of the Union Point Presbyterian church, performed the full Episcopal service.

In leaving the church the ushers preceded the bride and groom and the groomsmen joined their respective bridesmaids.

At the home of the bride the decorations were very handsome. The supper room on the third floor was adorned with dozens of enormous palms. The tables, seating sixty people, were beautiful with cut glass and rare roses. The second floor, where the presents were displayed, and the entire first floor were fragrant with roses. Nodding from ceiling and wall, massed on staircase, mantel and table, everywhere was the symbol of the queen rose bride fragrant and lovely.

The reception following the marriage was attended by many guests from a distance. The entire bridal party stood in the receiving line and the efficient ushers performed the introductions and attended to other usher duties in a most creditable and graceful manner. The supper was delicious, comprising every delicacy and beautifully served. The gifts lavished upon this happy couple would make a small fortune if reduced to money. Of silver, gold, cut glass and jewelry a most glittering display, of pictures, bric-a-brac and embroideries, many beautiful offerings, rare china and imported Holland ware. Everything that wealth and taste could secure was offered with the kindly feeling more highly prized than all.

Mr. Sibley is too well known throughout his native state to need description. His rare mental qualities and nobility of character need no comment.

The new Mrs. Sibley is the youngest daughter of Mrs. William T. Hart. She is bright, vivacious and very beautiful and possesses a warm heart and much womanly charm of manner.

Union Point is to be congratulated upon retaining this favorite young couple. At present they will reside with Mrs. Hart.

A happy feature of this beautiful wedding was the incident fo the groom's being attended by six men of the family, his brother, a brother-in-law and four cousins.

Small satin bags made from pieces of the wedding dress and filled with rice contained the usual symbols, the ring, the dime and the button.

Mr. A. J. Orme secured the emblem of early matrimony, Mr. E. R. Hodgson that of the old bachelorhood and Miss Newsom that of wealth.

Among the guests from a distance were: Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Chappell, of Columbus; Miss Pou, Miss Walton, Rev. T. P. Burges, Misses Godfrey, Vason and Shepherd, of Madison; Miss Felker, of Monroe; Mr. Eugene R. Black, Mr. A. J. Orme, Mrs. Marlborough Churchill Wyeth, of Atlanta; Messrs. J. F. Hart, E. R. Hodgson, A. S. Erwin, James Barron, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wilkins, Mrs. Captain Hutchins, of Athens; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lamb, Mrs. J. O. Mathewson, Mr. Horton Mathewson, Master Stanley Mathewson, Miss Carroll, Miss Eleanor Carroll, Mr. T. C. Crawford, Mrs. George Horton, Mrs. William Lamkin, Miss Lucille Lamkin, of Augusta; Miss May Rounsaville, of Rome; Mr. and Mrs. Hal Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. DuBose Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Armour, Dr. Will Bethea, Mr. Pierce Brown, of Greenesboro.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Bats, of 3319 South Park avenue, Chicago, formerly of Atlanta, announces the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ottilie Hortense Bats, to Dr. Benno M. Gundelfinger, of Indianapolis.

***

Miss Jessie Hopkins complimented Mrs. Charles Godfrey with a unique and delightful bicycle tea on Wednesday afternoon. In the bicycle word contest Miss Agatha Sheehan won the first prize, a green leather bicycle belt, and Miss Dora Raine the consolation, a tiny red lantern. Delightful refreshments were served, after which the guests enjoyed a ride to Brookwood.

***

On Tuesday morning the Tuesday Euchre Club met with Mrs. John Ruse. At the close of the game, light refreshments were served and the prizes cut for and won by the following ladies: A bohemian vase, first prize, to Mrs. Darwin Jones; a red guaze fan, to Mrs. John Clarke, and the consolation, a beautiful fern, went to Mrs. George Nicolson. The guests were: Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, Mrs. Henry Hunter Smith, Mrs. Edward Barnes, Mrs. Grant Wilkins, Mrs. Florine Holt, Mrs. Martin Amorous, Misses Slaton, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Thomas Peters, Miss Fitten, Mrs. John Raine, Sr., Mrs. George Dexter, Mrs. Darwin Jones, Mrs. George Nicolson, Mrs. Ed Ehney, Mrs. Dr. Hutchison, Mrs. Merriwether, Mrs. Glover and Mrs. John Clarke.

***

Mrs. George Forrester entertained at cards, Wednesday morning, in honor of her guest, Miss Pope, of Albany. Sixteen ladies enjoyed a spirited game of euchre, and at the finis, Miss Slaton was awarded first prize. A delicious luncheon was served.

***

It was rumored some time ago, before Mrs. Cleveland left the white house, that she had given over to a jeweler the famous Dolly Madison spoons to be melted and made into spoons of a new pattern, befitting the century in which we live. When the announcement went forth that the gracious mistress of the national capitol had been so heartless, a wail went up from lovers of the colonial all over the land. It now transpires that the story was pure fiction, and the Dolly Madison spoons are safe in the white house. These are the spoons which Mrs. McKinley will use. They are quite simple, the handle bearing the inscription, "President's House." The china of the white house was in a bad condition until Mrs. Hayes became mistress there, and she obtained an appropriation from congress for $5,000 and ordered a magnificent service from France. Perhaps the most highly prized article in the house is the mirror used at state dinners. It was bought in France by Dolly Madison, and is so large that it is fitted together in sections.

***

The delegates from Atlanta to the late Daughters of the American Revolution congress at Washington who had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, will be glad to learn of her re-election for the third term as regent of her chapter. On the occasion of her marriage anniversary last Saturday an elaborate lunch was given in her honor at Hotel Majestic, and after the merry affair was over, Mrs. McLean was presented with an elegant pin of blue enamel, set with thirteen diamonds, to represent the thirteen original states, and one large solitaire in the center, to recall the happy fourteenth anniversary of her marriage.

***

In a recent issue of The New York Journal Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who has many friends in Atlanta, has this to say of the woman of today: "Above all, she understands her rights before God and man, and 'knowing, dares maintain them.' What influence this woman is to have upon the homes of the next generation remains to be seen—and one dares not venture a prediction of the result. Let the men of their day look to it."

***

Mrs. Andrew Carter has issued cards for Tuesday, May 4th. Euchre will be the attraction offered. Together with handsome prizes and decorations of early spring roses, the affair will call forth a large party of ladies. Mrs. Carter, who is an unusually beautiful blonde, will wear a gown of green organdie besprinkled with violets.

***

Mrs. Margaret Northen, mother of Mr. Charles Northen, is visiting friends in Worcester, Mass.

***

Some attractive gowns were seen at the Raine reception Thursday afternoon. Miss Dora Raine was a much admired figure in pink moire velour, and Miss Maud Scruggs, always suggestive of a La France rose, was becomingly gowned in white, with touches of pink here and there. Miss Emmie Burden, who appeared late during the afternoon in a stylish street gown, renewed the impression she made in "A Modern Ananias," as one of the handsomest young women in the state.

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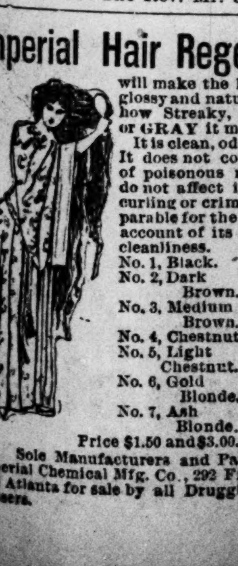
Mrs. Arnold Broyles's card party Friday

Continued on Page Nine.

Imperial Hair Regenerator



will make the hair beautiful, glossy and natural, no matter how Streaky, BLEACHED or GRAY it may be.

It is clean, odorless, lasting. It does not contain an atom of poisonous matter. Baths do not affect it, neither does curling or crimping. Incomparable for the BEARD on account of its durability and cleanliness.

No. 1, Black.
No. 2, Dark Brown.
No. 3, Medium Brown.
No. 4, Chestnut.
No. 5, Light Chestnut.
No. 6, Gold Blonde.
No. 7, Ash Blonde.

Price $1.50 and $3.00.

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees: Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 292 Fifth av., N. Y. In Atlanta for sale by all Druggists and Hairdressers.

Samples Sent on Application.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

WARM WEATHER SUGGESTIONS

And Several Strong Arguments, Proving That We Are Fashion Leaders. ∴ ∴ ∴

COURTEOUS ATTENTON TO ALL CUSTOMERS

HERE ARE MANY OFFERINGS, EACH AND EVERY ONE NEW in STYLE, FINE in QUALITY, MODERATE in PRICE.

Parasols for Ladies and Children, all colors, all sizes; beautiful chiffon trimmed, silk veiling trimmed and silk ruffle, from $1.75 to $6.50

Changeable Silk Parasols in all colors, pretty handles, from .... $1.50 to $6.50

Handsome Figured China Silk and Taffeta Parasols, from .... $1.75 to $7.00

Children's Parasols, great variety, 25c to $2.50

UMBRELLAS—26-inch Fine Gloria Silk Umbrellas for Ladies, at $1.00

26-inch Fine Gloria Silk Umbrellas, steel rod, natural stick handle, sterling silver mounted, special at $1.25

Just received, a large assortment of the latest styles in designs and colors of Japanese Silk and Paper Empire Fans, from .... 5c to $5.00

Hand-painted and Spangled Silk Empire Fans, from .... 50c to $9.00

We are headquarters for Ladies' Fancy Neckwear in Collars and Cuffs, Ruches and the latest novelties.

We are now offering the greatest Bargains known in Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

See our Handkerchiefs at 15c, 25c and 35c. All reduced.

We Are Direct Importers Of All Novelties In FANS.

New Shipment of Silk and Satin Waists, plaited over shoulder, front and back, Black Satin and Changeable Taffeta, at .... $6.50 and $7.50

Wash Waists in Organdies, Dimities, Lappetts and Lawn, White Collars and Cuffs and Collars and Cuffs to match, detachable, latest colorings and patterns, from .... $1.75 to $3.00

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS FOR $7.50.

A good $10 Gros de Londre Silk Dress Skirt, large, rich designs, rustling percaline lined, velveteen bound, this week $7.50

Ladies' Wool Check Dress Skirts, in all size checks and combination colors, at .... $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00

WE FIT ALL SKIRTS FREE OF CHARGE FROM $3 UP

LADIES' HOUSE WRAPPERS.

In Prints, Percale, Cambric, Lawn, Batiste and Dimities. We show a large variety of styles, colorings and patterns, well made and handsomely trimmed, at .... 75c, 98c, $1.25, $1.75 and $2.50

Large stock Silk Waists in Foulards, China and Taffetas from .... $3.75 to $5.00

New Silk Waists in Shepherd Checks, latest cut $5.00

Wash Waists in Batiste, Percale, Lawn and Cambric, new collar, new sleeves, new yoke, from .... 50c to $1.50

Summer Underwear, feather weight.

Lisle finish Undervests 15c

Feather weight Cotton Hosiery, double heel and toe 15c

MISSES' WASH SUITS.

Made in this season's style, trimmed with val lace, sailor collar, blouse waist and full skirt—in lawn, batiste, percales and cambric—in all new spring shades and designs: Pink, blue, Nile and linen effects. Ages: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14—all sizes .... $1.25 Each

GREAT BARGAINS IN WOOL SUITS and SILK CAPES THIS WEEK.

Silk Petticoats made of the best quality Rustling Taffeta, Handsome colorings, made Spanish Umbrella, Corded Ruffle, deep inside dust ruffle, pinked, in prices .... $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50

Muslin Bonnets for Children, with large ruffles of Embroidery all around, long strings, from 65c to $2.50

Napoleon Hats for Children, made of Mull, trimmed with yellow straw, at $2.25

Children's Mull Hats in Pink, Blue and White $2.00

Ladies' Mull Hats, this season's latest style, straw trimmed, Pink, Blue and White, at $3.50

Notion Department.

SOME OF OUR NOTIONS FOR YOU.

Very best quality Brush Binding, sold everywhere at 9c, our price 7c. Cotton Tape 2c roll, Cotton Elastic 5c yard, 100 Hair Pins 5c, Electric Wire Hair Brushes 10c, sold everywhere at 35c; Fancy Elastic 13c yard, Hook and Eyes, 2 doz. on card, 2c card; Patent Hook and Eye, 2 doz. on card, 3c card; Whalebones 5c bunch, best quality Rubber Toilet Comb 5c, Rubber Hair Pins 10c doz., Kid Roller 5c bunch, large size Curling Irons only 4c, Safety Pins 3c doz., Darning Cotton, all colors, 2c ball; One Minute Hair Curlers 10c package.

Toilet Article Department.

Quaker Toilet Soap 5c cake, Face Powder 5c box, Vaseline 5c bottle, Lundborg's Extract only 21c bottle, Colgate's Violet Toilet Water only 35c, Antiseptic Dental Powder 15c, Dr. King's Skin Soap 10c.

Bicycle Suits.

OUR BICYCLE SUITS APPEAL TO THE GOOD SENSE OF EVERY WOMAN WHO EXAMINES THEM. They are good sellers and positively unexcelled values. We are offering a 3-Piece Suit—jacket, skirt and leggings—of good, serviceable materials, for $5.00

New Bicycle Skirt of Linen, leggings to match...$4.50

LINEN AND DUCK STREET SUITS.

New Linient Suit, Eton style, combination—fancy jacket, plain skirt—for $5.00

New Linen Suit, blazer style, jacket piped with blue and red—a swell suit—for $6.00

New Linen Suit, Eton style, brown stripe—the very latest style $5.00

New Canvas Weave Suit, linen effect, Eton style $2.75

Plain All-linen Suit, Eton style $4.00

White Duck and Pique Suits, Eton and blazer styles, from $3.25 to $4.50

WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Best French Organdies, rich colorings, handsome designs, sheer and fine, only 33c

Forty pieces New Figured Lawn, large variety of designs and colorings—ON CENTER COUNTER 7½c

FURNITURE, RUGS, MATTINGS AND DRAPERIES.

For the ensuing week we shall present several distinct and attractive bargains in all high-grade goods. The values will be found unapproachable.

This handsome Oak or Mahogany finish upholstered Rocker in silk brocatel, for $2.65

Arm Rocker to match for 3.65

Our great sale of Reed and Rattan Rockers continues this week. Take advantage of this grand opportunity to buy Rockers cheaper than you ever bought them before.

200 Handsome Willow Rockers, always sold at $4.50 each; for this week $2.25

125 Ladies' Reed Rockers, with arms; always sold at $3.75; for this week 1.50

100 Large Arm Willow Rockers, for this week 1.75

Bedroom Oak Rockers at $1.00 and up.

Bedroom and Dining Chairs at 50c and up.

We have the largest and best selected line of Fine, High Grade Sideboards in the city. The prices at which we now offer them are about half their actual value. The prices for this week are $9.00, $11.40, $12.60, $14.40, $16.25, $17.55, $18.00, and a rise of a few dollars between that and one hundred dollars.

OUR POPULAR RUG DEPARTMENT.

New importation of High Grade Jap Rugs, the best made .... 3x6 ft $1.25; 6x9 ft 4.50; 9x12 ft 8.50

Only 100 left, full size, extra quality, gray and white Fur Rugs at $1.35.

Special offering of Turkish and Persian Rugs.

Your choice of 75 Elegant Rugs, were $10.00, only $7.50.

Special prices on Carpet sizes, over 75 to select from, $35.00 to $275.00.

NEW SPRING MATTINGS.

New Shipment of Mattings, 500 Rolls just arrived, the last of our spring importation. We own these goods at the old prices. Notice the great values offered this week and call to see the line.

Mattings that will be priced later at $6.00 roll, now only $4.00 roll.

Mattings that will be priced later at $9.00 roll, now only $6.00 roll.

SEE OUR LINE Mattings, by the yard, laid at 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c per yard.

LACE CURTAIN AND DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Our Lace Curtain and Drapery Department is full of all the latest and best styles to be found in the market. Specials on Lace Curtains. Prices cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

100 Pairs High Grade Lace Curtains, worth $1.75 pair, this week only $1.00 pair.

Beautiful Brussels, net effects, worth $3.50 pair, this week only $2.50 pair.

Only 25 pairs left of those elegant Irish Point Curtains, worth $6.00 pair, this week only $3.50 pair.

All of our $6.50 Portieres this week at $4.50 pair.

1,000 yards Swiss this week at 10c yard.

Curtain Poles with Brass Fixtures this week only 15c each.

SPECIAL! Just received, in our Wash Goods Department, late Saturday, large variety of Lappetts, Mulls, Tissue Mozambique, Organdie Alixe, Gauze Cardonnet, in polka dot and large swell patterns .... At 10c, 12½c, 15c

M. RICH & BROS

ANOTHER TUNNEL MAY BE BUILT

Subway Is To Run Between Scotland and Ireland.

IT WILL REQUIRE $35,000,000

It Is Now Said To Be Under Government Consideration.

WOULD AVOID ROUGH PASSAGE BY WATER

Construction of the Great Subway Is Guaranteed by a Syndicate. Length 28 Miles.

London, May 1.—(Special Correspondence) The British government now has under consideration a plan for the greatest submarine tunnel which the mind of man ever conceived. It provides for a passageway, to be lighted by electricity, beneath the Irish sea, or the North channel, as it is called, from a point in Scotland, just north of Point Patrick to a point in Ireland just west of Carrickfergus and several miles north of the arm of the sea stretching up to Belfast, which is known as Belfast lake. The total estimated cost is $35,000,000 and the plan which the government is considering is that submitted by a syndicate, which agrees to bind itself to bring the project to successful accomplishment.

Englishmen are supposed to be exceedingly wary of anything that savors of the illogical, but the ideas of this syndicate which proposes to build this tunnel are anything but chimerical. It is argued that the traffic which would surely seize upon this avenue of commerce between the islands that constitute Great Britain would be more than sufficient to pay a handsome rate of interest upon the investment, not less than 6 per cent. This would require a net profit of $2,100,000 a year, and when one considers those figures, in comparison with the returns from the freight and passenger traffic between England and Ireland, it is easy to see where the syndicate finds basis for its belief. It is also stated that the syndicate has asked for a government guarantee or subsidy, but this statement has not been verified.

This is not the first suggestion of a subaqueous connection between the divided portion of Britain. The previous plan contemplated a tunnel beneath what is called St. George's channel, this being the southern entrance to the Irish sea. The project was carefully considered, for the insatiable commercial eye of this country overlooks nothing. Marine engineers who were questioned concerning the matter were emphatic in their statements that any such idea was impracticable because of the exceptionally stormy nature and powerful currents of St. George's channel. For this reason, the first suggestion has been held in abeyance until the fate of the second one shall be decided. It may now, however, be said to be practically dead, as the plan which the government is considering seems entirely feasible.

The quickest way to get from England to Ireland at the present time is from Holyhead to Dublin, a distance of sixty-four miles. The direct route by sea from London to Liverpool is 138 miles. From Cork, which is practically Queenstown, to Liverpool, it is 283 miles. On a basis of miles, the land and tunnel route, according to the proposed plan, would be somewhat longer than the more direct water route of today. Considering the fact that no storms would be met with and that stress of weather would at no time interfere with traffic, this apparent drawback disappears. Not only that, but it is far easier to ship goods by rail than by water. The saving of time in loading and unloading is tremendous. Again, there could be a regularity in the transshipment of freight no matter what the amount might be, which is not at present enjoyed and never can be by a water route.

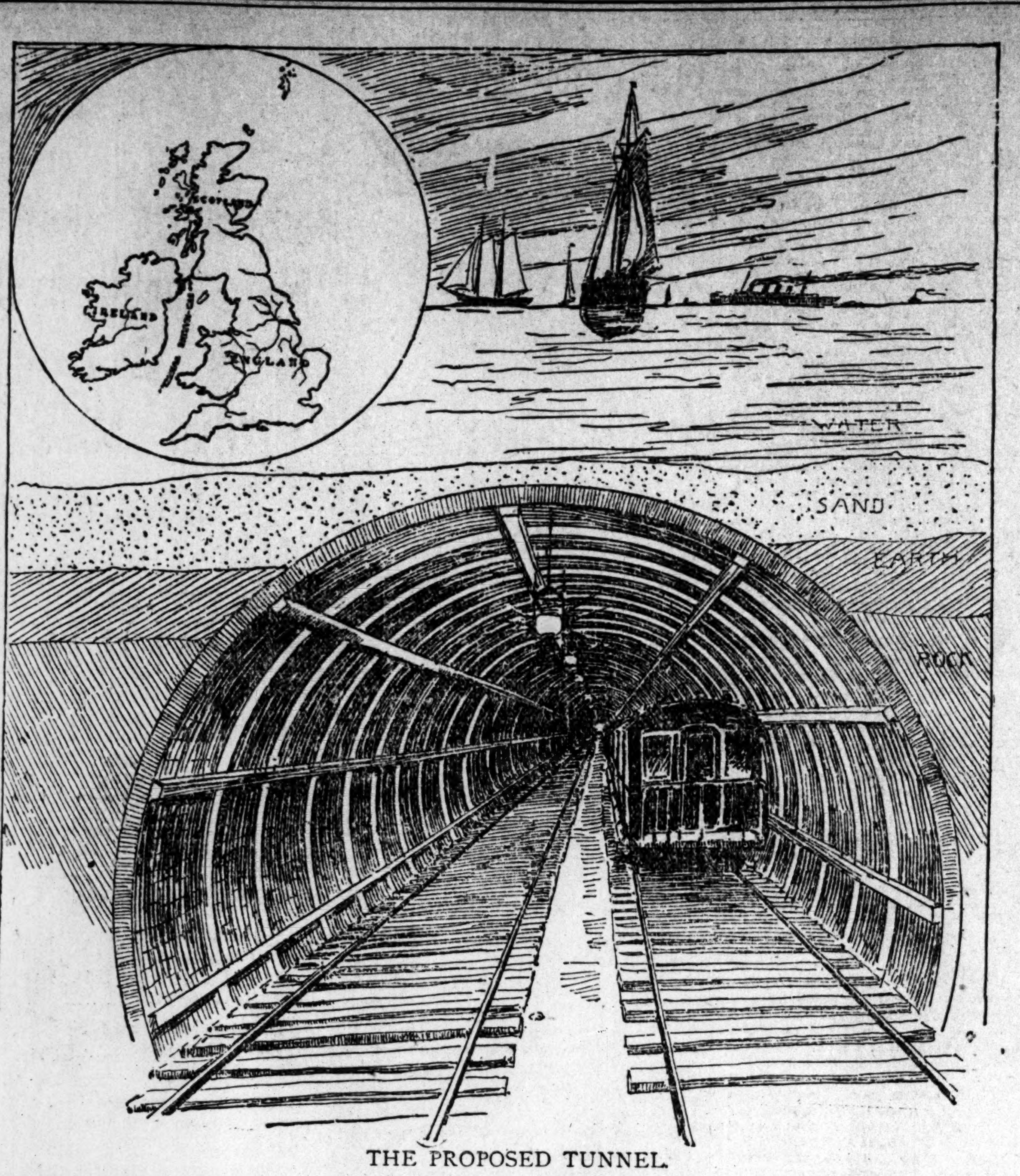
The members of the syndicate who are willing to discuss the matter, say that they have reason to believe the passenger traffic would be a very considerable item in the profits. With reasonable railroad fares and an all-land passage, it is declared the travel between England and Ireland would be at least 50 per cent greater than it is at present. The Irish sea is at no time a gentle body of water and one is almost as certain of a violent attack of seasickness as when crossing from Dover to Calais. The railroad lines of England and Scotland run direct to Point Patrick, or at least some of them do; therefore, the only railroad building that would be necessary would be the extension of such lines as do not at present reach the terminus of the proposed tunnel. Passengers from London would of necessity have to traverse almost the entire length of England and ride over a bit of the southeastern portion of Scotland, but that is not such a long journey.

Emerging from the tunnel in Ireland, a short distance north and east of Carrickfergus, to which town they would proceed by rail, passengers could journey down to Belfast, to Armagh, Dundalk and Dublin, or if preferring to go west or north, could travel to Londonderry, Donegal or in any other direction in which the railroads that gridiron the Emerald isle would carry them. Such a tunnel would undoubtedly give a tremendous impetus to railroad building in Ireland, conservative business men say, and this would mean the infusion of a commercial spirit which is at present sadly lacking. Inasmuch as close commercial ties generally become sinews of friendship, the advocates of the tunnel declare that their plan is well worthy of patriotic support, as a possible key to the solution of the Irish problem.

The statement made in the beginning of this article that the tunnel is the largest conception of the sort in the history of the world, is shown beyond peradventure by comparison with the great tunnels completed or in prospect. The tunnel between Dover and Calais, or England and France, would be no more of an undertaking so far as the building of the tunnel is concerned, than has been accomplished half a dozen times. Besides that, the Dover-Calais tunnel is in statu quo. In 1881, some 2,000 feet of experimental borings were made through the chalk and marl, beginning at Folkestone, but that is about all that has been accomplished.

We have our tunnels under the Mersey, the Severn and the Thames, the second being the greatest of the three, but the building thereof was as child's play compared to this. These tunnels and the one in the United States between Port Sarnia and Port Huron and under the Detroit river, comprise all the subaqueous undertakings of this sort of any note. Of course there are the Mont Cenis, St. Gothard and other tunnels which are both under and over ground, but the difficulties in their construction were hardly of the sort to be compared with those which confront the builders of the proposed tunnel between Scotland and Ireland.

With only the methods of a quarter of a century ago to depend upon, the construction of so great a tunnel beneath a vast body of water would have been simply impossible. Modern genius, however, has rendered the performance of a seeming miracle not only possible but comparatively easy.



THE PROPOSED TUNNEL.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS CONFER

Rival Factions Come to an Understanding and a Slate Is Made.

Huntsville, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—As a result of a secret conference of leaders of the Alabama republicans held in Washington, information of which has just been given out, a compromise was effected by the rival factions and a new slate was formed for north Alabama.

William Vaughn, chairman of the state republican executive committee, was induced to withdraw as an applicant for the northern district attorneyship and is rewarded by being placed upon the slate for a foreign appointment. The slate in full, as given out, is as follows:

Robert Barber, Birmingham, marshal northern district.

James Bruce, Montgomery, chief deputy marshal.

Shelby S. Pleasants, Huntsville, attorney northern district.

Dan Cooper, Hamilton, collector of internal revenues.

J. M. Claybrooke, Huntsville, chief deputy collector.

John Curtis, Winston, register in Huntsville land office.

A. W. McCullough, Huntsville, receiver in Huntsville land office.

Private telegrams received last night claim that Barber has received his appointment to the marshalship and it is currently rumored that Oscar R. Hundley, of this city, late republican candidate for congress, has had a fat position offered him in the consul's office at Paris, France. Mr. Hundley went to Washington this morning.

ARE HUNTING FOR A PRESIDENT

Board of Trustees Will Recommend a Successor to General Jones.

Huntsville, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—The approaching election of a successor to General Jones as president of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa and the filling of other professorships is attracting attention all over the south and occasional notice is given it in the north. A sub-committee, composed of Judge William Richardson, of Huntsville; Colonel James E. Webb, of Birmingham, and Judge Thorington, of Montgomery, is empowered to make recommendation of a suitable personage to the full board of trustees, which meets in Tuscaloosa June 20th.

Each member of the sub-committee has been diligently at work for some time past, seeking by correspondence and otherwise to find proper and acceptable men to fill the different positions. Letters of inquiry have been addressed to presidents of institutions in all parts of the United States and applications have been received from a large number of educators of the highest standing.

It appears that the committee will not confine itself to Alabama in selecting the new officers for the university.

"The school needs as its president a man of broad and liberal educative ability," a member of the committee has said, "and it does not matter what state such a man comes from. It is the man that the university needs. We need a man whose name as an educator will help build up the university. These are our views and all of us having the interests of the university at heart."

JUDGE BECK RUNS FOR CONGRESS

Mr. Bartlett, of Macon, Will Have Opposition in the Sixth.

Jackson, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—It is generally understood here that Hon. Marcus W. Beck, judge of the Flint circuit, will be a candidate for the democratic congressional nomination for the sixth district against Congressman Bartlett.

While Judge Beck has not definitely announced his candidacy, his friends are actively at work in his behalf and openely state that he will be elected.

If Judge Beck enters the race Solicitor O. H. B. Bloodworth will apply for the vacant judgeship and Colonel Frank Z. Curry will endeavor to succeed Bloodworth as solicitor.

The understanding is that Beck will certainly be in the race, and already the political situation in this district is shaping to that end.

Southern Baptist Convention, Wilmington, N. C., May 6-14, 1897. See important display ad of the Southern Railway, this issue. may2-sun mon

DOME IS PAINTED

Inside of Dome of the Statehouse Now Presents a Neat Appearance.

NO MORE NAMES TO BE THERE

Judge Dent Will See That No One Writes His Name on Wall---$5 Reward To Convict.

The dome of the state capitol inside and out presents a neater and better appearance today than it has since it was first turned over to the state of Georgia when the magnificent building was completed after three years of hard work by expert workmen.

Mention has been made of the outside of the dome and persons looking at it have noted how pretty and white it appears in the sun; quite a contrast to the other portions of the building.

The inside is equally as pretty as the outside. The change in the interior is greater than the change of the outside and a persons visiting it who saw it just before the painters and scrubmen finished with it will be amazed at the wonder they have wrought.

The inside of the dome of the capitol has without a doubt been subjected to more defacing than any other portion of a building in the state of Georgia. It has been marked and scratched from the day it was finished up to the present time.

Almost every person who has visited it has left his name and address or has carried away a portion of it as a memento of the visit. In this way the names have accumulated until there was no room for more and the dome presented a very ungainly appearance.

The first three men who visited the dome of the capitol after the building was completed and turned over to the state set a bad example by writing their names in a prominent place. Every one who has gone after them has done the same thing.

There promises to be a change now, and if any one is indiscreet enough to affix his signature to the wall it will surely go hard with him. Under the supervision of Judge Dent, who has charge of the dome and the state exhibit, a gang of painters and workmen have repainted the inside of the dome. The names on the walls have been erased and a new coat of plaster has been applied. The iron steps have been painted black and present an extremely neat appearance. It is impossible for a visitor to see where the names were written and the dirty hand marks are gone.

Besides erasing the names and getting things in good shape, Judge Dent intends to keep them as they are at present and will see that no one else is guilty of writing his name on the wall.

He has put up a placard warning all visitors to refrain from writing their names on the walls and otherwise defacing the building. Besides this he has placed up a placard signed by the adjutant general offering a reward for proof to convict any one found writing their name on the wall or in any manner defacing the building or the state exhibit.

This placard offering a reward makes every one a detective and its good effects have already been felt. One person has been arrested for writing on the walls, but he was released on trial on paying the amount of reward to the informant. Judge Dent announces, however, that no others will be released so easily. He will see that each one discovered at this is taken before Judge Andy Calhoun.

The Constitution's Change.

From The Macon News.

In losing the services of Hon. John T. Boifeuillet as its Macon correspondent, a position which he has held for the past five years, The Atlanta Constitution gives up an employee whose place will be very difficult to fill, which fact The Constitution seems to fully appreciate by sending here as his successor Montgomery M. Folsom, the best man on its unusually talented staff. In severing his connection with The Constitution, Mr. Boifeuillet retires (temporarily, we hope) from newspaper work, in order that he may give his full time to the office of chief of police. It is not inappropriate therefore, that one who has had an opportunity to know and appreciate his work should speak of the loss to journalism occasioned by his temporary withdrawal therefrom. In Macon, where Mr. Boifeuillet is so well known and liked, it will be difficult to separate him even for a short time, from the profession to which he has devoted his life. It can be justly said of Mr. Boifeuillet that he has no equal as a news gatherer, while his general knowledge of newspaper work thoroughly equipped him for his profession. In the eight years that we have been associated with him, we never knew him to be "scooped" once, while the number of "scoops" that have been credited to him during that time are almost numberless. He seems to have been born with an eye, ear and nose for news, and in addition to his forte in this line his capacity as a writer is limited only by the demand made upon it. It was our good fortune to begin active newspaper work under Mr. Boifeuillet, and, in addition to the generous encouragement he accorded us and the uniformly courteous treatment we always received at his hands, the lessons in journalism learned from him were the foundation stones for whatever measure of success we may have met with since. Members of the profession everywhere, and the public generally, will hope that Mr. Boifeuillet will soon take up his pen again, in which case he will find ample opportunity for the employment of his talents.

Mr. Folsom, who assumes charge today of The Constitution's Macon bureau, will probably come nearer filling Mr. Boifeuillet's shoes than any man The Constitution could have sent here. He is an able and experienced newspaper man and is already so well acquainted in Macon as to make his work here comparatively easy. He represented The Constitution in this city, and this city in The Constitution, several years ago, and his many Macon friends and admirers gladly welcome him back. It is apparent, therefore, that if a change had to be made in the Constitution's Macon bureau, it has been made in the very best way possible.

PRINCE WANTS HUNTSVILLE.

Southern Bicycle Circuit May Have Two More Alabama Towns.

Huntsville, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—Jack Prince, general manager of the southern bicycle circuit, will come to this city next week and endeavor to organize a stock company to build a coliseum to be made a point in the circuit. Manager Prince writes that, with the coliseum he proposes to immediately build in Birmingham and one proposed for Huntsville, the southern circuit will be complete.

BENEFIT OF THE MISSION.

Christian Endeavor Has Arranged a Programme for Central Union.

The young ladies of the Christian Endeavor of the Central Union Mission will give a concert at No. 371 Spring street on Tuesday, May 4th, at 8:30 o'clock p. m. Tickets can be had for the sum of 25 cents at the Central Union Mission, No. 45½ South Broad street, or of Miss Pratt, at No. 371 Spring street. Some of the best of Atlanta's talent will take part, and to say that Mrs. Anne Jones Graham will lend her talent will please many of the people of the city. Refreshments will be served free of extra charge. The following is the programme:

Instrumental Solo—Mr. J. Robert Daniel.
Vocal Duet—Miss Goldie Robinson and Mr. Robert Walton.
Recitation—Miss Alice Hogan.
Instrumental Solo—Miss Emma Pratt.
Contralto Solo—Miss A. F. Crane.
Recitation—Miss Alice Hogan.
Intermission—Refreshments served.
Instrumental Solo—Mrs. Annie Jones Graham.
Vocal Solo—Mr. John M. Cooper.
Instrumental Solo—Mr. Robert Daniel.
Vocal Solo—Miss A. F. Crane.
Recitation—Miss Alice Hogan.
Vocal Solo—Mr. Albert Marbut.
Instrumental Solo—Mrs. Annie Jones Graham.

Up-to-Date in Every Essential.

escape through the other so as to be heard. There is not a superior sewing machine anywhere in the world to the celebrated light-running Wheeler & Wilson. This machine possesses features that are strongly advantageous and far superior in many respects to other sewing machines. The Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine has the rotary motion, which is one of its strongest and best features. This machine is built of the best materials and is durable and elegant in style. A first-class machine, that will do first-class work and last a lifetime is what you should buy, so get a Wheeler & Wilson. Office, 71 Whitehall street. sun wed

Southern Baptist Convention, Wilmington, N. C., May 6-14, 1897. See important display ad of the Southern Railway, this issue. may2-sun mon

THEY ARE WAITING FOR ALL THE NEWS

The Early Mail Is Looked Forward to in Macon.

GIVES THEM THE CONSTITUTION

Scatters the Paper Broadcast Over South and Middle Georgia.

THE PEOPLE INSIST UPON DEMOCRACY

The Friends of Bacon and Bartlett Are Not the Men To Be Led Astray by False Gods.

Macon, Ga., May 1.—(Staff Correspondence.)—"When you get through with The Constitution, will you let me have it?" asked a blue-eyed little fellow as he tucked the nickel away in his pocket.

"What do you want it for?" he was asked.

"'Cause I can sell 'em as long as I've got 'em," was the reply. "I can always sell The Constitutions."

Horace Land, for such is the little fellow's name, is one of the newsboys who buy their papers through the Parker agency, and his story is one which every other newsboy in the city could repeat. The fact that the postoffice carriers look more like Constitution messengers than anything else, because of the great number of papers they have to deliver is the best evidence of the appreciation the people of Macon hold for the south's great newspaper.

"You can always tell when something big is going on by the way the people rush for The Constitution," said Mr. Crockett, a little later. "It's wonderful the influence the paper has with the people. When you cannot sell Constitutions the reading public is taking a day off. Not only here in Macon, where our company has a large line of customers for The Constitution, but at every station along the railroads which we serve, The Constitution is in demand. The little boy you have just spoken about is a fair type—they sell papers over and over again."

The new mail schedule to go into effect tomorrow meets with universal commendation of business men here. It brings Macon practically one day closer to the great northern markets, which means two days saved in mail correspondence coming and going. The fact that the mail arrives early enough to allow of its contents being studied over and a reply being sent on the same day is of great interest to business men.

While good things are thus coming to the enterprising people of this gallant Georgia city, it is well that they come not singly, but in groups, for even an early morning mail would be incomplete without the great daily from the capital. The people here keep abreast and want the best first, a fact which is attested by The Constitution's large subscription list as well as the sales it makes through the Parker News Company, Burr Brown and McEvoy, Sanders & Co. Now that the paper arrives before the busy hours of the day, it will largely widen its territory.

Nor is that all. The arrival of the Southern mail train here at 8:15 a. m. sends The Constitution on its way through the country to Brunswick, which point it reaches by 4 p. m.; it goes on to Sparta, Milledgeville and similar points at 8:30, and at the same hour spurts away to Columbus, to Albany; in fact, all over south Georgia, keeping the people in touch with the world.

The people who made Gus Bacon senator and Charley Bartlett congressman are in no doubt as to what true democracy is. The attitude of the men is indorsed by the democracy of the sixth congressional district and by the rest of south Georgia, which stands by the authorized standards and principles of the party. They are rejoiced that Macon is now to have the advantage of a democratic morning newspaper, as it has for some time had the benefit of an evening paper which is unflinching in its democracy. The Evening News owes much to its talented editor, Mr. William W. Loyless, who has hewed to the line and refused to be led into strange bypaths.

The stamp of Mr. Loyless's work may be seen in the following editorial, which places his sterling newspaper in line with the boys who keep up democracy in Georgia, and the policy of which truly represents the feeling of Macon:

"It would unquestionably be a desirable thing to harmonize the party, but it is becoming more and more evident, and it is a very natural condition after all, that the minority will have to do the harmonizing. There seems to be no immediate probability that the mountain will come to Mahommet. The gold standard democrats may talk and write and resolute as much as they please, but they will not be able to convince the rank and file of the party that their interests and the interests of the plutocrats of the country lie in the same direction.

"It is all very well to talk about Jefferson and Jackson and what they did some years ago, but all of this proves nothing. As has been well said, there is no telling what these statesmen, whose democracy seems to be the only kind that is not questioned just now, would have thought and done had they been compelled to deal with present conditions—in other words, what they would do today were they alive and in control of the affairs of the government. Their records give rise to the belief that they would stand today, as they stood then, with the masses.

"No, there is no disguising the fact that the course of the democratic party is clearly mapped out. Free silver is the battle cry, but behind it there are principles to be contended for and rights to be protected which are greater and broader and more potent than any arbitrary ratio of coinage, or even the adjustment of the financial problem.

"The republican party is of the classes, by the classes and for the classes. It legislates primarily for the holders of wealth and simply allows the toilers, the creators of wealth, to enjoy whatever secondary benefits that may accrue to them indirectly. The Reform Club differs from the republican party on very few questions of governmental policy. Consequently we are forced to concede that the wealth of the country is aligned in the same cause. The masses are not disposed to follow the lead of such a combination of interests. The democratic party has taken up anew the cause of the masses. The fundamental principles are the same, no matter what may be the avowed policy as to the financial question. It is the same old fight, but on somewhat different lines."

A busy scene will that be tomorrow when Macon turns out to receive her first early mail by way of the Southern railway.

"It will be a field day for The Constitution sure," said Mr. Crockett, "when you see the boys press around to get their papers. A man getting on the train in Atlanta finds himself only half way through with The Constitution when he reaches Macon."

And thus the people speak. One prominent official said:

"You know it don't do for a politician to talk too loud, but you see what I'm reading, don't you. That tells more than a speech."

The paper was the south's great daily, which he carried around with him and read between conferences.

P. J. MORAN.

New Through Car Line to Louisville.

Leave Atlanta via Southern railway 4 p. m., arrive Louisville 8 a. m.

SIMON'S

49 WHITEHALL STREET.

Unprecedented Cut Price Sale

LADIES' WAISTS.

At 48c Made of Percale, Lawn and Dimity with white and colored detachable collars, real value 69c.

At 69c A genuine $1.00 Waist with white collars and cuffs, in light and dark effects, all sizes and 25 styles to choose from.

At $1.39 Fancy Swivel Silk Waists with white collars and cuffs, solids and stripes, $3.00 value.

At $2.98 Changeable Silk Waists, all colors and with white collars and cuffs, the true $5.00 article.

At 98c Six-Gore Dress Skirts, Shepherd plaids and black brocaded Brilliantines, Percaline lined and velvet bound, worth $1.50.

At $1.98 Black and Fancy Plaid, all wool Dress Skirts, real $2.75 value.

At $1.24 Black Moire Silkaline, Umbrella Skirts with wide ruffle, real $2.00 value.

At $2.98 Black Brilliantine Umbrella Skirts, with 9-inch Taffeta Silk ruffle and cable finish, worth $4.00.

At 75c Boys' white laundered linen Mothers' Friend Waists, with or without collars, the $1.00 grade.

At 38c Fancy Percale, Mothers' Friend 50c laundered Waists.

At 48c White embroidered and fancy Blouse Waists for boys and girls, real value 75c.

At 15c Ladies', Gents' and Children's imported Hose, black and russets, plain or ribbed, with double soles, heels and toes; a truly 25c Hose.

At 21c French Lisle Hose for ladies and children, black, russet and ox bloods, real value 35c.

At 12 1-2c Infants' regular made tan lace Socks, real 25c value.

NOTIONS

Gents' 25c Silk Hose Supporters	10c
Ladies' 25c Waistband Hose Supporters	10c
Children's 15c Hose Supporters	10c
Coates' Crochet Cotton, all colors	3½c
Best Darning Cotton, 3 spools for	5c
10c size cabinet of assorted Hair Pins	4c
The 5c size box black Pins,	2c box
Best Safety Pins, all sizes,	2½c dozen
Kid Curlers, 4x6 inches long,	5c and 10c doz.
Steel Hair Pins, all lengths,	1c paper
Good Pins, all sizes,	1c paper
Side Combs, 3½ inches long,	5c pair
Large 25c Oval Hand Mirrors	8c
25c Leather Belts with harness buckle	13c
15c Velveteen Skirt Binding	8c
Taffeta Casing, all colors	8c a piece
Pound package fine Linen Note Paper, 4 quires for	15c
1,000 Tablets fine Linen writing paper, 200 sheets each, at	5c
1,000 Large Pencil Tablets, 2 for	5c

STAMPED LINENS.

Pillow Shams, the 25c kind, at, a pair	17c
Linen Splashers, fringed and hemstitched tray covers, size 18x27, the regular 15c kind, at	8c
Hemstitched Squares, size 24x24, that were 19c, at	11c
10c Linen Mats, Hemstitched and plain, at	4c
25c Fringed Damask Linen Splashers at	15c
40c Hemstitched and Drawn Linen Squares, 18x18, and Dresser Scarfs, size 18x72, choice at	23c
Brainard and Armstrong's Filo or Twist Embroidery Silk, dozen Skeins	29c
25c Turkish Bath Towels, white and unbleached, size 22x46, at	11c
Linen Huck and Damask Towels, with knotted fringe, size 22x46, the 25c grade, at	15c

KNIT UNDERWEAR.

At 3 1-2c Ladies' White Richelieu ribbed Vests.

At 12 1-2c Ladies' white ribbed Lisle Vests, silk taped, neck and arm bands, or with wing sleeves, real value 15c.

At 25c Ladies' genuine French Lisle Ribbed Vests, with long or short sleeves and high or low neck, the 3 for $1.00 grade.

At 10c Children's Gauze or Ribbed Lisle Vests and Drawers, worth 19c.

At 15c Children's white pure Silk Vests with long sleeves, 35c value.

At 50c Ladies' imported pure Silk Vests, lace trimmed, white, black and colors; the bargain price of this grade was 69c.

At 59c Gents' French Lisle Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, real value $1.00.

At 10c Infants' Seamless Black Sox, worth 15c.

NOTIONS

Lyon's 25c box renowned Tooth Powder	10c
Bailey's 10c famous Swan's Down, white and pink	4c
20c pint bottle best Florida Water	15c
Oakley's 50c size bottle Violet of Parma Water	25c
Tetlow's 10c box Baby Powder	5c
Oakley's 50c 2-ounce bottle best Triple Extract	25c
Buttermilk Soaps, box of 3 cakes for	3c
Oakley's best 10c Soaps, Carbolic, Tar, Honey, Cold Cream and Glycerine	5c a cake
Cashmere Bouquet Soap	18c a cake
Chamois for cleaning and polishing, size 9x18, for	[illegible]

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A NEW DEPARTMENT.

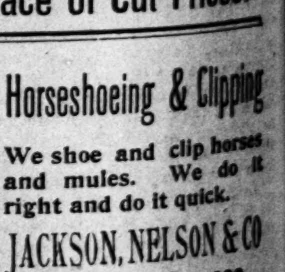
Sterling Silver Novelties.

Every article advertised and sold by us is guaranteed to be pure Sterling Silver, 925 fine, or money refunded.

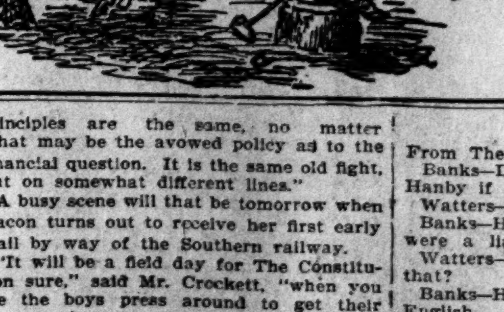
Sterling Silver Nail Files	$1.00 and $1.50
Sterling Silver Cuticle Knives	$1.00
Sterling Silver Button Hooks	$1.00
Sterling Silver Hair Curlers	$1.00
Sterling Silver Manicure Scissors	$1.00 and $1.50
Lip Salve Boxes, cut glass with Sterling Silver Tops	$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50
Teething Rings, pearl rings with Sterling Silver rattler	$1.00
Cut Glass Vinaigrette with Sterling Silver Tops	$1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.50

LEATHER GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Have you seen the elegant, beautiful and entirely exclusive line of Ladies' Belts, Ladies' Pocketbooks, Ladies' Pocketbooks and Card Cases combined; they are stunners, See them.



JACOBS' PHARMACY, The Birthplace of Cut Prices.



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We shoe and clip horses and mules. We do it right and do it quick.

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His Gratitude.

From The Christian Leader.

Banks—Do you know what I'd do to Hanby if I were in your place?

Watters—No. Why?

Banks—He told me this morning that you were a liar.

Watters—How did he come to tell you that?

Banks—He just blurted it out, in plain English.

Watters—Did he offer any proofs?

Banks—Proofs? Why, of course not.

Watters—All right. I'll send him a box of cigars at once.

Home Study of Optics.

Do not think that we cannot give you thorough instruction by correspondence. The lectures and examination questions of the mail course are so systematized that we stand in the relation of a personal teacher to the student even though he may be at his home hundreds of miles away. For terms, address Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

Southern Baptist Convention, Wilmington, N. C., May 6-14, 1897. See important display ad of the Southern Railway, this issue. may2-sun mon

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Price Sale
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...ams, the 25c kind, at, a ... 17c
...shers, fringed and hemstitched tray ...e 18x27, the regular 15c ... 8c
...d Squares, size 24x24, that ...t ... 11c
Mats, Hemstitched and plain, ... 4c
...d Damask Linen Splashers ... 15c
...itched and Drawn Linen Squares, Dresser Scarfs, size 18x72, ... 23c
...d Armstrong's Filo or Twist ...y Silk, dozen Skeins ... 29c
...h Bath Towels, white and un...ize 22x46, at ... 11c
...k and Damask Towels, with knot... size 22x46, the 25c grade, ... 15c
NDERWEAR.
...2c Ladies' White Richelieu ribbed Vests.
...2c Ladies' white ribbed Lisle Vests, silk taped, neck and ...or with wing sleeves, real value
Ladies' genuine French Lisle Ribbed Vests, with long or short high or low neck, the 3 for $1.00
Children's Gauze or Ribbed Lisle Vests and Drawers, worth 19c.
Children's white pure Silk Vests with long sleeves, 35c value.
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Gents' French Lisle Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, real val...
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...box renowned Tooth Powder ... 10c
...famous Swan's Down, white ... 4c
...le best Florida Water ... 15c
...c size bottle Violet of Par... 25c
...box Baby Powder ... 5c
...c 2-ounce bottle best Triple ... 25c
...oaps, box of 3 cakes for ... 3c
...10c Soaps, Carbolic, Tar, Hon...ream and Glycerine ... 5c a cake
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CAREFUL ATTENTION.
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...W DEPARTMENT.
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...icle advertised and sold by us is ...to be pure Sterling Silver, .925 ...ey refunded.
...er Nail Files . $1.00 and $1.50
...er Cuticle Knives ... $1.00
...er Button Hooks ... $1.00
...er Hair Curlers ... $1.00
...er Manicure Scissors ... $1.00 $1.50
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...e shoe and clip horses ...d mules. We do ...ght and do it quick.
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...9 Ivy St.—Phone 208.

HOT WORDS FOR LIEUT. BAMFORD

Major Carter Told Him He "Deliberately Lied."

SPICY DAY AT COURTMARTIAL

Although the Session Was Short It Was Sensational.

MISS ROMEYN AGAIN ON THE STAND

She Explains Many Things and Relates a Conversation with Colonel Russell--Bamford Comes in for His Usual Share of Roasting.

While yesterday's session of the Fort McPherson courtmartial was a short one, it was decidedly spicy while it lasted.

For several days past the trial has been dragging along at a very slow rate, but yesterday a change came. The ginger and liveliness of the first few days was re-infused into the testimony and for a while there was no little excitement in the courtroom.

The fun started when Major Carter took the stand and told some exceedingly interesting happenings which have lately transpired between himself and the ubiquitous Lieutenant Bamford. From what the major stated there were some very warm words passed and before the conversation was over the lieutenant had been given a severe scoring and denounced in no uncertain terms for the part he has played in the trial of Captain Henry Romeyn and the events leading up to the courtmartial.

It seems that Lieutenant Bamford had gone to the order room of Major Carter, who, by the way, is in command of the company to which the former officer is attached. There he was questioned by the major concerning certain statements he had made to The Constitution, in which he denied ever having been engaged to Miss Romeyn. The lieutenant admitted that the publication was made with his consent and knowledge. Thereupon the hot words ensued and the affair ended by Lieutenant Bamford being ordered from the house after being informed that he had told a deliberate and willful lie.

Major Carter did not mince words in giving in his testimony and told of all the details with which he was in any way connected. The major is an outspoken officer, and when he gives an opinion on anything leaves no room to doubt his full meaning.

Miss Nina Romeyn was again placed on the stand yesterday in rebuttal of certain points brought out by the prosecution. She talked interestingly about a party given by Lieutenant Shaw at the quarters occupied by himself and Lieutenant Bamford. She also told why she had not attended the famous german of February 12th.

The Case Concluded.

All evidence had been concluded by half past 11 o'clock, and at the request of Captain Romeyn the court adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday morning, when argument will be heard, and the famous trial brought to a close.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Kalk were the first witnesses called by Captain Romeyn in rebuttal. While on the stand the last time Lieutenant O'Brien testified that soon after Mrs. Kalk returned from Washington, several months ago, she and her husband called on himself and wife and left their cards. Both of today's witnesses stated that they had not called upon the O'Briens or left their cards.

Lieutenant Ham was called to the stand and gave in some immaterial points about the encounter on the parade ground. Then came the interesting part of the hearing.

The Major on the Stand.

Major Carter was called in and took the witness seat. He stated that some time after the present court was ordered to convene Lieutenant Bamford approached him and brought up the subject of the approaching trial of Captain Romeyn. Having heard that Lieutenant O'Brien was claiming that no engagement ever existed between Miss Nina Romeyn and Bamford, the major asked his lieutenant what was the real truth of the matter. To this, it is declared, Bamford replied that an engagement, or what might be termed an engagement, existed, but that he (Bamford) had asked the young lady to declare it off for obvious reasons. The lieutenant also admitted that he had asked Captain Romeyn to consent to the match.

"About two weeks ago," continued Major Carter, "he came to see me in regard to a certain order. That morning I had read a long denial of the engagement made by this man himself. I asked him if it was true that the statement was published with his consent or through his instrumentality. He said it was true. I then said to him:

"'Before you did such a thing you should have had your tongue cut out by the roots. You should have come here and sworn that the young lady was right; that you were wrong and that an engagement did exist. You should have then had the respect of all true gentlemen.'

"I asked him to make a correction of the article and asked him if he did not remember that walking with me toward my quarters he had acknowledged the engagement, then of two weeks' duration. He denied ever having had such a conversation with me. I said to him:

Said It Was "A Willful Lie."

"'Mr. Bamford, you told a wicked, deliberate falsehood, and further than that I will say that you have told a deliberate and willful lie. And you can now get right out of my office as quickly as possible. Hereafter I desire to have nothing to say to you unless it be on official matters.'

"I don't remember anything he said during the latter part of the conversation other than to continue to deny that there had been an engagement."

Major Carter spoke with some feeling and his testimony caused a profound sensation in the courtroom and caused the members of the court to look wisely at one another.

When Captain Carter had finished his testimony, Miss Romeyn took the witness chair. When asked whether or not she had attended a party given by Lieutenant Shaw at his quarters, which were also occupied by Lieutenant Bamford, the captain's daughter replied in the affirmative. She was asked concerning some of the circumstances connected with the affair and spoke as follows:

"Lieutenant Bamford and Mr. Shaw were at our house one evening and the question of the party came up for discussion. Mr. Bamford said the party could be given, but he did not know who was going to foot the bill; he had no money. Before he left the house, I told Mr. Bamford that he should not have said that before me and that if he was in any way connected with the party I would not attend. Mr. Bamford was not at the party."

"Why did you not attend the german given in this room on the night of February 12th?"

"I had not recovered from my illness at that time and could not leave the house. Mr. Bamford was my partner for that german. I might add that the engagement was broken one or two days before the dance and that accounts for his not having a partner."

"Did you have a conversation with Colonel Russell, the post commander, about the difficulty between myself and Lieutenant O'Brien a few days after the affair took place?"

"I did. Colonel Russell said to me that it served Lieutenant O'Brien right and that he didn't see what else papa could have done under the circumstances. He also said that he did not care a continental blank for the flirtation which was going on. He said any man would do it if given the invitation. He said further that he had heard many comments on the conduct of Mrs. O'Brien and Lieutenant Bamford. Mr. Bennett, he said, told him that he had heard of the gossip going on at the post before papa had told him."

What Mrs. Kellogg Said.

"Did you have a conversation with Mrs. Kellogg about her speaking to the O'Briens?"

"Mrs. Kellogg said to me that if she met the O'Briens face to face she would speak to them on account of the position she held as the colonel's wife. On other occasions she would turn her head and look in another direction."

"Did you hear anything about visitors at Mrs. Wahl's refusing to call on the O'Briens?"

"While Lieutenant and Mrs. Wahl were making a call on the O'Briens one day I saw Mrs. George Wahl standing on the sidewalk in front of the house. She said to me that she would not return the O'Briens call on account of the behavior of Mrs. O'Brien."

With Miss Romeyn's testimony the evidence in the case was brought to a close. Captain Romeyn stated to the court that owing to his ill health and inability to work at night he had been unable to prepare a statement or argument and that he respectfully asked that hearing of argument be postponed until Monday at 11 o'clock.

There was no objection to this and the president ordered an adjournment until the time specified.

"A CRACK-A-JACK."

Is What Joe Stewart Calls Frank Deshon, the Comedan.

"Who, Deshon? Well, say, now there's a comedian all right, all right," said Joe Stewart, the hustling property man of the Grand opera house, last night in the marble lobby of Mr. DeGive's temple. "I tell you I've seen 'em all, and none of 'em can touch that little bag of fun. Why, say, he's one of the people, and when he goes out on the stage everybody is ready to hear what he's got to say. And he hasn't got any lugs to hang out and his head don't swell up like a balloon whenever he makes a hit, for if it did opera houses would have to be enlarged for his special use.

"Well, now say, when that little fellow was here he used to go out and gather up all the children he could find and load up a street car with 'em and take 'em to the ball games and to the park, and he'd make fun for the whole push till you could hear 'em yell a mile. Say, talk about fun.

"And, say, when he got on a street car everybody, rich and poor, wanted to shake hands with him, and they all had something nice to say to him, and that's what I mean when I say he's one of the people, and it was always the same way in the theater. If he was on the stage he had 'em right with him, and if he couldn't shake hands with him they'd reach out a laugh to him whenever he did anything.

"Maybe he ain't funny. Well, I don't think—I know. You can hear every codemian in the country tell about the drink making him feel like another man in 'Erminie,' and then taking one for the other man, and, say, you'll all say 'chestnut,' but when Deshon works it off he don't do a thing to 'em but make the whole push yell.

"Come off the perch; it ain't all funny business with him either, for I tell you he can act—real acting, too. They all copy after him in tho 'Chimes of Normandy.' Say, it's worth the price of admission to see his make-up as the miser in that opera. It ain't all funny business in that—it takes acting all through that, and I want you fellows to spiel out a man who can do the work he does in the ghost scene.

"But these ain't the only operas he is good in—he's good in them all. I've seen him in the 'Chimes,' 'Beggar Student,' 'Erminie,' 'Three Black Flags,' 'Mikado,' 'Said Pasha,' 'Olivette' and the whole push of them, and he is solid as a cake of ice in the whole smash.

"He ain't one of those grand stand players, either. He's just as anxious for some one else to make a hit as for himself. All he wants is for the whole push to make a hit, for he knows one man can't make an opera, like some of those fellows who think the crowd come only to see 'the only one in the profesh,' but Deshon works for the whole layout.

"And, say, don't forget what I'm narrating—Deshon will have the whole town by the tail before he's been here a week, for he is a crack-a-jack all right, all right, and don't you think he will pitch too high ball for the people, for he ain't that kind—he's one of the people."

And Joe Stewart knows, for while he is hid back on the stage all the year round, he is one of the most important men about the theater in the proper production of a play, for in his hands rests the getting together of the properties, and he is a close observer of all the work of the different people on the stage, and when Joe says any actor is a "crack-a-jack" you can rest assured he has sized up the one spoken of in the proper way.

Men's Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting for men will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association hall this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. An address will be made by Rev. John Gibson, the popular pastor of Walker street Methodist Episcopal church. There will be good music and other attractive features. All men are invited.

Gin Cucurbita (Watermelon Gin) with Hypophosphites. The Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. apr25 sun tues thur

IS FIFTY YEARS OLD

St. Philip's Will Celebrate Its Semi-Centennial Today.

A GOOD PROGRAMME IS READY

Leading Members of the Church Will Participate in the Interesting Exercises.

Today St. Philip's Episcopal church of this city, the cathedral of Georgia, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary by an appropriate programme.

The church is the oldest in the city of Atlanta and was established in 1847, when the present city was nothing more than a little village known to the world as Marthasville.

The growth of the church has been as rapid in proportion as that of the city and it stands today one of the foremost churches in the south.

An interesting programme has been arranged for the celebration of this, the fiftieth year in the history of the church, and a number of the most prominent members will participate.

The semi-centennial of the church will be observed at the morning services, and there will be a meeting Monday evening for the purpose of celebrating the event in a general reception by all the members of the parish.

At this morning's services Dean Knight will read a historical sketch of the church in place of preaching the regular sermon.

During the services the following papers will be read:

"The Parish in Its Relation to the Diocese," by Mr. Thomas E. Walker.

"Early Days and Reminiscences of the Parish," by Mrs. Nellie Peters Black.

"The Parish in Its Historical Relation to Atlanta," by Mr. E. A. Angier.

"The Rectors of the Parish" and "Well-Known Women of the Parish," by Mrs. Paul Romare.

"Well-Known Men of the Parish," by Captain W. A. Hansell.

"St. Luke's Church," by Captain E. S. Gay.

"Church of the Incarnation," by Mr. C. M. Goodman.

On Monday evening there will be a reception by all the members of the parish, and there will be informal talks on the history of the church and the work it has done. This will take place in the Sunday school building, at 8 o'clock.

The Rectors of the Church.

The first rector of the church, which was built in 1847, was Rev. Mr. Zimmer. He was succeeded by Rev. Richard Johnson, who held the pastorate from 1854 to 1859. Rev. Andrew Freeman came next and presided over the destiny of St. Philip's during the war. In 1865 Rev. C. W. Thomas took charge temporarily and was elected on the 11th of February, 1866. He retired in 1871, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert W. B. Elliott, who was chosen bishop of western Texas while he was rector of St. Philip's, and was consecrated as such in that church. The next rector was Rev. Robert C. Foute, who served from 1875 to 1884, and filled the longest term of any of the rectors. Mr. Foute was succeeded by Dr. J. G. Armstrong, who was the rector from 1884 to 1886. After Dr. Armstrong came Rev. Byron Holly, who served from 1886 to 1889. Rev. G. N. Funston followed Mr. Holly and he was the rector until he died in February, 1891. Dr. T. C. Tupper succeeded Dr. Funston and was rector from June, 1891, to June, 1893. On September 1, 1893, the present rector, Rev. Albion W. Knight, took charge. Mr. Knight is now the dean of the cathedral.

St. Philip's church became the cathedral in 1894. Prior to that time the cathedral was St. Luke's.

EASTER IN MEXICO.

An Interesting Description of Easter Week by a Georgian in Mexico.

Guadalajara, Mex., April 19.—(Special Correspondence.)—The past week has been full to overflowing with especially curious sights and happenings, incident upon the approach of Easter. And all culminating on yesterday (Easter Sunday) in the superlatively unique and interesting. It is hard to realize by those who have not visited this strange and interesting land that across the river from the most enlightened country on earth there is today being enacted the same novel and romantic scenes which met the gaze of Cortez in the sixteenth century. While these people are pushing and progressive, fast taking on the ways of their yankee neighbors, and law-abiding under the great and only Diaz, they nevertheless adhere to numerous customs, especially religious, of 350 years ago.

Last week was holy week. This city became a mammoth stage for the acting out of vivid reminders of the stirring scenes of the week immediately preceding, and including the day of the resurrection of our Savior. Special devotional exercises were the order of the week. Continually going and coming from the many magnificent cathedrals and churches was a throng of bareheaded women dressed in black, prayer book in hand. Thousands of men most picturesquely decked in shawls of all colors, high-topped, wide-brimmed sombreros, with sandals on their feet, gave a voluminous dash of color to a suddenly conversing, never-ending panorama. Bells toiled with muffled tone and sacred notes of big organs, brass bands and stringed instruments increased the devotional feeling of the crowds. The churches were elaborately decorated with a profusion of growing plants and cut flowers. The odor of Marechal Niel roses commingled with fragrant incense drifted through the great doors even to the streets. Within the churches and out on the sidewalks the worshipers thronged every inch of space. Kneeling, some prone upon the marble floor, numerous others with hands extended to heaven, and not a few with a long lighted candle in one hand, made a picture of devotion which was indeed inspiring and not soon to be forgotten. Official heads of ceremonies—bishops, priests, etc.—led the services, bedecked in gorgeous gowns of gayly colored, costly fabrics, extravagantly embroidered with gold. The bishop officiating at the great cathedral wore a robe of white satin, gold embroidered, with mitered crown of gold and precious stones. The numerous shrines of the saints were covered with veils of purple plush hanging from the ceiling. All attention during this week being devoted to the most ghostly life-size image of Christ hanging upon the cross, which occupies a prominent place in every church. This image was in some of the churches laid upon the floor, the worshipers kissing the feet, hands and riven blood-flowing side. There was a continual going and coming. Boys in gowns of white and black passed back and forth among the worshipers with silver waiters for contributions. The singing and notes of the big organ were vied with by an incessant singing of numerous song birds, which seemed would amost burst their feathered throats as they apparently tried to drown the greater volume of sound. These birds were in cages hung all about within every church. This picturesque scene had for its setting hundreds of golden candelabra filled with flickering candles and hung about with sparkling prisms, the great columns of white and gold, trimmings and ornaments of beautiful onyx, numerous paintings by old masters, the usual accompaniment of handsome pictured windows and birds and flowers. Why, what a picture! Images, pictures, flowers galore and birds are numerously offered for sale on the streets and find many buyers. Hundreds of boys and men appear with paper dolls of all sizes ranging from eight inches to ten feet in height. These are supposed to be images of Judas, the betrayer of Christ, and have faces of all kinds of animals, men and devils, many presenting a grotesque, ghastly and horrible spectacle. These images have firecrackers attached, which are intended to destroy the Judas on exploding. Saturday morning a most curious sight met our gaze. The streets of the city were strung across from one side to another with wires just above the heads of drivers. From these wires were suspended thousands of the Judas dummies with firework attachment. Imagine the sight! A wholesale lynching bee. Just at 10 o'clock in the morning the signal was given for the fun to begin by the violent and simultaneous ringing of all of the many great church bells. Business was entirely suspended and the populace was on the streets en masse. The firecrackers were ignited with long-handled torches and immediately pandemonium reigned supreme. The city became at once a volcano of bursting, booming, sizling, screaming pyrotechnics. The people yelled and the bands played. The images of Judas, "Mrs." Judas and all the children were blown into a million pieces. The crowd threw stones and other missles at the figures and heaped upon them epithets of disapprobation. Many of the figures had hung along with them on the wires cakes and fruits. When these good things were scattered to the four winds by the exploding crackers or dropped to the street with the skeleton of the image there was a wild rush by this interesting crowd to satisfy a sweet tooth. The last of the Judas family annihilated, the betrayal of Christ revenged, the surging throng murmuring approbation quietly disperses, going to their respective churches for continual worship. Each one is in duty bound to worship in seven churches during the day, but many win much additional favor by worshiping in twice that many. The season is beautiful, thanks to this perfect climate and the ladies of the American colony, who pay much attention to Easter bonnets as their sisters of the states, have no fear of spoiled finery as the result of an unexpected shower.

THEODORE J. WARDELL.

AT THE GRAND NEXT WEEK.

A Great Show in Which Clever Artists Will Take Part.

The Grand should do a big business next week, for it will have as an attraction the cleverest specialty company ever seen in the south.

The "Trans-Continental Celebrities" have made the biggest kind of a hit in Augusta, where they were brought as the main drawing feature of the "Merry-Makers."

These artists were picked from the best vaudeville talent of New York and the excellence of their work is best told in the words of The Augusta Chronicle, which words are reproduced here below:

"As the nights go by and the crowds attend the theater more and more are the various great vaudeville people appreciated and enjoyed.

"Last night when the curtain went up there was not a seat to be found in the house, and several hundred were brought in. The performance was the best of the week and each member was applauded until the very roof seemed in danger of being torn off.

"Zelma Rawlston gave several new songs, and was greeted with uproarous applause upon her entrance. She is clever; there is no doubt about that; clever to the last degree. There is a dash and swing in her manner simply captivating.

"Shattuck made another great hit with 'El Capitan' and 'My New Girl.' These two songs arouse the greatest enthusiasm. With her beautiful, magnificent manner, great voice and all round clever work, Shattuck is carrying off much of the applause.

"Coakley and Husted are also getting their share, and they deserve a very large slice. Their act is the greatest of the kind ever seen here. Coakley's wing dances are very 'warm,' and his audiences almost rise to their feet in their enthusiasm. Clever little Husted has caught everybody from pit to dome. In fact, enough people could not be got in the theater to give applause sufficient to compensate for their work.

"Then there is Rialto, the fire dancer. Lole Fuller never saw the night she and her electricians could equal the effects produced. Rialto is great.

"And the Pattersons, the Farnums, the Potters, and Zemora. No greater people are in the business today. They command salaries so big that they are compelled to work outside of circuses, to which their character of work really belongs. And they deserve this big pay, for they are a show in themselves, each one being worth the price of admission to see for ten minutes.

"I was about to forget Ottillie—and yet, why? For surely none of the performers got a greater amount of notice last night than she.

"Ottillie was compelled to respond to three encores and then the people didn't have enough. When she sung 'Rosa O'Grady,' Rawlston, stationed in the balcony, joined in the chorus. The effect was wonderful, and the house almost went wild."

The engagement begins Monday night and continues throughout the week with the exception of Thursday evening.

Matinees are announced for Wednesday and Saturday, at which special prices will be made for ladies and children.

NO BALL GAME YESTERDAY.

A Misunderstanding Prevented the Game Yesterday Afternoon.

Through a misunderstanding between the two managers of the ball teams the game of baseball between the Knoxville and the Atlantas did not come off yesterday. Manager Moffitt, of the Knoxvilles, thought Manager Sheridan was to let him know if the grounds were in order, but Sheridan did not understand it that way, so when the time for the game came the visitors did not show up. Sheridan and his men were on the field waiting and there was also a small crowd gathered, but after waiting awhile they all returned to town. Knoxville tried to arrange their schedule to stay over in Atlanta next week, but it was impossible to rearrange the schedule. Atlanta may not have any games next week, as the schedule does not call for any and they will have to depend on outside clubs if they play any.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.
A Pleasant Lemon Drink.
Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, cathartics, aromatic stimulants and blood purifiers. Sold by druggists.
For biliousness, constipation and the grip.
For indigestion and foul stomach,
For sick and nervous headaches.
For palpitation and irregular action of the heart take Lemon Elixir.
For sleeplessness and nervousness.
For loss of appetite, debility and the grip.
For fever, malaria and chills take Lemon Elixir.
Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach or kidneys.
AT THE CAPITAL.
I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys. The Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.
J. H. MENNICH, Attorney, 1225 F Street, Washington, D. C.
MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR
Is the best medicine for the disease you recommend it for on earth.
T. R. HEWITT, Hewitts, N. C.
Mozley's Lemon Elixir
Cured me of sick and nervous headaches I had been subject to all my life.
MRS. N. A. McENTIRE, Spring Place, Ga.
Mozley's Lemon Elixir
Cured me of indigestion. I got more relief, and at once, from Lemon Elixir than all other medicines.
J. C. SPEIGHTS, Indian Spring, Ga.
Mozley's Lemon Elixir
Cured me of a long-standing case of chills and fever by using two bottles.
J. C. STANLY, Engineer E. T., Va. and Ga. R. R.
Mozley's Lemon Elixir
Cured me of a case of heart disease and indigestion of four years' standing. I tried a dozen different medicines. None but Lemon Elixir done me any good.
TULES DIEHL, Cor. Habersham and St. Thomas Sts., Savannah, Ga.
Mozley's Lemon Elixir.
I fully indorse it for nervous headache, indigestion and constipation, having used it with most satisfactory results after all other remedies had failed.
J. W. ROLLO, West End, Atlanta, Ga.

BONDSMAN GONE TO SEE RICHARDS

Gone to New York To See Richards About Rent.

GOVERNOR TO ACT WEDNESDAY

At Request of Bondsmen He Allows Southeastern Matter To Go Over.

RENT MUST BE PAID BY WEDNESDAY

If It Is Not the Governor Will Seize It. It Is Understood That Bondsmen Will Try To Retain Road. Is Being Watched with Great Interest.

The Northeastern railroad matter has not yet been decided. The case is still in the hands of the governor and next Wednesday he will give a final decision in the matter.

Yesterday at noon the attorneys for the receiver appeared before Governor Atkinson and prayed that the bondsmen be granted until Wednesday in which to make arrangements for the payment of the last quarter's rent which was due Friday and which has not yet been paid.

It is evident that the bondsmen are not all desirous that the lease should be forfeited and will do all in their power to have the rent paid. The feature of the case was presented to the governor yesterday and hence his action in allowing the matter to go over until Monday.

Yesterday one of the bondsmen left for New York city for the purpose of seeing Richards and making some arrangement with him about the payment of the rent.

It is understood that the bondsman who goes to perform the duty will insist on some kind of a statement or agreement from Mr. Richards and will want to know why he failed to make the proper payment and will also gather information from him in regard to what he intends to do. The object of the visit seems to be to see if Mr. Richards cannot be induced to pay the money. It has been said that if no satisfaction can be obtained from Mr. Richards the lessees will see that the state gets the amount due it and will not forfeit the contract.

The proclamation of Governor Atkinson taking possession of the road and appointing Mr. Rufus Reeves to take charge and operate it for the state was prepared yesterday, it is understood, and would have been signed had he not granted the bondsmen until Wednesday in which to settle the matter.

It seems absolutely certain that Governor Atkinson will seize the road by proclammation next Wednesday if the bondsmen or Mr. Richards are not forthcoming with the amount of the rent which is past due. There is no other course left open for him.

The governor will say nothing in regard to the matter except that he will take final action next Wednesday.

FAITH CURE A GOOD THING
In Some Diseases, but It Is a Failure in Stomach Troubles.
Mere faith will not digest your food for you, will not give you an appetite, will not increase your flesh and strengthen your nerves and heart, but Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do these things, because they are composed of the elements of digestion, they contain the juices, acids and peptones necessary to the digestion and assimilation of all wholesome food.
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest food if placed in a jar or bottle in water heated to 98 degrees, and they will do it much more effectively when taken into the stomach after meals, whether you have faith that they will or not.
They invigorate the stomach, make pure blood and strong nerves, in the only way that nature can do it, and that is, from plenty of wholesome food well digested. It is not what we eat, but what we digest that does us good.
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by nearly all druggists at 50 cents for full sized package or by mail from the Stuart Company, Marshall, Mich.
Send for book on stomach diseases.

GRAND MAY OPENING.

MANY FINE KENTUCKY HORSES TO BE SOLD.

The Auction To Take Place Tuesday, May 4th, at the Brady-Miller Stables.

Atlanta is the great horse market of the south. The finest western, Virginia and Kentucky horses are shipped here and sold. Next Tuesday, at the Brady & Miller stables on Marietta street, there will be auctioned what many consider the most select lot of horses ever brought to Atlanta. If you want a family horse, a doctor's horse, a carriage team, a saddle horse, a lady's horse, a fast horse for road or track, fancy drivers, double teams, coach horses, high actors, or for that matter any kind of a horse, you can have the opportunity of buying it at the lowest possible price. There is offered in this sale more quality, more speed, better bred, better broke horses than were ever offered at any previous sale in Atlanta. The horses are first class and true to the description given in catalogue.

It will be to your interest to attend the sale if you are looking for horses of genuine merit.

Mr. Hale Awakened.

From The Walton News.

After Mr. Jesse Hale had retired Friday night some one came and called him up. Thinking it was some of the neighbor boys he responded to the call and went out, still in his night apparel, and found that men were there who meant to give him a thrashing. His father came to his assistance, and the men retreated. Mr. Hale has sworn out a warrant for some of the parties.

A STAGE BEAUTY.

Reduced in Flesh and Made Well and More Comely By Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Salt and Band. Read What Miss Sadie Stephens Says of This Treatment.

DON'T BE FAT AND SICK IN HOT WEATHER

SADIE A. STEPHENS.

The portrait above is that of Miss Sadie A. Stephens, a charming and accomplished actress, very popular in this city, who writes thus of her experience with Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies:

Walpole, Mass., Jan. 21, 1897.
Messrs. Loring & Co., Boston, Mass.:
Gentlemen—During the past month I have been taking Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Fruit Salt, for reduction in weight, also for shortness of breath, and find that they have done all that is advertised. Singing does not fatigue me as it used to before taking the Pills and Salt, and I find my great reduction in weight has improved my health in many ways. My duties on the stage are such that an increase in weight would have prevented me from filling positions, which now, thanks to the use of the Pills and Salt, I can readily do without discomfort.
To my professional and other friends I can heartily commend the genuine Dr. Edison's Pills, Salt and Bands as being harmless in effect and sure in results. You have my permission to use my name and photograph for advertising purposes.
Yours truly,
—Miss Sadie A. Stephens, Crusoe Island, Walpole, Mass.

No "tonics," "nervines," "sarsaparillas" or other "spring" medicines required when these remedies are used. They take the place of all female remedies and regulators. Obesity Fruit Salt, $1 a bottle. Obesity Pills, $1.50 a bottle; three bottles for $4. Obesity Bands, $2.50 and up. Written guarantee to refund the price if Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Obesity Fruit Salt are taken as directed without good results. Write to our Chicago Medical Department or our New York Medical Department for free advice about your obesity or any other disease. If ruptured, don't fail to write. Best truss in the world. A truss that cures.
Dr. Edison's obesity remedies are sold in Atlanta by the JACOBS' PHARMACY.
Write to Loring & Co. for free copy of "How to Cure Obesity." Send letters and mail, express or C. O. D. orders to Loring & Co., general agents for the United States. To insure prompt reply, mention department as below. Use only the nearest address:

LORING & CO., DEPT. 45,
No. 115 State street, Chicago, Ill.
No. 42 W. Twenty-second street, New York city.

Continued from Page Seven.

morning brought together a congenial gathering of young matrons, and an enjoyable game of euchre was played, after which the gracious hostess served an appetizing luncheon. Mrs. Merriwether was awarded first prize, a gauze fan; Mrs. Orme Campbell the second, an exquisite tea pot, and the consolation, a brass tea kettle, was drawn by Mrs. Stephens Hook.

Miss Dora Swift, of southern Georgia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Northen.

Letters from California bring the encouraging report that Mrs. Walter Taylor is rapidly recovering from her late serious illness. This is certainly good news to her many admirers in Atlanta.

During the Atlanta exposition a New England magazine devoted to culinary matters offered prizes for the best collection of southern recipes. The award has been made, and two well-known Georgia women, Mrs. Lindsay Johnson, of Rome, and Mrs. J. E. Rorie, of Cumming, carry off second and third prizes. The first went to Miss Lucy Andrews, the well-known demonstrator of cookery, who has had special observation in different sections of the south, and who was chosen lecturer at the late exposition.

Mrs. Ann Grady is still with Mrs. Henry Porter.

Mr. Edwin Thanhouser is the guest of his father, Hon. Sam Thanhouser, late minister to Mexico. Mr. Thanhouser returns to Atlanta for his summer vacation, wearing the laurels he has won on the professional stage most modestly. Since leaving here, as an amateur, he spent one season with his old friend Alexander Salvini, and for the past two seasons he has played important roles with the Frohmans. Mr. Thanhouser's friends here are anxious to have him appear at the Grand, and he will probably consent to play for them during his vacation.

At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. W. Ricketts, in Washington, D. C., Miss Louletts Saunders and Mr. John G. Evins, both of Atlanta, were married on April 22d. After a quiet ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Evins left at once for Brooklyn, N. Y., their future home.

There will be a meeting of the Free Kindergarten Association at the Grand Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. George H. Park, of Macon, has visited the school this week and has expressed her admiration of the system.

Mrs. David Hill, of Macon, who came up to attend the Gambrell-Wiley wedding, is the guest of the Misses Lovejoy.

On Monday evening next at 8 o'clock the ladies of St. Philip's cathedral will give a large reception, to which all members and friends of the congregation are invited.

Miss Adah Evans will visit Atlanta soon and will be a guest at the Kimball. Miss Evans is a dashing Georgia bell.

The music section of the Atlanta Woman's Club will meet Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Roberts have taken possession of their lovely new home on Third street.

Mrs. A. P. Carter will entertain a few friends at a card party Tuesday afternoon at her residence, 387 Peachtree street.

Miss Bertha Willingham, of Macon, is the guest of Miss Mildred Cabaniss on Peachtree street.

The Grady hospital auxiliary will meet Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

The Saturday Night Glee Club is a recent organization. The club is composed of a number of young ladies and gentlemen who are good amateur musicians, and they meet once a week at the home of one of its lady members. Last night the club was entertained by Miss Saida Gordon Williams at her hospitable home on Courtland street.

Miss Ethel Akers leaves Tuesday for an extended trip through the west.

A small party of intimate friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weldon, on Spring Street, yesterday afternoon to be present at the christening of their little daughter, Marjory Wright Weldon. Dr. I. S. Hopkins conducted the baptismal exercises in an impressive way.

Mr. Alfred C. Newell was there as godfather and Miss Lillian Lochrane as godmother.

The child is one of the most beautiful in Atlanta and was dressed in the daintiest manner.

The marriage of Miss Lucie Minter, of Flovilla, to Mr. Paul A. Bowden, of Forsyth, occurred at the home of the bride's parents last Tuesday at 2 o'clock. The ceremony was performed in an impressive manner by Rev. J. W. Bowden, father of the groom. The decorations were beautiful and the whole occasion was marked by that peculiar solemnity which characterizes a home wedding. The attendants were Miss Bertie Stewart, of Decatur; Miss Sarah Bowden, of Jackson; Mr. J. Wrightman Bowden, of Forsyth, and Mr. W. B. Emery, of Atlanta. The bride is the lovely and attractive daughter of Mr. J. W. Minter, while the groom is one of Forsyth's most promising young business men.

Mrs. William Dickson leaves for Washington city today and will be gone about a week.

Mrs. Clark, of St. Louis, is the guest of her brother, Mr. Maud.

Mrs. David B. Gould, of St. Louis, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. W. Grady.

The annual business meeting of the Alumnae Association will be held at the Girls' High school on Monday, May 3d, at 3:30 p. m. The scholarship election will take place then. There are a number of deserving candidates striving for both the literary and business scholarships. A full attendance of the members of the association is earnestly requested. The annual reception will be held Tuesday evening, May 4th, at 8:30 in Browning hall. All members are invited.

Mrs. George P. Howard and Mrs. Preston S. Arkwright gave a delightful card party Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. H. Colquitt in honor of Mrs. W. L. Marshall. The attendance was quite large, despite the bad weather, and the occasion was greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Harry Stern won the first prize, a beautiful chocolate pot, and Mrs. St. Julian Ravenel won the second prize, an exquisitely painted china powder box. After refreshments Miss Clair Ridley and Miss Maitland Marshall entertained the party with songs and dances.

WILLIAMS AFTER A FIGHT.

Young Jack Williams, a Feather-Weight, Hunting for a Fight.

Jack Williams, one of the best known feather-weight boxers in the country, is in town. Williams was for a long time the physical instructor in the Pensacola, Fla., Athletic Club and is one of the best known instructors in the country. Williams is now on his way to Macon, where he may go against some of the pugilists gathered there. He says he is not hunting a match, but is in the south more in the search of rest than fighting. Williams is a New Orleans boy and has fought some of the best men in the country. He one time fought Dixon six rounds and at the end of the bout they had a rough and tumble fight, in which he whipped the coon.

Howe, the photographer, has proved himself to be an expert in photographing difficult subjects. His 'phone is 1071.

WHAT WE KNOW OF THE SEA SERPENT

These Are the Days of His Annual Appearance at Seaside Resorts.

SCIENTISTS GROW SERIOUS

It Is Believed He Is a Genuine Marine Monster.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SEA SERPENTS

Good Grounds for Taking the Talk About Them Seriously---Sailors' Stories Not All Yarns.

The season is at hand when the great sea serpent may be expected to put in his appearance. His business avocations would appear to keep him employed throughout the rest of the year. Only during the late spring and summer does he take a holiday, and come to the surface of old ocean for another peep at the works and pomps of humanity, scientist and general public alike are confidently looking forward to an early reappearance of this famous denizen of the deep. The word "scientist" is used adversedly, for in the scientific world there is a very strong opinion that the sea serpent actually exists, that the annual reports of his visitations are not myths but realities.

Herbert Spencer once said that every long-standing belief of tradition, however absurd or seemingly erroneous, has a soul of truth. If this be true—and an assertion of the greatest philosopher of the century is not to be taken lightly—then there must exist somewhere in the oceans of the world a strange monster, such as no seaman has even captured nor any naturalist subjected to measurement and critical examination. For have not all generations of men since the dawnings of history believed in and told tales about the Great Sea Serpent? If, as England's great philosopher asserts, the aggregate human mind never builds its traditions except upon a basis of fact, this sea monster cannot be purely a myth. In some sort or other, the great sea serpent is a real being.

It does not follow, of course, that the creature itself resembles closely the accounts of it that have been given, for Spencer by no means wishes to be understood as saying that the soul of truth beneath a tradition is closely like the body of the tradition itself. Just what sort of creature the real sea serpent may be we shall have occasion to inquire what sort of creature it has been reported to be, in the various accounts that have been given of its alleged appearance.

One of the earliest of these accounts that has come down to us is that which the archbishop of Upsala, Olaus Magnus, published in 1555. As here portrayed the sea serpent was a most alarming creature, some 200 feet in length and twenty feet in diameter, and he is credited with the disagreeable habit of swimming up alongside a vessel and snapping off a sailor much as an ordinary serpent might capture a frog. The haunt of this rapacious creature was said to be the seas about Scandinavia.

A few years later, in 1560, Konrad von Gesner, the famous Swiss naturalist, published another account of the sea serpent, and gave a similar figure of the creature, in his work on marine animals. Then for a century or so the sea monster was neglected, or kept himself in hiding, if we are to judge from the published records; though doubtless verbal reports of his maneuvers may have been common enough. In 1734, however, he made another bid for fame, by revealing himself to Hans Egede, a missionary who was making a trip to Greenland. The good missionary rewarded him by putting him in a book. As here reported he was not built along altogether orthodox serpent lines, being somewhat of a nondescript or compromise between a reptile, fish and traditional dragon. He was said to have risen partly out of the water, spouting vigorously somewhat after the manner of a whale, and waving a pair of fin-like flippers. Unfortunately the missionary was not provided with a camera (the oversight is pardonable, as the camera was not invented till about a century later), but he made amends so far as possible by getting an artist named Bing to draw a portrait of the sea serpent after his description. For about a hundred years afterwards that portrait, variously modified, did service as an authentic, accredited likeness of the great and only original sea serpent (as Mr. Barnum would have put it), and the original kept himself altogether secluded.

Then perhaps rumors of the awful caricature that was going the rounds reached the ears of the sea serpent—if ears it has—and the outraged creature determined at once to come out of retirement. It decided, moreover, not to trust itself to the observation of voyagers at sea, even though such voyagers were missionaries, but to paddle right up to a shore inhabited by the most intelligent people to be found and exhibit itself freely to all comers, without charge, thus giving the lie in the most emphatic manner to the cartoons that had libeled it. The coast selected was, naturally enough, that of Massachusetts, the particular location being just off Gloucester.

No better selection could well have been made, for nowhere do artists more abound than along this coast. But the serpent made one fatal error, which came near spoiling all his plans. He chose a year preceding by several decades the invention of the camera, and long anterior to the time when the artists found out the charms of the Gloucester coast. And so when, on August 19, 1817, he sailed serenely into the bay and approached the boat of a fisherman, his reward was to be fired at with a gun.

Disheartened at this reception, he betook himself to a safe distance, and never again ventured so near to a vessel, though he hung about the harbor for several days and revealed himself repeatedly to the populace. No one had the kindness to gratify him by taking his picture, but the whole community was thrown into the wildest excitement, and the rumors of the strange appearance went around the country like wildfire. The Linnaean Society of Boston appointed a committee of its members to investigate the matter. Judge Davis, Professor Bigelow and Mr. Francis C. Gray composed the committee. They took affidavits of the persons who had seen the sea serpent and reached the conclusion that this was undoubtedly an "authentic appearance." But they published no portrait of the monster.

The disgruntled serpent went again into retirement, and when next he put in his appearance before reliable witnesses, it was not for the purpose of exhibition, as he had his hands—or rather his flippers—full of other business. He was located off the coast of Brazil, and was engaged in a free-for-all fight with a sperm whale. The crew of the bark Pauline watched the combat, but like previous spectators, they had no camera at hand; an omission no longer excusable, as the year 1875 had now come and the camera had been long since invented. The captain of the Pauline made such amends as he could, by publishing affidavits of what he had seen, and numerous pictures were printed depicting the novel battle. These, if not altogether complimentary to the serpent from an aesthetic standpoint, at least flattered his prowess, for they depicted him as circled several times about the whale and apparently intent on squeezing the life out of the great cetacian, preparatory to swallowing it as a boa constrictor swallows a rabbit. Whether the attempt was successful, no man knows, for in the midst of the fracas both combatants sank beneath the waves, and the crew of the Pauline strained their eyes in vain for a further view of them.

That famous battle took place more than twenty years ago. Since then the great sea serpent has perhaps made no single appearance that has attracted equal public attention; yet he has been reported over and over again in the newspapers, and thousands of eye witnesses first and last stand ready to testify that they have seen him at one place or another. And, paradoxically enough, in the midst of all these accumulating reports, there has grown up in the public mind, perhaps for the first time in history, a spirit of scepticism regarding the very existence of the sea serpent. Ours is an ultra-sceptical generation, and the scepticism appears to focalize on marine wonders. The great flood of Noah's ark is repudiated even by orthodox clergymen; Jonah and his whale are being weighed in the balance in more than one pulpit; and there are those who would make a myth also of the time-honored sea serpent. Indeed, it has come to pass that belief in the existence of a sea serpent is looked upon rather as an evidence of ignorance and credulity.

It is only fair to add that a certain number of people have regarded the alleged sea serpent in this same spirit all along. And it must be admitted that there is some warrant for this attitude, for the sea serpent has certainly proved a very elusive being, when subjected to critical tests. Yet, on the other hand, it should not be forgotten that more than one distinguished naturalist has looked into the matter, and affirmed his belief in the existence of the sea serpent; while Mr. Spencer's philosophical dictum would seem to leave no alternative to the belief that something which has had the appearance of a great serpent in the sea has actually existed, and been seen again and again. Such great naturalists as Sir Richard Owen, Louis Agassiz and others have not thought it beneath their dignity to inquire what this something may be; and if the results of these investigations have been neither uniform nor quite conclusive, they are at least interesting and worthy of examination. Let us see, then, what explanations of the sea serpent tradition the naturalists have been able to offer.

As to the earlier accounts, such as that of Magnus, of course no one now takes them seriously. But, on the other hand, it is hardly open to question that many nineteenth century witness have described pretty accurately the appearance of something which they took for a sea serpent. The people of Gloucester, for example, saw something, and that, too, something was unusual, in their harbor in 1817, as they fully convinced the committee of the Linnaean society already referred to. And there are plenty of Gloucester people alive today who will tell you that they have themselves seen a strange marine monster off the coast there within recent years. It does not necessarily follow that this monster was a veritable serpent, but what was it?

The answers to that question have been almost numberless. It has been suggested at one time and another that the alleged sea serpent was really only a school of porpoises swimming single file; that it was a shark, a whale, a manatee, a cuttle fish, a floating tree, even a bunch of seaweed. But the eye-witnesses greet such suggestions with mirth and scorn. What they saw, they affirm, was no ordinary denizen of the seas; serpent or not, it was a strange, anomalous monster.

The naturalists have been more than half-disposed to think this assertion correct. They are rather more prone than ordinary persons to admit that there may be creatures in the sea undreamed of in their philosophies, and they are able to point out scientifically what may be the affinities of such creatures. They know from the records of geology that there have been times in the past when the seas were peopled with veritable sea serpents as monstrous and as startling as fancy could well depict, and they are by no means sure that some of these may not have left living descendants. There, for example, was the plesiosaurus, a creature thirty or forty feet in length, with a fish-like body, great paddles for legs, and a long serpent-like neck. This creature flourished abundantly in one geological epoch, and if any direct descendant of his chances to be alive today, we need look no further for the true sea serpent of tradition. Who knows that there is not some form of mesiosaurus in the seas today? Professor Silliman, among others, has thought it not unlikely.

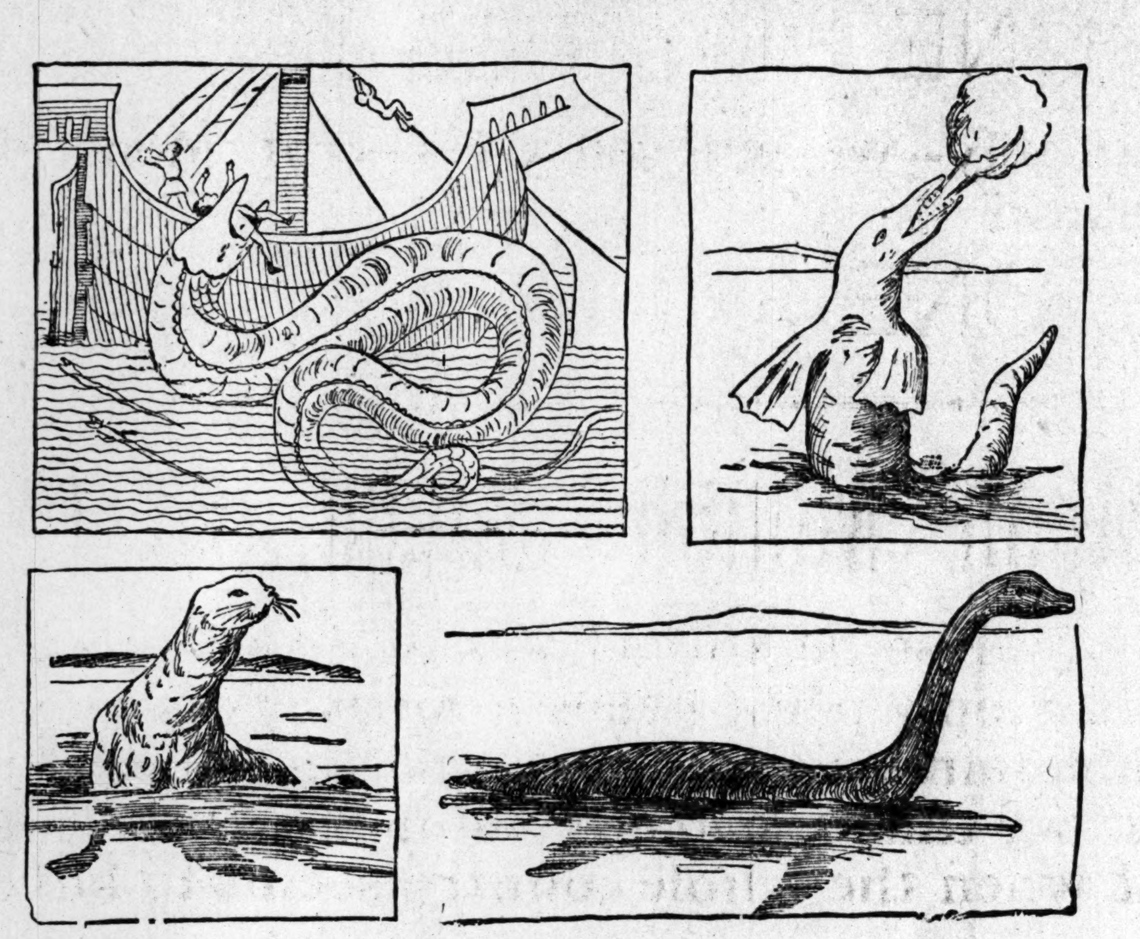
Then, again, there was the creature whose remains Dr. Harlan discovered in 1823, and which he called basilosaurus, but which Professor Owen afterwards renamed zeuglodon. This was a marine monster at least eighty feet in length, perhaps more, and of somewhat serpentlike proportions, though it really was more closely related to the whales than to true reptiles. The vertebrae of this creature were until recently scattered about in certain regions of Alabama (once beneath the sea) so abundantly that farmers used them to build fences. In 1845 an enterprising person named Koch collected a series of these vertebrae, and put them together, and created a furore by exhibiting the product in New York as the skeleton of the true sea serpent. The fraud was discovered and exposed presently; but that does not alter the fact that the zeuglodon in his day was a creature of almost amazing proportions. More than one naturalist of repute has thought that he may have left a living representative.

The zeuglodon's descendant, it is true, would not be technically a serpent, being a mammal and not a reptile; but no one contends that the creature called a sea serpent is necessarily named in accordance with technical standards. Indeed, the latest and most enthusiastic supporter of the sea serpent idea among naturalists of repute, namely, Professor Oudeman, director of the royal zoological and botanical garden at The Hague, holds that the creature which goes by the name of sea serpent is in reality a gigantic cousin of the mammals known as sea lions, which, as every one knows, are near relatives of the seals. Professor Oudeman brings forward a long array of evidence in support of this opinion. He lists no fewer than 187 instances of what he believes to be authentic appearances of the sea serpent, and by comparing these, he thinks he has been able to gain a tolerably correct idea as to not only the appearance and manner, but even the physiological peculiarities and mental attributes of the creature in question. He speaks as freely of this creature as he would of a seal or shark or any other perfectly accredited animal. He even gives it a scientific name, or rather he points out the fact that other naturalists provided the suppositious creature with a name early in the century. Sifting these early appellations, in accordance with scientific precedents, Professor Oudeman decides that the sea serpent must be known in future to whoever would refer to him technically, as megophias megophias. This name, he asserts, must stand, whether or not future disclosures shall confirm his belief that the creature thus named is in reality a sea lion.

He feels very confident, indeed, that his judgment in this matter will be confirmed by future discoveries. He thinks naturalists have neglected or ignored a mass of perfectly credible testimony as to the true appearance, manner and habits of a creature which passes current as the sea serpent, and he urges captains of ships, owners of yachts and all other seafaring folk to lie on the lookout for this creature, and, in particular, to have a camera at hand, that a kind of evidence may be secured which shall suffice to convince the most skeptical.

Here, then, is scientific authority for the belief that a sea monster of a kind as yet never captured does really exist. When finally some one does capture a specimen, or get a good photograph of it, should it turn out to be something very different from a true serpent, that fact will in nowise invalidate the creature's right to retain the title of sea serpent. A sea serpent need not be, zoologically speaking, a serpent, any more than a sea horse is a horse, or a sea lion a lion, or, for that matter, seaweed a weed. The title which the sea serpent has borne for centuries will doubtless still cling to it, even though the naturalists should prove that it really is a mammal and not a reptile. Nor will the changed classification detract one jot from the interest which attaches to the strange creature. Whatever the exact character of the sea serpent, fame and fortune await the man who first succeeds in making captive a specimen of this strangest of marine monsters.

SOME SAMPLE SEA SERPENTS.



FETTER TURNS THE TABLES ON DIBBLE

The Druggist Has His Former Prescriptionist Arrested for Perjury.

GROWS OUT OF RECEIVERSHIP

Dibble Is Accused of Swearing Falsely as to Fetter's Liabilities.

TRIED BEFORE JUDGE BLOODWORTH

Testimony All Heard, but Evidence Reserved Till Tomorrow---Dibble Makes Startling Allegation.

Behind the granting of a receiver for Fetter's drug store in the Grand building by Judge Lumpkin several days ago, there lurks an interesting story, which was only brought to light yesterday afternoon in Judge Bloodworth's court.

O. A. Dibble, a well-known young man, who has been prescription clerk for Fetter for over two years, and who filed the bill for receiver for the concern, was arrested by Bailiff Harper, of Judge Bloodworth's court, yesterday on a warrant charging him with perjury. The warrant was sworn out by Mr. Fetter.

The case was tried yesterday afternoon, and a good many interesting facts brought out in the testimony, but Judge Bloodworth reserved his decision until tomorrow at noon. Dibble is out on bond, and he and his attorneys, Etheridge & Lanier, seem to be confident he will be acquitted.

Fetter Claims Dibble swore falsely regarding his assets in the bill for receiver. Dibble states his information was based mainly on the quotations of Dun's commercial agency, who quoted Fetter's liabilities at $900, when they are in the neighborhood of $3,600. Dibble claims this apparent mistake grew out of false representations made by Fetter to the Dun's reporters about two months ago. Fetter states if he made any such statements he does not remember it.

A Question of Salary.

Dibble has been earning a salary of $35 a month. Several weeks ago he was taken ill and was off two weeks. Mr. Fetter wanted to dock the prescriptionist for this time, and the latter protested, claiming he had more than earned his month's salary by overwork.

The difference was not healed, and Fetter offered Dibble a check for his two weeks' work, which Dibble refused to accept, determined to have his entire salary or none. Dibble served a garnishment on Roby Robinson, one of the customers of the drug store, on April 19th for the amount of his salary, but it seems did not succeed in getting his money.

Dibble then determined to put Fetter in the hands of a receiver. The druggist has been slightly embarrassed for some time, having given a mortgage for $4,000 on his stock to his wife, and another to the Lamar-Rankin Drug Company for $604. Dibble knew his employer's condition and determining to take advantage of it, started out to secure the co-operation of Fetter's creditors representing one-third of his total indebtedness, which is required by law before a receiver can be appointed.

On April 22d Dibble had succeeded in influencing claims against Fetter, amounting to $450, which he swore was one-third of his total indebtedness. Just how Dibble secured these claims is a mooted question, Fetter claiming it was done by false representations, and Dibble claiming the contrary.

Anyway an application was taken before Judge Lumpkin on that date, and Mr. Frank Meador was made temporary receiver of the business. The hearing was set for yesterday in the superior court, but was not reached. It may come up Monday.

Dibble Made a Mistake.

Fetter was exceedingly wroth at the predicament Dibble had placed him in, and day before yesterday went before Judge Bloodworth and swore out a warrant against Dibble for perjury. Dibble was arrested, and quickly gave bond. The trial was called at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and some interesting testimony was developed.

Mrs. Fetter, wife of the druggist, swore her husband's liabilities were fully $3,600, and this was corroborated by Fetter's own statement. According to this, therefore, the $450 indebtedness on which Dibble based his plea for receiver, was not one-third of the total liabilities. Dibble now acknowledges his mistake, claiming he acted in good faith when he applied for a receiver and that his estimate of Fetter's finances was based on Dun's reports.

Mayson & Hill, representing the prosecution, urged the court to find Dibble guilty of perjury on the grounds that his sworn statement in the application for receiver as to one-third of the assets was absolutely false, and that the defendant is wholly responsible for the present condition of the firm.

Mr. Ethridge, for the defense, argued his client was acting on what he thought to be reliable information, and was, therefore, not liable for malicious libel. He stated he would have had Dun's reporter present, to swear Fetter had told him his total liabilities were between $800 and $900, but that he had gone out of the city.

Judge Bloodworth stated that he wished some time to look up the law governing the case, and would render his decision, as stated above, tomorrow at noon. The criminal proceedings, though, can have no effect on the receivership, which will remain as at present until the hearing tomorrow.

Notice.

We the undersigned merchants hereby agree to close our respective places of business at 6 o'clock p. m., commencing on May 1st and continuing to September 1st, Saturdays excepted:

M. Rich & Bros,
Lace House,
C. H. Simon,
Dougherty & Murphy,
J. C. & I. Daniel,
John M. Moore,
A. Fox,
Bloodworth & Co.,
N. Hess' Sons., C. Adler, manager,
J. E. Carlton,
R. C. Black,
George Muse Clothing Company, W. W. Orr, secretary and treasury,
Mr. R. Emmons & Co.,
Edwin Stewart,
Eiseman & Weil,
Alex Kreisle,
Eiseman Bros.,
Hirsch Bros.,
The Globe Shoe and Clothing Company,
Douglas, Thomas & Davison,
Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company,
E. P. Chamberlin, president,
J. Frohsin,
Byck Bros. & Co.,
Bass Dry Goods Company, B. T. Joel, vice president,
Keely Company,
J. M. High & Co.

St. Simon's and Cumberland Island.

This season promises to be one of the most delightful and successful in every particular for the charming seaside resorts of St. Simon's and Cumberland. Summer excursion rates to these points will go into effect May 1st, and immediately thereafter the train service and through car service of the Southern railway, to and from Brunswick, will be greatly improved. The steamers land at the wharf of the Southern railway at Brunswick, and passengers will be comfortably and expeditiously transferred. Excellent meals will be served on the steamers this year, which is an improvement over previous seasons. The Oglethorpe hotel, at Brunswick, will also be prepared to serve most satisfactory meals. The hotels at St. Simon's and Cumberland are now prepared to receive and entertain all guests. Applications should be made to the nearest agent of the Southern Railway Company.

Seashore Express to Brunswick, St. Simon's island and Cumberland island twice daily via Southern railway. may2-7t

Leave Atlanta 8:30 p. m., arrive Brunswick 6:30 a.m., St. Simon's island 9 a.m. and Cumberland island 9:30 a. m. And leave Atlanta 5:25 a. m., arrive Brunswick 4:30 p. m. may2-7t

School of Optics.

In Kellam & Moore's "School of Optics," personal, individual instruction is a specialty. No other method graduates students with such thorough, practical, professional knowledge. Call on or address Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

Four Fast Trains to Macon via Southern Railway.

Leave Atlanta 5:25 a. m., 8:10 a. m., 4:10 p. m., 8:30 p. m.; Arrive Macon 8:15 a. m., 10:50 a. m., 7 p. m., 11:10 p. m. may2-7t

Southern Baptist Convention, Wilmington, N. C., May 6-14, 1897. See important display ad of the Southern Railway, this issue. may2-sun mon

AUCTION

—BY THE—

Fulton Auction & Commission COMPANY

15 Marietta Street.

FINE FURNITURE.

Owing to the removal of Col. A. E. Buck to Japan, all the household furniture at present contained in his residence at 584 Peachtree St. will be sold at auction absolutely to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve on the premises, Wednesday, May 5th, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Terms cash. Goods to be removed by purchasers immediately after conclusion of sale. A cash deposit to guarantee sales will be required of all purchasers.

No postponement on account of weather.

The Fulton Auction & Commission Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

Cash advances made on consignments. Outside sales promptly attended to.

sun tues

H. B. BAYLOR, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

Beautiful lot 68x140 to a 10-foot alley upon Fort street just north of Forrest avenue, upon Tuesday, May 11, 1897, upon the premises.

Upon Fort street in front of this lot is water, gas, sewers, curbing, sidewalks and shade trees, all paid for. There is a beautiful grove upon this lot. Lot faces east, the most desirable front. It is within one block of street car line and within a stone's throw of Forrest avenue, one of the best residence streets in this city. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years, 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Plats at my office.

H. B. BAYLOR,
Civil Engineer, 410 Kiser B'ld'g.

A SOUTHERN ATT'Y

Who will spend four months in New York city wishes to represent a few southern clients. Would like a few large loans to negotiate or large bodies of timber or mineral lands to handle. References furnished. Address Attorney, care Constitution.

BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Receiver's Sale.

By virtue of an order of Fulton superior court, I will receive bids on a stock of general merchandise located at 151 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., and a stock of general merchandise located at Lawrenceville, Ga., bids to be separate on each stock. Said bids will be received up to 8:30 o'clock a. m. of Monday, May 10, 1897, and then reported to the court in regular course for action. All of the bids may be rejected. Inspection of the stocks may be had on the premises or application to the undersigned.

LEONARD W. BROWN,
Receiver C. C. Rodgers.

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THE "IMPROVED" EXTENSION SHOE

FOR Men and Women WITH A Shortened Limb.

Old Style. Mfrd. by Improved.

THE "IMPROVED" EXTENSION SHOE CO.
505 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agency for Atlanta and vicinity,

JOHN M. MOORE,
Shoe Dealer, 30 Whitehall st.

Horses on the Bargain Counter AT AUCTION

At 10 O'clock A. M., Wednesday,

May 5th, at the sale stables of Womack, Nicoll & Co. Don't forget to attend the auction of horses at Womack, Nicoll & Co.'s stable on Wednesday, May 5th. Sale begins at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp. In this lot you will find the best class of business, farm, roadsters, saddle and combined horses ever offered at auction in the south.

This lot of horses is consigned by Mr. G. S. Moore, of Springfield, Tenn., who is noted for shipping extra broke ones. Mr. Moore will take pleasure in showing you these horses before the sale.

Every horse will be sold without reserve and must be as represented. This is your opportunity to get a good horse cheap. Remember the date and place. my2 sun tues

Baby Carriages.
$4.00 to $40.00.
Catalogue Free.
Wood & Beaumont Stove & Furniture Co.
85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad.

"Imperial" Steel Plate French Ranges.
$24.50 to $45.00.
Catalogue Free.
Wood & Beaumont Stove & Furniture Co.
85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad.

"Jewett" Refrigerators.
$7.00 to $30 00.
Catalogue Free.
Wood & Beaumont Stove & Furniture Co.
85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad.

Filters and Freezers,
$1.00 to $9.00.
Catalogue Free.
Wood & Beaumont Stove & Furniture Co.
85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad

RIDE The Liberty

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVE BICYCLE.
IT HAS NO SUPERIORS, AND BUT FEW EQUALS.

Catalogue Free. Call and Examine at Warerooms

71 Whitehall Street.

sun tues thur

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Established Sept., 1896. JULIAN FIELD. REPRESENTS—
THE PHOENIX, of Hartford, Conn.; Assets over $6,000,000.
THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSUR. CO., of Eng.; Assets over $2,500,000
ALL LOSSES SETTLED AND PAID IN ATLANTA, GA.

In the impetuous call for our $10, $12 and $15 Ready-made Suits don't forget that we are merchant tailors as well. Just now that department is brimming with scores of the nobbiest effects in Suitings and Trouserings. The styles, colors and patterns that prevail in the swell parts of London and New York. If you prefer Clothes made to order, fitted to your form before finished—don't buy before talking the matter over with us.

Time has come for you to give thoughts to Summer Furnishing Goods—Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Collars, Cuffs, Half Hose, Handkerchiefs, Underwear and the like. The largest and best, richest and lowest-priced stock in town is here. Investigate our claims before purchasing elsewhere.

Men's and Boy's Suits—marvels of grace; designs that have never been approached; fit and finish that impress all who appreciate elegance and excellence.

We'll be busy today if the majority of buyers read and remember the facts in this advertisement.

EISEMAN BROS.,

15-17 Whitehall Street.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA—15-17 WHITEHALL

Willingham & Co. Manufacturers, are selling all classes of Mill Work, Sash, Door and Lumber at a lower price than can be bought elsewhere.

64 ELLIOTT STREET, ATLANTA. PHONE 1020.

"Imperial" Steel
late French Ranges,
$24.50 to $45.00.
Catalogue Free.
od & Beaumont
Stove & Furniture Co.
7 Whitehall,
70-72 S. Broad.

Filters and Freezers,
$1.00 to $9.00.
Catalogue Free.
od & Beaumont
Stove & Furniture Co.
-87 Whitehall,
70-72 S. Broad

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Examine at Warerooms
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PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 2.
11-22.

VOL. XXIX. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING MAY 2, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

KEELY COMPANY

The immense quantity of new goods which we received and opened the past week is one of the strongest and best arguments we have to offer that our efforts to please and look after the wants of our patrons are tireless, and that our object is to keep in stock such goods as are only

IN QUALITY THE BEST!
IN STYLE THE MOST TASTY!
IN QUANTITY THE GREATEST!
AND IN PRICES THE LOWEST!

Look in Our Silk Department......

That for goodness, style and worth, their superiority cannot be overestimated. All kinds of silken fabrics just opened............

20 pieces New Taffetas, the new shadings, yard........79c
20 pieces New Taffetas, stripes and checks..............75c
21 pieces Printed Indias, 24 inches......................49c
16 pieces Fancy Foulard Silk, 24 inches..................69c
15 pieces Brocaded and Velour Silks, for skirtings.....89c
20 pieces French Satin Finish Foulard Silks............ 98c
10 pieces New Velvet Corduroy, 1-8 to 3-4 inch, for bicycle suits, all colors..........................85c to $1.25
Exquisite Embroidered Chiffons for trimmings, all the new things..........................

Correct Styles in Dress Goods.....

Checks, Stripes, Novelties, Etamines, Silk-and-Wool, All-Wool, etc..........................

21 pieces Plain and Fancy Brilliantines, yard...........49c
18 pieces New Checks, for shirtings........................32c
20 pieces New Checks, all colors............................49c
12 pieces Fancy Checks, 48 inches wide.....................65c
12 pieces Etamines, 54 inches wide..........................73c
22 pieces Imported Novelty Suits, were $8 and $10, $5.00
16 pieces Imported Novelty Suits, were $12.50, $15, $7.50
18 pieces Imported Novelty Suits, were $15, $17.50 and $22.50..............................$10.00

BLACK GOODS.

10 pieces Summer Batistes, all wool 39c
25 pieces Luster Henriettas, summer weights...........49c
12 pieces Pebble Sicilian, for separate skirts............89c
21 pieces Assorted Fancies, in silk and wool.............98c

Wash Fabrics, Foreign and Domestic.

The leadership which we have attained in this particular department is strengthened by the knowledge of the immense output and the quantity of new goods arriving daily..........................

Cordele Marquise in foulard effects..................12 1-2c
Corded Mulls in fancy dress styles..................12 1-2c
Grenadine Tissues, dark ground......................12 1-2c
Jaconet Duchesse in shirt waist styles 12 1-2c
Irish Dimities, our own importation 25c
French Organdies, exclusive patterns....................39c
Linen Gauzes, Silk Warps, Silk Plaids 69c
Linen Suitings, feather weights, silk stripes............33c
New Lawns and Dimities, in crimson 15c

White Goods! White Goods!

White Piques and Marseilles, for skirts,

12 1-2c to 35c.

White Organdies for graduating dresses, 68 inches wide,

40c up to $1.25.

New India Linens, Dimities, Batiste Claires, Victoria Lawns, Linen Lawns, Plain and Dotted Swiss, English Long Cloth..............

Masalias, French Nainsooks, India Mulls, Persian Lawns, etc..............................

ALL AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.

Lace Opportunities.

All the latest importations in
MECHLIN POINT
POINT LAIR
APPLIQUE
RUSSIAN
VALENCIENNES
CHANTILLY
SMYRNA
TORCHON, ETC.

New Ribbons in checks, stripes and moire..............................
New Fans in Japanese and Chinese....

Notion Items......

Stockinet Dress Shields, pair....5c
Fine Pearl Buttons, doz..........5c
Household Ammonia, bottle.....5c
Fine quality Ball Pearl Buttons, doz............................10c
Sterling Silver Shirt Waist Sets, pair..............................25c

Kid Curlers. Hose Supporters
Hair Pins, Shell and Steel.
Toilet Soap,
Feather Stitched Braid.

Hundreds of Other Items at Low Prices

Dress Linings.....

A large assortment including
CAMBRICS
RUSTLEINES
PERCALINES
SILESIAS
FRENCH HAIR CLOTH
CRINOLINS
LINEN CANVAS
IMPORTED MOREEN

All the Best Qualities at the lowest prices..............................

Carpets, Mattings, Etc.

The extraordinary growth of our Carpet Department and our wonderful selling possibilities enable us to offer you the very choicest selection at the very lowest prices................

Just Received

High class Novelty Mattings.
New Axminster Carpets, with borders to match.
New Body Brussels, exclusive patterns.
Tapestries and Ingrains, new spring colorings.
New Wiltons, Moquettes, etc.
Smyrna and Saki Rugs, for halls and rooms, at popular prices.

Be sure and get our estimate on Awnings, as we will save you money.

Hosiery.......

Ladies' and Children's ox blood and chocolate colored Hose, cotton and Lisle, ribbed and plain.25, 33 1-3, 50c
Gent's fancy Lisle Half-Hose, Persian and Taffeta effects, dots, stripes and plaids, pair..............................50c
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, ribbed and plain, russet and fast black, all the new style ribs. Richelieu, Rembrandt, Corduroy, Military and Lace ankles, pair..............................50c
Misses' light weight, fast black and russet Hose, drop stitch and plain, pair..............................25c
Ladies' spring weight Bicycle Leggings, Canvas, Jersey and Leather, black, blue and tan, pair....50c, $1.00, $1.25
Gent's Bicycle Leggings, Canvas, Corduroy, pair........................35c, 75c

Suits and Waists.

Careful attention, good judgment and exquisite taste are shown here.

Ladies' changeable Silk Waists, all colors $4.98
Ladies' Black Satin Waists.........$6.50
Ladies' Shirt Waists in Batiste, Lawns, Etamines, Dimities, etc...........49c Up
Ladies' black brocaded Satin Separate Skirts ....$5.98 Up
Ladies' black Mora Velour Separate Skirts..............................$7.50
Ladies' tailor-made Suits, Eton, Bolero and Military, silk-lined, newest cut..............................$9.00 Up
New lot of Spring Capes in Grenadine, Mora, Velvour and Silk, silk-lined, chiffon and fancy braided trimmings..............................$6.50

NEW ARRIVALS IN LADIES' UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM.

26-inch all Silk Gloria, natural wood handles, in Congo, Waxel, Cherry and Bamboo, Steel Rods; Paragon frame 98c
Ladies' Coachings, Blue, Brown, Green, Red, Gray, 10 ribs, Paragon frame, natural wood handles.............................. $2.25
22, 24, 26-inch Changeable in any shade, natural wood and Dresden handles, $3.00 to.............................. $5.00
Ombra stripes Parasols, all the new shades, chiffon-trimmed $5.50
Black Silk Parasols, lace insertion, chiffon-trimmed $5.00
The latest thing in Black and White Checks, plain and chiffon-trimmed, $5.00 and.............................. $5.50
White Silk Parasols, Lace insertion, thread lace trimmed $6.00
India Silk Parasols, lined in Red, Green, Pink, Prune. White handle. The nobbiest thing in the market.............................. $3.00
Also a full line of Children's Parasols, price as low as 25c

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK—2,500 Leather Belts, different widths, different lengths, different style buckles, all qualities—the clearing up of a manufacturer's stock, only.............................. **25c Each**

KEELY CO. — THE LEADERS OF THE RETAIL SHOE TRADE. — **KEELY CO.**

SR

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION,

WILMINGTON, N. C. MAY 6-14, 1897.

OFFICIAL RATES AND SCHEDULES VIA

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY,

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

RATES.

Tickets will be sold from all stations to Wilmington and return at One Fare for the Round Trip, good 15 days from date of sale. An extension of 15 days will be granted by depositing tickets with agent at Wilmington.

ROUTE.

The Southern Railway Specials leaving Atlanta at 2:00 p. m., May 5th and 6th, will pass through Gainesville, Spartanburg, Charlotte and Greensboro, thence by the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R., to Wilmington, giving the delegates a delightful trip through Georgia, North and South Carolina. At all of the above points delegates will join the train. At Greensboro this train will be joined by delegates from Tennessee and Kentucky, making this the greatest Baptist Special of them all.

TIME.

The delegates will recognize the advantage at the hour of arrival at Wilmington of the Southern Railway Special, 7:00 a. m., thus avoiding the inconvenience of arriving at Wilmington late at night. The return schedules of the Southern Railway afford the delegates an opportunity to remain in Wilmington until the close of the Convention, and reach Atlanta in time to connect with through trains for all points.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Beyond all doubt this will be one of the most interesting sessions of this great body of Christians. A question which has been agitating the public mind for more than a year will be considered at this meeting of the Convention. The question will be settled whether Dr. Whitsitt of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary will be sustained in his peculiar views or not. Another question of importance will be that of recognizing the Young People's Board as one of the organizations of the Convention.

TO DELEGATES.

For the Forty-second Session of the Southern Baptist Convention, to be held at Wilmington, N. C., May 5th to 14th, 1897, the Southern Railway has arranged for special trains, both ways, between Atlanta and Wilmington. The schedules for these trains have been arranged after consultation with a number of prominent Baptists, and with a view of accommodating all.

YOUR ATTENTION Is invited to the fact that the through trains from all points in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Alabama reach Atlanta at 11:40 a. m. The Baptist Special, leaving Atlanta at 2:00 p. m., will enable the delegates from these points to meet the delegates from Georgia, and join them on the Southern Railway Baptist Special. These special trains will consist of baggage car, coaches and Pullman sleeping cars, and will run solid Atlanta to Wilmington without change. Sleeping car berths may be reserved in advance by applying to any agent of the Southern Railway,

SCHEDULES.

Leave	New Orleans, L. & N.	7.50 p.m.		$25 00
"	Mobile, "	12.20 n't		23 00
"	Montgomery, W. of A.	6.20 a.m		18 95
"	Memphis, K. C. M. & B.	9.00 p.m		23 20
"	Birmingham, So. Ry.	5.55 p.m		17 50
Arrive	Atlanta, Ga.	11.40 a.m		
Leave	Columbus, Ga., So. Ry.	6.30 a.m		$15.65
"	Macon, Ga., "	8.30 a.m		15 00
"	Griffin, "	9.11 a.m		15 00
"	Fort Valley, "	6.30 a.m		15 00
Leave	Atlanta (City Time)	2.00 p.m.	So. Ry., Wed., May 5, and Thur., May 6.	$13.70
"	Gainesville, (East. Time)	4.30 p.m	"	12 00
"	Lula	4.48 p.m	"	11 65
"	Toccoa	5.35 p.m	"	11 65
"	Seneca	6.18 p.m	"	10 80
"	Central	6.40 p.m	"	10 80
"	Greenville	7.30 p.m	"	9 50
"	Spartanburg	8.18 p.m	"	8 50
"	Blacksburg	8.52 p.m	"	7 55
"	Gastonia	9.45 p.m	"	6 75
"	Charlotte	10.30 p.m	"	6 05
"	Salisbury	11.36 p.m	"	6 05
Arrive	Greensboro	12.45 a.m	" Thurs., May 6, and Fri., May 7.	
Leave	Greensboro	1.00 a.m., C. F. & Y. V. Ry.		
Arrive	Wilmington	7.00 a.m.		

RETURNING THESE TRAINS WILL

Leave Wilmington .... 10.30 p.m., Mon., May 10, and Tues., May 11.
Arrive Atlanta .... 4.00 p.m., Tues., May 11, and Wed., May 12.

A. A. VERNOY, Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
W. D. ALLEN, Dist. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
JNO. METCALFE, Traveling Pass. Agt., Montgomery, Ala.
RANDALL CLIFTON, Trav. Pass. Agent, Macon, Ga.
E. B. WELLS, Pass. and Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ga.
W. E. McGEE, Pass. and Ticket Agent, Greenville, S. C.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager, Washington, D. C.
W. A. TURK, Gen. Pass. Agent, Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Dougherty & Murphy.

WE INVITE you to visit our Store. We offer Bargains that are rarely to be had. Our idea of selling goods is not to see how much we can get for an article, but to sell it at the lowest possible price. How are these prices?

Yard wide Fruit of Loom and Lonsdale Bleaching............ 7c

Cut Prices in Our Linen Department.

200 large size Hemmed White Quilts, would be cheap at 75c each, for.............................. 50c
50 dozen Bath Towels, size 47x19, usual price 20c each, now 12½c
15 pieces of Cream Table Damask, 39c quality, yard.............................. 25c
18 pieces of 72-inch Half-Bleached German Damask, would be cheap at 75c yard, reduced to.............................. 50c
25 dozen 3-4 size Linen Napkins, were marked $1.50 dozen, go at.............................. $1.00
13 pieces of Turkey Red Table Linen, oil boiled colors, special price, yard.............................. 39c
$1.00 yard quality of full Bleached Satin Table Damask, being sold at.............................. 75c

LACES. BIG VALUES WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT. LACES.

Imitation of Medici Laces, in Edgings and Insertings, 3 inches wide, for 10c
One lot of Torchon Laces, really worth 10c yard, yard for.............................. 5c
Remnants of Mull, Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries at Half Price to close them out.
New style Ruchings, bl'k and all colors, yd, 50c, 75c and.. $1.25
Embroidery Collarettes, each.............................. $1.00

SILK SPECIALS. ◆◆ SILK SPECIALS.

Check Taffeta Silks, the 50c quality, for 39c
15 pieces of 27-inch China Silks, in all leading shades, yard.............................. 50c
20 pieces of Brocaded Silks and Satins, in beautiful designs, yard.............................. 69c
15 pieces of two-tone Lining Silk, 27 inches wide, yard.............................. 39c
$1.00 quality of Black Satin, Luxor and Black Peau de Soie Silks, we offer at.............................. 79c
New lot of Taffeta Silks received in all the new colorings.

Gloves. Our Line of Gloves for Ladies, Children and Men Is Complete. Gloves.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, $1.00 pair quality, with black stitching on back, pair for.............................. 75c
Ladies' Black French Kid Gloves, with clasp and white stitching on back, pair.............................. $1.50
40c quality of Black Taffeta Gloves, pair for.............................. 25c

Wool Dress Goods. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Wool Dress Goods.

30 pieces of Check Dress Goods and fancy mixtures, all colors; were bought to sell at 39c yd.; we offer them at... 25c
25 pieces of Scotch Cheviots in pretty patterns; 50c yd. would not be too high for them; we have made the price.. 39c
30 pieces of Novelty Dress Goods in broken checks and fancy mixtures; handsome, stylish; price very low...... 50c
28 pieces of high-class Novelties in all the new colorings, per yard.............................. 98c
38-inch Canvas Etamines in black, all wool; you pay others 75c yard for; we sell at 59c
20 pieces of Whipcord Suitings in black, brown and navy blue, 46-in. wide; price, yard.............................. 50c
25 pieces 46-in. all wool Serge in black and all the leading colors, never sold less than 50c yard, for......... 35c

SHIRT WAISTS. SHIRT WAISTS.

Ladies' Shirt Waists of Percale, with laundered Collars and Cuffs, well made and very cheap at 50c
Shirt Waists of Dimity and Swiss Organdy, in all the latest shades, each at 75c and.............................. $1.00

Ladies' Dress Skirts. Ladies Dress Skirts.

Made of good quality of Check Dress Goods, well lined and velveteen faced, real value $3, our price... $2.00
All Wool Black and Blue Serge Skirts, that were marked $3.25 each, now.............................. $2.50

DRESS LININGS. DRESS LININGS.

Good quality of Skirt Linings.............................. 3½c
36-inch Rustle Lining.............................. 8c
Splendid Silesia.............................. 10c
All Linen Canvas.............................. 12½c
Barred or Plain Crinolin.............................. 7c
25c quality of Silk Premier, yard.............................. 15c
Good quality Double-Faced Percaline.............................. 12½c

WASH FABRICS. WASH FABRICS.

Dimities in pretty patterns at.............................. 5c
Printed Lawns in elegant styles, yard.............................. 7c
500 yards of Lappet Striped Mulls, in any design......... 12½c
French Organdies, nice selection.............................. 29c
72-inch wide White Organdy, yard.............................. 30c
WATER PROOF DRESS FACING—Something new in way of Dress Binding, yard 8½c

UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS.

Surah Twill Umbrellas, with steel rod, price.............. $1.00
$2.00 all Silk Umbrellas, any style handle, now............ $1.50
Ladies' Pearl and Dresden Handle Umbrellas for........... $2.00
Good Rain Umbrellas.............................. 75c

Men's Furnishings. Men's Furnishings.

Men's 75c Night Robes, good length and nicely trimmed, special price.............................. 50c
Received, 50 dozen of those Celebrated Garland Unlaundered Shirts, 75c will not buy a better Shirt; our price...... 50c
300 String Ties of Silk, in pretty designs, each 10c
35 dozen of Puffs, Imperials, Tecks and Four-in-Hand Ties, the 40c kind, each for 25c
25c Band Bows for 19c
Anchor Brand, new style Collars, equal to E. & W., for... 12½c
Colored Negligee Shirts of Percale 39c

Men's Half Hose. Men's Half Hose.

Seamless Half Hose, double heels and toes, black and tan... 10c
Gent's real Lisle Thread Hose, the 45c kind, for.............. 25c
Men's Shawknit Hose, in all colors.............................. 15c

LADIES' HOSIERY. LADIES' HOSIERY.

48c pair Lisle Thread Hose 35c pair, or 3 pairs for........ $1.00
39c Fine Cotton Hose, pair for.............................. 25c
Ladies' 25c Hose, with double heels and toes, pair............ 19c
New line of those 50c pair Ladies' Hose, 3 pair in box, just received, will be sold, per box.............................. 75c

DR. HOPKINS NOT APPOINTED YET

There Is Nothing Tangible Upon Which To Base a Prediction.

NO ONE SEEMS TO KNOW NOW

There Is No Certainty That He Will Win and None That He Won't.

GEORGIANS INVESTIGATE THE SITUATION

Atlantian's High Standing and Worth Are in His Favor, but Still That May Not Help.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—(Special.)—The Georgia contingent has had a troubled day. They have been engaged in an all-day search for something tangible upon which to base hope in the truth of the report that the Greek mission is to go to Georgia, but the more they have searched, the less has been the encouragement they have received.

At the state department they were informed that there seemed no probability of such appointment. Then they went as close as they could go to the president himself, and from Secretary Porter they received the direct declaration that if there was anything in the story of the probable appointment he (Secretary Porter) knew nothing of it.

There have been absolutely no developments today which could be taken as bearing out the more favorable view of the case. If the president has an idea of appointing Dr. Hopkins and giving to Georgia this second fine plum, he is keeping his intention concealed in his own breast. That he has not yet determined to make the appointment I have the best possible assurances; that he may do so is certainly a possibility.

The splendid character of the man, his magnificent equipment for this special post and his strong indorsement from church people and educators who know his worth, all combine to emphasize the fact that such an appointment would be a most appropriate one.

Then the fact of his prominence as one of the new converts to republicanism would give a political value to the selection that some of the old-line politicians do not seem able to grasp.

In a nutshell, the status of the case is this:

There is no certainty that the doctor will be appointed; none that he will not be.

There seems almost every reason to doubt that the second portfolio will be given to Georgia, and yet for the reasons I have given it might develop as one of the unexpected appointments made by the president as personal and as the result of his desire to make a record for the high character of his diplomatic selections, just as Harrison took special pride in securing men of highest character for the bench. OHL.

CAYLOR WANTS TO BE COLLECTOR

He Asks To Collect United States Revenues in Atlanta.

Washington, May 1.—Applications for appointments have been filed in the treasury department as follows:

Joseph Cully, as supervising inspector of steam vessels at Norfolk, Va.; H. M. Hughes, at St. Augustine, Fla.; G. W. Allen, as collector of customs at Key West, Fla., and W. H. Northrup, at Pensacola; J. J. Caylor, as collector of United States revenue, Atlanta, Ga.

HANGING ENDS FAMOUS CASE.

John Gibson Is Hanged After Six Years' Trial.

Jackson, Miss., May 1.—A special to the Associated Press from Greenville, Miss., says:

John Gibson, colored, was hanged here today at 12:30 p. m. This was the closing chapter of a somewhat remarkable trial. Gibson was convicted after a trial of six years for killing Robert Stinson, a white man.

The two had quarreled at Stinson's house over 25 cents difference in wages. Stinson ordered Gibson to leave, armed himself and followed. A few moments later three pistol shots were heard at the front gate. Stinson was found dying and three chambers of his own revolver empty and no one in sight.

The trial of Gibson has been one of almost national importance, being a direct attack on the federal courts and upon the validity of the constitution of Mississippi. The case has been twice before the supreme court of this state and twice before the supreme court of the United States and the sentence which was executed today was the seventh sentence of death passed upon Gibson. Gibson's counsel contended that the constitution of Mississippi excluded colored men from petit juries and grand juries on account of their color, in direct violation of the federal constitution and that Mississippi's representation in congress had not been reduced to accord with the fourteenth amendment, although the elective franchise had been reduced by the constitution of 1890.

BOTANIC

BLOOD BALM

Cures to Stay Cured.

Thousands of voluntary certificates received during the past fifteen years certify with no uncertain sound that Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) will cure to stay cured, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Sores, Blotches and the most malignant blood and skin diseases. Botanic Blood Balm is the result of forty years' experience of an eminent, scientific and conscientious physician. Send stamp for book of wonderful cures, and learn which is the best remedy. Beware of substitutes said to be "just as good," and buy the long-tested and old reliable, Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) Price only $1 per large bottle. For sale by druggists. Address Blood Balm Company, Atlanta, Ga. may 2—1m sun wed

ATE HIS SUPPER IN BOOTBLACK'S CHAIR

Mr. Hal Hammond Thus Paid a Unique Election Bet.

A GREAT CROWD GATHERED

He Bet Chipley Would Win Florida Senatorship by Noon Yesterday.

LOST AND MANFULLY PAID THE FORFEIT

Many Crowded Around To See the Curious Feast on the Crowded Street.

When a man eats his supper in the ordinary manner, sitting at a table in a well lighted room, there is very seldom if ever any comment on his actions, but when a man deliberately sits in the chair of a bootblack on a crowded thoroughfare and disposes of his evening meal, his actions generally create a furore and excite the interest of those who are passing.

And to say that Mr. Hal Hammond created a furore by eating his supper on the sidewalk on Marietta street last night would be putting it mildly indeed. About 7:30 o'clock he quietly seated himself in the chair of a bootblack, who holds forth directly below the corner of Marietta and Broad streets, and told the owner that he would like to rent it for about half an hour.

The bootblack named his price, which was paid in advance by Mr. Hammond, and in a few moments a waiter from the restaurant rushed out with a tray ladened with the choicest supper that is prepared by the restaurant.

Mr. Hammond rested the tray on his knees and slowly began to eat. First one man stopped and looked at him curiously; then two stopped, then three and so on until there were fully fifty people crowded around Mr. Hammond, but he paid no attention to them at all and continued to enjoy his meal.

Every one wanted to know why he was eating on the sidewalk, and no one was able to answer the question. Finally several of his friends pushed their way through the crowd and addressed several questions to him in succession, but he paid no attention to any of them and continued eating.

Then the crowd became excited. "What is the matter with him." "Is he crazy?" "Why don't he eat in the restaurant?" "Is he deaf and dumb?" "Why don't they arrest him?" and a score of other questions were asked, but Hammond sat with a look of resignation on his face and just kept on eating.

Some one suggested that a rope be secured and Hammond bound hand and foot, so as not to hurt any one, and this would likely have been done had not a policeman appeared and announced his intention of putting him in one of the padded rooms at the station house.

At this juncture Mr. Charles Delbridge appeared at the door of the restaurant and told the patrolman that it was all right, and that Hammond was only paying an election bet. It seems that Mr. Hammond is taking a great interest in the Florida senatorial election and is an ardent supporter of Chipley's, while Mr. Delbridge believes that Call should be given the post of honor.

A dispute arose between them, and as a result Hammond bet Delbridge that Chipley would be elected before 12 o'clock yesterday. If Chipley had been elected by that time Delbridge would have had to eat his supper on the sidewalk, but as he was not this feat remained to be performed by Mr. Hammond. Of course Mr. Delbridge paid for the supper which was eaten by Hammond, and had Chipley been elected Hammond would have done the paying and Delbridge the eating.

Both of the young men are well known in the city. Mr. Delbridge was a member of the Delbridge Paper Company and Mr. Hammond is bookkeeper for H. B. Richards & Co. The proposed supper has been the leading topic of conversation among their friends ever since the bet was made, but neither of the gentlemen invited their friends to the scene which was enacted last night.

PEABODY INSTITUTES.

The Counties in Which They Will Be Held and the Dates.

The following list shows the counties in which the Peabody institutes will be held this year and the dates:

Coweta, Campbell, Clayton, Fayette, Troupe, Heard, Carroll and Douglas, at Newnan, June 21st.

Floyd, Polk, Bartow, Haralson, Paulding, Chattooga, Gordon, Murray and Walker, at Rome, June 21st.

Clarke, Oconee, Morgan, Oglethorpe, Madison, Elbert, Jackson, Walton and Gwinnett, at Athens, June 7th.

Richmond, Burke, Columbia, McDuffie, Hancock, Wilkes, Taliaferro, Lincoln and Warren, at Augusta, June 7th.

Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Milton, Rockdale, Newton, Clayton, Cherokee and Douglas, at Atlanta, June 7th.

Monroe, Pike, Spaulding, Butts and Jones, at Barnesville, June 14th.

Macon, Taylor, Schley, Sumter, Dooly, Houston and Crawford, at Fort Valley, June 14th.

Muscogee, Harris, Meriwether, Chattahoochee, Marion and Talbot, at Columbus, July 5th.

Stewart, Randolph, Webster, Terrell, Quitman and Clay, at Cuthbert, June 21st.

Irwin, Telfair, Dodge, Pulaski, Montgomery, Coffee and Tattnall, at Abbeville, June 21st.

Washington, Jefferson, Screven, Bulloch, Emanuel, Effingham, Laurens, Johnson, Wilkinson, Glascock and Baldwin, at Tennille, June 21st.

Decatur, Brooks, Lowndes, Echols, Clinch, Pearce, Berrien, Charlton and Wayne, at Valdosta, June 21st.

STOLE FROM MR. BEATIE.

And Was Bound Over by Justice Foute Yesterday.

Sarah Fisher, a negro woman, was bound over to the city criminal court by Justice Foute yesterday morning on the charge of larceny, the warrant in the case being sworn out by Mr. W. D. Beatie.

It is charged that Sarah was employed at the residence of Mr. Beatie until a short time ago, and while in his employ she stole several articles from him. Justice Foute decided that the evidence was sufficient to convict, and placed the bond of the woman at $100, which she failed to make.

A Good Loss.

Mrs. Mary Patterson, dressmaker, 162 Decatur street, says: "For years I have suffered with rheumatism, shortness of breath, and my kidneys were affected. My flesh increased until I weighed 254 pounds; could hardly go up or down stairs; in fact, I was a burden to myself. Have been taking To-ka, the Mexican Blood Tonic, for a month and in that time have lost about 50 pounds in weight. It was indeed a good loss. I feel all right now—pains have gone; my breath is natural and I can walk anywhere without fatigue."

Large $1 bottle 25 cents. Samples free, 2 Whitehall street.

Gin Cucurbita (Watermelon Gin) with Hypophosphites. The Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. apr25 sun tues thur

MOST RIGID ECONOMY

Alabama's Governor Requests a Report from the State Auditor.

FULL FINANCIAL CONDITION

Paper Shows the Actual Condition of the State Treasury on Morning of January 1, 1897.

Montgomery, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—The following report was given out today:

"State Auditor's Office, Montgomery, Ala., May 1, 1897.—To Hon. Joseph F. Johnston, Governor. Dear Sir: I submit herewith a statement showing the actual condition of the state treasury at the commencement of business on the morning of January 1, 1897.

"In this statement I have treated as resources the actual cash in the vaults of the treasury, and as liabilities all outstanding claims against the state which were due and unpaid at the time.

"I regard the 'soldiers, and widows' fund' and the 'convict fund' as trust funds, and as liabilities at all times until discharged. They should never be treated otherwise, and therefore, they should not appear in the general receipts of the treasury, but as the treasurer has been charged with these amounts, they should also be listed as liabilities.

"The item 'balance of interest on bonded debt,' $74,400, appearing in the liabilities should not leave the impression that the state had neglected the prompt payment of this interest, as it was paid in a very few days after the first—when called for.

"There are numerous small claims that were outstanding on the first day of January, among which are numerous claims for taxes illegally collected, now on file in this office. These were not included in the liabilities, because I could not get at the actual amount until demand for payment is made. So, I have only listed those that have been paid since the first day of January.

"The heavy receipts from tax collectors on account of collections made in December, before the first day of January, in round numbers about $100,000 in excess of those collected in the same month in 1895, no doubt protected us from embarrassment and reduced the deficit that would have been shown by that amount.

"With the large deficit, as shown, and the increased appropriations of $169,372.07, made by the last general assembly for the years 1897 and 1898, over and above those made for the years 1895 and 1896, it becomes actually necessary for us to practice the most rigid economy in expenditures and to pursue a firm execution of the revenue laws of the state. Respectfully.

"W. S. WHITE, State Auditor."

Special statement reported by the auditor at the instance of the governor, representing the condition of the state treasury at the close of business on December 31, 1896:

Cash in treasury, October 1, 1896	$ 58,319 40	
Received from October 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897	550,846 36	
Total		$609,165 76
Disbursed from treasury from October 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897		583,592 06
Balance in the treasury at the close of business, December 31, 1896		$ 25,573 70
Warrants outstanding October 1, 1896	$ 8,972 92	
Warrants issued October 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897	685,909 05	
Total	$694,881 97	
Paid by treasurer from October 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897	$583,592 06	
Balance outstanding warrants at the close of business, December 31, 1896		111,289 91
Balance overdrafts upon the treasury at the close of business December 31, 1896		85,716 21
RESOURCES.		
Cash in treasury as per above	$ 25,573 70	
LIABILITIES.		
Outstanding warrants		$111,289 91
Balance due members of general assembly		240 00
Balance due officers and clerks on salaries		5,680 55
Temporary loan		100,000 00
Interest and cost on same		2,737 30
Balance interest on bonded debt		14,440 00
Interest on university fund		12,000 00
Interest on A. and M. college fund		5,070 00
Due widows' and soldiers' fund		26,934 01
Due agricultural fund		16,027 64
Due convict department		17,275 84
Due College of Mechanic Arts		9,009 00
Due Academy for the Blind		3,910 00
Due public schools		210,787 62
Due School for Negro Deaf and Blind		2,875 00
Due Brice Insane hospital		29,926 00
Due Industrial School for White Girls		1,813 80
Due 2 and 3 per cent fund		308 81
Due Institute for the Deaf		7,558 12
Due sheriffs for feeding prisoners		7,574 90
Due mine inspector, expense account		39 05
Due railroad commission, expense account		37 97
Due contingent expenses		5 19
Due geological survey, expense account		575 00
Due fuel, light and water		208 70
Due parties on account of erroneous land sales		25 72
Due insurance on capitol		300 00
Due tax collectors; overpayment on polls		71 90
Due probate judges; land redeemed		27 77
Due purchase money of land refunded		40 00
Due state taxes wrongfully collected		264 35
Excess of liabilities, E. and O. Ex.	621,480 65	
	$647,054 35	$647,054 35

ALABAMA MINERS MAY STRIKE

COAL DIGGERS OBJECT TO SUB-CONTRACT SYSTEM USED.

State Convention Has Been Called for Wednesday Next To Be Held in Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—Representatives of miners in the employ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company held another meeting here today and considered the sub-contract system which is being employed by the Tennessee company at Pratt mines.

The company has been letting out coal mining by contract and the contractors have been digging coal and pushing headings in mines at a much cheaper rate than the contract existing between the company and the miners call for.

The miners today declared that the agreement has been broken by the company in letting out the contracts and it was decided to leave the matter to an arbitration board.

A communication was sent to the company and the latter reported they had nothing to arbitrate. The miners then called a state convention of miners to meet in Birmingham next Wednesday, when decisive steps will be taken. This may mean a strike.

Eighteen votes were cast today to allow a reduction of 25 cents per ton on coal mining if the Tennessee company would abolish the sub-contract system, while twenty-eight votes were cast against reduction whatever and to refer the matter to an arbitration board.

JOHNSTON STANDS BY MORMON ELDERS

Alabama's Chief Executive Says They Must Be Protected.

THEIR FAITH IS RELIGION

Constitution of the State Quoted To Show That He Is Right.

THEY WORSHIP GOD, HE FURTHER SAYS

Offcers Are Instructed To Apprehend All Who Molest Them in Their Worship.

Montgomery, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—Governor Johnston insists that the constitution of the state demands the protection of Mormons against intimidations or persecutions on account of their faith.

The constitutional clause in question reads as follows:

"Article 1, section 4—That no religion shall be established by law; that no preference shall be given by law to any religious sect, society, denomination or mode of worship; that no one shall be compelled by law to attend any place of worship, nor to pay any tithes, taxes or other rate, for building or repairing any place of worship, or for maintaining any minister or ministry; that no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under this state; and that the civil rights, privileges and capacities of any citizen shall not be in any manner affected by his religious principles."

The governor reasons that the Mormons are a religious sect; that they believe in the God of the Christians and believe that the Bible is His inspired word. They believe, however, the book of Mormon to be an inspired revised edition of the Almighty's laws and injunctions. The governor considers that they are entitled, under the constitutional provision above quoted, to this belief. He says the Mormons in this state number only about 400; they do not preach, advocate nor practice polygamy and that, no matter how much he might differ with them in their religious theories, it is his duty to protect them.

The recent highwaying and flogging of the two elders in northeast Alabama is considered by the governor to be a flagrantly unlawful proceeding and he has instructed the sheriff of the county in which it occurred to use every means in his power to discover and to punish the perpetrators.

MOBILE AMATEURS ON STAGE.

Sing Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" with Unprecedented Success.

Mobile, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—Mobile has long claimed precedence of all her southern sisters in amateur performances, whether musical or dramatic; and her latest effort in the former direction has easily eclipsed all its predecessors, equally in artistic details and in brilliant ensemble.

MISS MABEL HEUSTIS.

This was a production of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" last night and at today's matinee, for the benefit of Madam Kowalewski-Portz. This venerable musician has been the organist of Christ church for nearly a half century, and in that time she has educated more singers, and, perhaps, given more valuable aid to public and private musical events for charity and pleasure than any of her co-laborers.

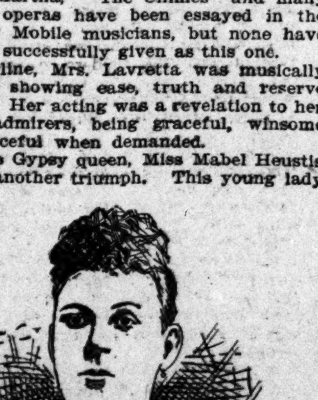
The present testimonial was originated and brought to triumphant conclusion by the tact and energy of Mrs. C. Lawrence Lavretta, wife of the last mayor of Mobile. This gifted lady has long been at the very forefront of Mobile's lyric sopranos. Last year she sang the part of Arline at Birmingham and Selma; scoring consecutive triumphs.

Mr. Joseph Durel, basso, of Christ church, New Orleans, volunteered for Devilshoof; and the whole amateur talent of this city was open for selection.

The choice of opera was peculiarly trying, more from its frequent rendition and public familiarity with professional casts, than from intrinsic difficulties. "Faust," "Lucia," "Martha," "The Chimes" and many lighter operas have been essayed in the past by Mobile musicians, but none have been so successfully given as this one.

As Arline, Mrs. Lavretta was musically perfect, showing ease, truth and reserve power. Her acting was a revelation to her many admirers, being graceful, winsome and forceful when demanded.

As the Gypsy queen, Miss Mabel Heustis scored another triumph. This young lady



MRS. C. L. LAVRETTA.

is probably the most popular of Mobile's singers; has a pure, sweet and sympathetic alto, admirably trained by George Sweet and other masters.

Thaddeus presented another name familiar to most Constitution readers. Mr. John B. Forsyth is a grandson of Georgia's noted statesman, John Forsyth, who was Andrew Jackson's secretary of state and also minister to Spain. His performance was even and forceful, aiding largely the rounded success. The part is one rarely essayed by an amateur, for plain reasons, but he attacked its difficulties bravely and surmounted even those of the test song of the score, "The Fair Land of Poland."

Mr. Robert L. Taylor, who has the phenomenal tenor-barytone of Mobile, sang Count Arnheim admirably and won deserved praise; his "Heart Bowed Down" especially meriting mention.

There are several society attractions announced for early dates, but it is doubtful if any of them will reach the measure of success that has crowned "The Bohemian Girl."

POSTAL CONGRESS DELEGATES COME

Men Who Will Represent Foreign Governments Arrive.

INTEREST CENTERS IN CHINA

That Country Is Not Yet a Member of the Union.

HER REPRESENTATIVES TALK FREELY

Say Chinese Like To Write Letters, but They Cannot Yet Tell What They Will Do.

New York, May 1.—Today's steamers brought a number of distinguished gentlemen who will represent foreign governments in the international postal congress, which assembles in Washington next week.

Of the delegates now in this city, none has a more interesting mission than those representing the Chinese empire. Since the viceroy's visit to this country a year ago, a well-equipped postal department has been established in China, and business is now conducted regularly. For this reason the civilized world's interest centers at this time in the effort to bring China into the union at the coming congress. Bruce Hart, a relative of Sir Robert Hart, head of the newly organized postal department in China, with F. E. Taylor and Mr. Morrill are the first representatives ever sent by China to a postal conference, and they are authorized to act for the empire at the deliberations in Washington next week. Said Mr. Hart:

"Our action will depend upon circumstances, and it is impossible at this time to discuss the probable outcome of our visit to this country. China has really only just started her postal department, and although it works admirably now, we cannot tell what additional facilities the development of our system may require. We have peculiar conditions in China, unlike in some respects those found anywhere else, and having but one or two railroads, means of locomotion are more difficult than in many countries. We shall of course consider in all of its aspects the matter of entering the union while at Washington, and if it seems best to bring China into adhesion at this time, it may be done now or it may be deferred until later.

"The Chinese like to write letters, and the postoffice department in China promises to be well patronized. The question of entering the union, however, has not been decided as yet, and of course cannot be until we reach Washington."

NEXT THURSDAY NIGHT.

DATE FOR PRODUCTION OF "A MODERN ANANIAS" IN ATHENS.

Field Day Sports Have Also Been Postponed Until That Date—Low Excursion Rates from Atlanta.

All arrangements have been completed whereby that remarkably successful comedy, "A Modern Ananias," will be produced in Athens next Thursday evening. The same cast which made the play such a hit in Atlanta last week, will again be seen and it is conceded by all who witnessed the production in this city that the people of the Classic City have a rare treat in store for them.

Next Thursday promises to be a gala one in Athens. The field day exercises, which have attracted so much attention all over the state, have been postponed until the afternoon of that day, instead of taking place Tuesday. This action was taken by the students in order that the two great attractions might take place on the same day, thus affording the many people who would go over to see either an opportunity of doing both.

An especially low excursion rate will be offered by the Seaboard Air-Line for the occasion of the production of "A Modern Ananias," and for the field day exercises and sports. This double attraction is sure to have the effect of bringing a large number of people into Athens.

Grand preparations have been set on foot to make the day a memorable one. Numerous entertainments will be given in honor of the gifted amateurs who make up the cast of the comedy, and it is highly probable that an elegant german will be arranged. The troupe of Atlanta performers will be accompanied to Athens by a great crowd of friends and admirers and are sure to make another pronounced hit and add more laurels to those won at the Grand last Tuesday evening.

MONTGOMERY ROPE FACTORY.

It Is Announced That One Will Be Established There.

Montgomery, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—It is announced that arrangements were perfected today for the establishment here of an immense rope factory.

W. C. Bibb, Jr., is at the head of the enterprise, which will be located at Riverside Park.

It will be ready for business by the next cotton season.

NOVELTIES!

Just received in gold, silver and leather Belts; new Chiffon Ruches and Collarettes; Bolero Jackets in old gold, cream, tan, white and black; fine white and cream embroidered Chiffons, four inches to eight inches wide, at 30c to 50c yard; Paint Rennaissance Squares, from 18c up; new embroidery Collars and Fronts, $1 up; fancy Laces and Chiffons at cut prices; big lot fine Kid Gloves and Hosiery at greatly reduced prices.

Lace House, 28 Whitehall St.

Birth

used to be an occasion of dread, terror and pain. To-day it is an event which women no longer look forward to with apprehension.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

has worked this great change for the better. It has caused women all over the world to rise up and call it blessed.

MOTHERS' FRIEND is to be used externally. If used six or seven months before confinement, it takes the expectant mother through it all without sickness or discomfort. At the critical hour there is little pain, and the ordeal is of short duration.

Don't take medicines internally. They are dangerous. Mother's Friend is the only thing in the world that is safe and sure.

Sold at drug stores for $1.00 a bottle. A free book, full of pictures, will be sent to any married woman on request.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA., Proprietors.

J. FROHSIN

43 WHITEHALL STREET.

HAS MANY REMARKABLE OFFERINGS FOR THIS WEEK.

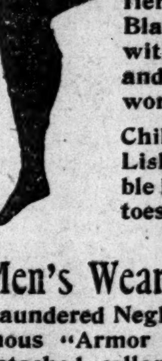
Ladies' Underwear.

100 dozen Ladies' Bleached Jersey Ribbed Vests, taped neck, like cut, 10c quality, at 5c

Ladies' French Lisle Thread Vest, sleeveless, square or V-neck, or with wing sleeves with silk crochet trimming and silk tape, worth 35c...... 19c

25 doz. Ladies' Lisle Combination Suits, low neck, sleeveless, worth 65c, each, at......... 29c

Infants' Ribbed Silk Vests, in colors, with high neck and long sleeves, at 10c



Hosiery.

100 dozen Ladies' Hermsdorf's Stainless Black Imported Hose, with high spliced heels and double toes; worth 20c, at...... 10c

Children's Ribbed Tan Lisle Thread Hose, double knee, heel and toes, worth 35c... 19c

Men's Wear.

Laundered Negligee Shirts, the famous "Armor Brand," with two detached collars and link cuffs, worth $1.25............ 59c

One case Men's Silky Fiber Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, with regular made cuffs; worth 35c 19c

Scriven's elastic seam Drawers, best quality, worth $1... 59c

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Ladies' Percale [illegible] Lawn Waists with detachable collars, well made; perfect fitting, worth [illegible] and 75c, for Monday 39c

Misses' Shirt Waists with detachable color, fast colors... 50c

Ladies' fine Shirt Waists in all the stylish materials, in large variety. The best things selected from productions of six of the [illegible] waist manufacturers .... $1.98 to 75c

Leather Belts.

Special values in new styles of Leather Belts, in all the leading colors, and new buckles, at......... 25 and 50c

25 dozen Tinsel Leather Belts with leather covered buckles, for Monday, each 5c

Corsets.

50 dozen ventilating Summer Corsets, perfect fitting, a 50c quality, Monday 21c

25 dozen Summer Corsets made of best quality imported Linen Netting, equal to any dollar Corset, at.............. 59c

Umbrellas.

Ladies' Twill Silk Umbrellas, close rollers, with steel rod; worth $1.25 79c

Children's Cambric Parasols, blue, pink, tan and red 10c

Children's Silk Parasols, all colors.............. 49c

Receiver's Sale.

I will sell some fine lots and acreage property in South Kirkwood on May 12th at 2 o'clock p. m. This offers a fine opportunity for securing choice lots for a home. Terms one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest. Titles perfect. Property will be sold free from all liens. For further information call on AARON HAAS, Receiver, 37 South Pryor Street.

Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. are ready for business at their new stand, 69 Whitehall st., next door to J. M. High's, with everything on earth in Hardware and Kitchenware. See them about Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers. Their prices are always right.

Quick Trains for Columbus via Southern Railway.

Leave Atlanta 5:25 a. m., arrive Columbus 9:25 a. m. Leave Atlanta 4:40 p. m., arrive Columbus 8:56 p. m. may2-7t

Kellam & Moore

make a specialty of the highest grade optical prescription work, and are leaders in the manufacture of fine eye glasses and spectacles. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

How to Make Money

Is to Save it by Buying Your Groceries From

BLACKNALL!

See a few of his Prices. Can't give many. Space too small:

Arbuckle Coffee .... [illegible]
Heno Tea, per pound [illegible]
8 bars Colgate Octagon Soap [illegible]
Fresh Ginger Snaps, per pound [illegible]
Fresh Soda Crackers, per pound [illegible]
Fresh Mixed Iced Cakes, per pound [illegible]
20c can Baked Beans, 3 pounds [illegible]
10c can String Beans, 2 pounds [illegible]
Fresh arrival of New York Cream, Brick, Limberger, Hand Case, Neufchatel, Philadelphia Cream, Camembert and Fromage Debre Cheese
Everything fresh and good to eat at lowest possible prices.

H. S. BLACKNALL

'Phone 287. 130 Whitehall St.

Stamps for sale at The Constitution office

NEW PR[...]
FOR W[...]

Delyannis' S[...]
Must B[...]

PRINCES M[...]

Legislative Cha[...]
and Ralli A[...]

CHANGE OF [...]

Ex-Premier D[...]
Cabinet W[...]
Support [...]
Turks [...]

Athens, May [...] tive chamber fi[...] held a sitting t[...] surrounding th[...] The public g[...] The new min[...] government be[...] mier, without [...] He said the fi[...] would be to re[...] Without reo[...] forces it would [...] the war and c[...] Happily the a[...] better fate, m[...] ed. The coun[...] confidence. [...] chamber and [...] the governme[...] asked the ch[...] journment. M. Delyanni[...] the post of p[...] need of a vo[...] this subject. [...] objection to [...] of his party [...] the members [...] whole suppo[...] as the Turks [...] territory. The main [...] be to devise [...] enemy from [...] M. Ralli [...] to be recalled [...] crown princes [...] to lead the [...] lowed by appl[...] One of the [...] pressed aston[...] lack of action [...] fleet. M. Ralli the[...] ports received [...] tory at Velesti[...] ments of the [...] retreat had bee[...] of a part of th[...] infected by a p[...] inhabitants of [...] A motion to [...] eral assent bein[...] M. Delyannis [...] conclusion of t[...] and the new pr[...] This incident [...] members of the [...] leaving the buil[...]

MORE ANAR[...]

Twenty-Six Bo[...] tion to Thos[...]

Barcelona, M[...] chists, in additi[...] tenced, have bee[...] complicity in th[...] last at the feast [...] dynamite bomb [...] of a procession [...] the church of Sa[...] a dozen persons [...] about fifty othe[...] since died from [...] that occasion.

GREEKS GO [...]

They Left Ne[...] Were Chee[...]

New York, M[...] sailed for home [...] steamship La G[...] They marched [...] quarters in Roo[...] preceded by a b[...] hailed by friends [...] went aboard. Nicholas Conto[...] of the party of [...] a patriotic spee[...] the pier.

GREEKS WI[...]

Held Them Bac[...] non, Decimati[...]

Athens, May 1.[...] from Pharsalos, [...] Greek army in T[...] ticulars of the [...] the Turks and [...] ten miles west of [...] the railroad con[...] and Pharsalos. The Turkish att[...] consisted of 8,000 [...] thirteen guns. Th[...] cavalry were fir[...] evzones posted on [...] An entire Turk[...] mated. Four T[...] attempted to char[...]

CO.,
SIN
REET.
OFFERINGS
EK.
Ladies' Shirt Waists.
Ladies' Percale or Lawn Waists with detachable collars, well made; perfect fitting, worth 50c and 75c, for Monday 39c
Waists with detachable ... 50c
Shirt Waists ... 75c
$1.98 to 75c
in new styles of ... in all the leading ... 25 and 50c
Leather Belts, ... covered buckles, 5c
Corsets.
50 dozen ventilating Summer Corsets, perfect fitting, worth a 50c quality, Monday 21c
25 dozen Summer Corsets, made of best Linen Netting, Collar Corset, 59c
Umbrellas.
Ladies' Twill Silk Umbrellas, Case, with steel rod, worth $1.25 79c
Children's Cambric Parasols, blue, pink and red 10c
Parasols, all 49c
Money by Buying Your ... From
KNALL!
Prices. Can't be too small:
... Soap, ...
... Cream, ...
... Neufchatel, ...
... good to ...
ACKNALL
130 Whitehall St.
... sale at The ... office

NEW PREMIER IS FOR WAR TO DEATH

Delyannis' Successor Says Army Must Be Reorganized.

PRINCES MUST BE RECALLED

Legislative Chamber Secures a Quorum and Ralli Asks for Adjournment.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS WANTED

Ex-Premier Declares That the New Cabinet Will Be Given Whole Support of the People Until Turks Are Driven Out the Country.

Athens, May 1, 6:20 p. m.—The legislative chamber finally secured a quorum and held a sitting this afternoon, great crowds surrounding the building.

The public galleries were thronged.

The new ministers were seated on the government bench. M. Ralli, the new premier, without delay addressed the house. He said the first care of the government would be to reorganize the army.

Without reorganization of the military forces it would be impossible to carry on the war and conclude an honorable peace. Happily the army, which was worthy of a better fate, maintained its spirit unimpaired. The country might rely upon it with confidence. He besought the legislative chamber and the nation to co-operate with the government. Meanwhile the cabinet asked the chamber to agree to an adjournment.

M. Delyannis, who recently retired from the post of premier, said that there was no need of a vote in the chamber regarding this subject. There could be no possible objection to an adjournment. In the name of his party he desired to say that all of the members of the party would give their whole support to the new cabinet as long as the Turks occupied an inch of Greece territory.

The main subject of their solicitude will be to devise ways and means to drive the enemy from their country.

M. Philaretos said that the princes ought to be recalled from the frontier. The crown princes were evidently too fatigued to lead the army. This remark was followed by applause from the galleries.

One of the members of the chamber expressed astonishment at the reports of the lack of action on the part of the Greek fleet.

M. Ralli then confirmed the detailed reports received concerning the Greek victory at Velestino. In regard to the movements of the army in Epirus he said the retreat had been orderly with the exception of a part of the infantry, which had been infected by a panic originating among the inhabitants of the villages.

A motion to adjourn was adopted, general assent being given.

M. Delyannis approached M. Ralli at the conclusion of the session, the ex-premier and the new premier shaking hands.

This incident was heartily cheered, the members of the legislative chamber then leaving the building.

MORE ANARCHISTS ARE TO DIE.

Twenty-Six Bomb Throwers in Addition to Those Already Sentenced.

Barcelona, May 1.—Twenty-six anarchists, in addition to those already sentenced, have been condemned to death for complicity in the bomb outrage of June last at the feast of Corpus Christi, when a dynamite bomb was thrown into the midst of a procession which was on its way to the church of Santa Maria del Mar, killing a dozen persons outright and wounding about fifty others, some of whom have since died from the injuries received upon that occasion.

GREEKS GO HOME 350 STRONG.

They Left New York Yesterday and Were Cheered as They Went.

New York, May 1.—About 350 Greeks sailed for home today on the French line's steamship La Gascogne.

They marched in a body from their headquarters in Roosevelt street to the pier, preceded by a band. They were accompanied by friends who cheered them as they went aboard.

Nicholas Contos, of Lowell, Mass., one of the party of the parting Greeks, made a patriotic speech to his countrymen on the pier.

GREEKS WITHSTOOD CHARGE.

Held Them Back with Rifle and Cannon, Decimating Entire Regiment.

Athens, May 1.—Dispatches just received from Pharsalos, the headquarters of the Greek army in Thessaly, give further particulars of the recent fighting between the Turks and the Greeks at Velestino, ten miles west of Volo, at the junction of the railroad connecting Volo with Larissa and Pharsalos.

The Turkish attacking force at Velestino consisted of 8,000 infantry, 600 cavalry and thirteen guns. The charges of the Turkish cavalry were firmly withstood by the evzones posted on Karantasi hill.

An entire Turkish regiment was decimated. Four Turkish squadrons which attempted to charge were received with a combined rifle and shrapnel fire, which mowed down several hundred.

The Greek irregulars co-operated with the regular troops of Greece. Fifty Greeks were killed and a major and five subalterns were wounded.

A detachment of Turkish cavalry from Larissa approached the railway between Pharsalos and Domokos, which town is about ten miles south of Pharsalos, and in the Greek rear. The Greek artillery opened fire upon the enemy's cavalry at long range, and after a heavy cannonading, forced the Turks to retire. The Greek cavalry pursued them.

The Turkish commander apparently wished to surprise the Greeks at Pharsalos and sent two army corps against them, one from Trikkala and the other from Larissa.

TERRIBLE DEED OF NORMAN

MURDERED TWO BOYS IN COLD BLOOD.

Their Mother Wouldn't Let Him in and He Began the Bloody Work. Lynching Expected.

Larimore, N. D., May 1.—A double murder took place at the residence of Knute Hillstead, a prominent farmer residing eight miles west, at 1 o'clock this morning. August Norman, a young man well known in this section, who had been making his home at Hillstead's home, came there yesterday. Mr. Hillstead was absent.

About 1 a. m. Norman went to Mrs. Hillstead's room and demanded admission. She blockaded the door and he said he would kill the family if she did not let him in.

The lady refused and Norman procured a razor, went upstairs and cut the throat of Peter K. Hillstead, aged fifteen.

He then went downstairs and tried to get into Mrs. Hillstead's room, but she had blocked the door.

He then proceeded to carve the thirteen-months-old son, Thomas, after which he cut the throats of Adolph and Oscar, aged eleven and three years. He then finally entered Mrs. Hillstead's bedroom on the promise that he would not kill her and her two little girls.

She thus saved her life and the lives of her daughters. The two eldest sons are alive, but with little hopes of their recovery.

After the crime the murderer took a horse and is still at large. Before leaving he took all the lights, leaving the family in total darkness.

The murderer, if caught, will be lynched.

DROVE KNIFE INTO THE SPINE

TWO CAROLINIANS BY THE SAME NAME HAVE A FATAL FIGHT.

John Harvey Neely Dying from Effects of a Wound Made, He Says, by Sam M. Neely.

Rock Hill, S. C., May 1.—(Special.)—John Harvey Neely, a prominent citizen of this place, was fatally stabbed in the neck today by Sam M. Neely, of Smith's Turnout.

The difficulty occurred in Johnson's drug store, and was witnessed by only two or three persons, who tell that the two men quarreled a few minutes, when suddenly Sam Neely raised his arm and struck a blow. John Harvey Neely fell to the floor and when the witnesses reached him he was paralyzed in every muscle except that he could talk.

Physicians say that a sharp weapon of some kind entered the back of the neck and penetrated the spinal column and that recovery is impossible.

In a supposed-to-be ante-mortem statement made to Magistrate Waters an hour ago, J. H. Neely said that he was dying. He said that the difficulty was over an account he owed S. M. Neely; that S. M. Neely struck him with a knife. He thought the act very cowardly, but hoped that his murderer would not be hanged as they had been boys together.

S. M. Neely, who is held pending the result of the wounded man's injuries, does not admit that he used a knife, but says he knocked Neely down, leaving it for inference that the supposed fatal wound was sustained from the glass of a showcase broken in the fall.

Sam M. Neely is a prominent farmer and is also a well-known inventor. He is unmarried. The wounded man is the traveling representative of the Rock Hill Buggy Company, and has a wife and eight children.

TRAIN KILLS TWO, HURTS TWO.

Insane Woman and Three Children Run Down.

Scandia, Kan., May 1.—Mrs. Mary Peterson and four children, of this place, were run down by a Rock Island passenger train.

Two children were killed, the legs of a third were cut off and the woman's arm broken.

She has been insane for some time and was fleeing from home at the time.

TRAIN ROBBER IS ARRESTED.

Jim Thomas, One of the Gang That Robbed L. & N. Train, Caught.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 1.—(Special.)—Chief of Police Flowers, of this city, today arrested near here Jim Thomas, one of the gang who held up and robbed an express train on the Louisville and Nashville railway, near Calera, Ala., March 9th last, and for whom there is a reward of $300.

Thomas was sent to Wilmington in charge of an officer to be identified by the express company.

SANDERS, FORGER, CONVICTED.

His Witness, a Preacher, Arrested for Perjury.

Fresno, Cal., May 1.—The trial of Professor W. A. Sanders, charged with forgery of deeds to the property of William Wootten, whose mysterious disappearance some years ago, led to suspicions of foul play, ended in the conviction of the prisoner, who was at once sentenced by Judge Cook to fourteen years' imprisonment.

This was the fourth trial of the case. After the jury had been discharged, Judge Cook created a sensation by ordering the sheriff to take into custody Dr. C. B. McIntosh, a well-known penmanship expert, who had testified in Sanders's behalf.

The judge said he was confident that McIntosh had committed perjury. He is a minister of the gospel and a school teacher.

TWO OLD ENEMIES MEET.

Jeff Morrow Kills an Enemy, Dr. Lee, on Sight.

Louisville, Ky., May 1.—A special to The Times from Elkton, Ky., says: At 2 o'clock this afternoon, one and one-half miles south of this city, Jeff Morrow shot and killed Dr. C. P. Lee.

Morrow also wounded, it is thought seriously, Ben Lee, a brother, who was with the doctor. An old grudge was the cause, and it was a desperate affair.

The parties met in the public highway, one coming into and the other leaving the city.

GREAT BRITAIN CAN'T ANNEX TRANSVAAL

Rulers of Austria, Germany, Russia and France Have So Decided.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR TALKS

Turkey Will Not Be Permitted To Do More Than Restore Status Quo.

SOUTH AFRICA MUST REMAIN AS IT IS

Continental Powers Will Soon Remonstrate with England with Desired Effect.

Berlin, May 1.—The correspondent in this city of the Associated Press has had an interview with the Austrian ambassador here, Count Von Sczlogyeny Marich, on the eastern question. The ambassador said:

"The meetings of the rulers of Austria, Germany, Russia and France were mainly for two purposes, to re-establish peace in the orient and to come to a joint understanding as to the steps to be taken in case hostilities break out afresh in the orient or elsewhere, notably south Africa. The conviction rules that there are enough mutual interests to protect among those powers and Italy to make a specific understanding and agreement on the subject necessary. Greece will undoubtedly soon come to her senses, and if not, she will be brought to them. That small turbulent country, whose very existence depends upon the great powers, cannot be allowed to act the part of a pike in a carp pond.

Forbearance for Greece.

"The powers, however, are still, as from the first, full of good will and forbearance for Greece. Turkey will not do more nor will she be permitted to do more than restore the status quo.

"Greece is no match for Turkey and she will have to learn that or suffer therefor.

"As for thing in south Africa, the continental powers have the same peaceful and just aim to maintain the present status, resting upon international agreements which cannot be broken with impunity by either Great Britain, the Transvaal or Portugal. The facts brought to the notice of the continental powers are such as to show that peace is threatened in south Africa and the emperor of Germany has taken the lead in suggesting joint steps to neutralize the danger of hostilities. His plans are heartily indorsed by Austria and Russia, with the conditional approval of France.

Dictate to Great Britain.

"Great Britain will not be permitted to annex the Transvaal or to destroy its independence. The remonstrances of the continental powers will soon be presented to Great Britain and no doubt they will have the desired effect. It is of political as well as commercial importance to Europe that the present political conditions in south Africa should be maintained."

Doctor Eysner, of Marburg, a writer for Die Kritik, and Dr. Weid, its editor, have been sentenced to nine and six months' imprisonment, respectively, for rediculing Emperor William.

Emperor's Train Delayed.

It transpires that during the recent trip of Emperor William to Dresden the imperial train was stopped en route for fully two hours, owing to the train gear being broken. The engineer discovered that the gear had been tampered with and that there would have been a serious accident if it had passed unnoticed.

The reichstag meets on Monday and Count von Kanitz will question the government on the subject of the new United States tariff.

A BOY'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Suspected That Cromberger's Teacher Struck Him.

New York, May 1—Frederick Cromberger, fourteen years of age, of Newtown, L. I., died today, and the authorities are seeking to ascertain whether or not his demise was due to the act of his school teacher, Miss Jennie E. Schouler.

The boy was taken ill three weeks ago, and in his delirium said that Miss Schouler had struck him on the head with a ruler. There was no evidence of such a blow having been struck, and it was denied by Miss Schouler and none of young Cromberger's fellow pupils have been found who said the school teacher struck the boy.

Miss Schouler is under bond pending investigation by the coroner.

FOUGHT OVER BILLIARD GAME.

Isaac Parks Killed James Sykes at Troy, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—Isaac Parks and James Sykes, prominent citizens of Troy, Ala., quarreled at that place over a game of billiards and Parks shot Sykes dead. The men had played for several hours and had taken frequent drinks, it is stated, and the difficulty is said to have grown out of the whisky. Parks, who is a son of Judge W. R. Parks, of Troy, surrendered himself.

MAJOR LEWIS GINTER RESIGNS.

Is Said He Has Retired from Board of Directors of Tobacco Co.

New York, May 1.—It is announced that Major Lewis Ginter, of Richmond, Va., has resigned from the board of directors of the American Tobacco Company, on account of ill health.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE WORK

Receives Letters Recommending Modification of Laws.

Washington, May 1.—The senate committee which has undertaken the investigation of the workings of the civil service laws held its second meeting today. Senators Pritchard, Lodge and Chilton conducted the investigation. The civil service commission was represented by President Proctor and Mr. G. R. Wales. Letters were presented from Secretary of the Navy Long and Postmaster General Gary, recommending that the civil service laws should be continued, but giving the opinion that they should be modified, although they recommended no changes. F. W. Palmer, the public printer, said:

"As applied to this office, which is simply a great manufacturing plant, involving varied branches of skilled labor of high grade, the civil service rules are an obstruction rather than an aid to efficiency and economy.

"The civil service rules as promulgated for enforcement here should be modified radically, suspended or repealed."

A number of witnesses testified to alleged irregularity in dismissals. The inquiry will proceed until next Saturday.

EARTHQUAKES TAKE HUNDREDS OF LIVES

Chain of Leeward Islands Visited by a Succession of Serious Shocks.

TIDAL WAVE AT SAME TIME

Buildings Collapsed Crushing Life Out of the Inmates.

EARTH TREMBLED FOR FORTY SECONDS

Disturbance Came Every Day for a Week and Each Shock Was Worse Than the Preceding One.

New York, May 1.—A dispatch to The Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

"News has just been received here of an awful series of earthquakes throughout the chain of Leeward islands that caused the loss of hundreds of lives. All the islands in the group are said to have been affected.

"The loss of life has been very great, but at this time, owing to the imperfect means of communication between the islands, it is impossible to estimate it definitely. Many buildings collapsed during the most serious shock which occurred yesterday morning and lasted for forty seconds. The damage to property will probably prove to be very large.

"Montserrat, one of the smaller islands of the group, has been the worst sufferer. In common with the other islands it experienced a severe shock yesterday, but the trembling of the earth began last Friday and continued throughout the week. The inhabitants of the island, according to reports received here, are in a state of wildest panic and many of the towns have been practically deserted, the inhabitants having taken to boats in large numbers.

"Residents of Montserrat, after a week of terror, are abandoning their homes and seeking means of communication with the mainland and the neighboring islands.

"The seismic disturbance began a week ago today with a slight tremble of the earth's surface, which lasted only a few seconds, and which was hardly noticed. This was followed at frequent intervals by shocks, each of which lasted longer than the last and was more intense, until yesterday, when there was a great roar and the ground shook for fully forty seconds. Houses fell in and their occupants were buried in the ruins.

"Reports from the other islands are very unsatisfactory as to details. It is known here that Antigua, the principal island of the group, and Guadelupe have suffered severely, but the extent of the loss of life and property is not yet known.

"Accompanying the earthquake was the tidal wave, which, it is reported here, wrecked many small crafts. The seas rose to a great height and caused incalculable damage."

A WATERSPOUT KILLS FIVE.

Struck a House and Completely Demolished It.

Louisville, Ky., May 1.—A special to The Post from Monticello, Ky., says:

From a wagon driver who has arrived here news of a terrible disaster on White Oak creek, across in Tennessee, several miles from this town, is reported.

A waterspout struck the farmhouse of a farmer named Branders, demolishing the house and killing the farmer, his wife and one child. Two farm hands, who were sleeping up stairs, were so badly mangled they died in a few hours after the sheet of water struck the house.

No further damage was done in the neighborhood, so far as the teamster had learned.

MAY TIME CONCERTS BEGIN

MUSIC IS NOW RENDERED DAILY AT EXPOSITION PARK.

Consolidated Makes Changes in Its Schedules for the Benefit of the Pleasure Seekers.

The concerts, which will be continued all through the month of May, were commenced at Piedmont park yesterday, and while the inclement weather kept many from attending quite a crowd was out, which speaks well for the success of the undertaking when the weather is fine.

The concerts will be conducted by the Fifth Regiment band, and on every afternoon and night excellent music will be rendered. The band will be under the personal direction of Leader McAfee, and absolutely no admission fee will be charged to those who attend.

So long as the weather is rainy or chilly the music can be heard in the coliseum, but on pretty afternoons and nights the band will play in the center of the plaza. Tickets, entitling holders to admission to the coliseum, are now being sold and may be procured from the superintendent of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railroad Company.

These tickets are sold only to people of respectability, and quite a number have been disposed of. Yesterday afternoon there were about fifty ladies and gentlemen riding on the track and more are expected to be out today.

The Consolidated Company has formed a new circle, which is destined to be as popular as is the nine-mile circle with those who live on the north side. The new circle is eight miles long and makes a delightful ride.

It consists of the line which reaches the city by way of Washington street, commencing at Ormond, and will run out Courtland street to the park. Returning, it will run entirely through the park and will reach its starting point by way of the Boulevard and Pine street back to Courtland street. This circle will be run every afternoon.

The Consolidated has also made a change for the benefit of those who reside on Marietta street. Hereafter every Sunday, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, the Marietta street cars will be operated through to Grant park for one fare. A fifteen-minute schedule has been placed on this line, and it will no doubt be very popular.

It was stated yesterday morning that the price of admission to the races would in the future be 50 cents. This, it seems, is a mistake. The entrance fee to the races will continue to be 25 cents, and there is no doubt that the large crowds will continue to attend.

CAPT. MURPHY ARRESTED AGAIN

Former Commander of Laurada Charged with Filibustering Once More.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 1.—Captain Edward Murphy, formerly of the American steamer Laurada, was arrested at Port Antonio yesterday on his arrival from New York by the Jamaica government on two charges of filibustering.

He will be tried on Thursday next.

EDHEM PASHA WILL TURN GREEKS' FLANK

Turkish Commander-in-Chief Prepares To Attack Pharsalos.

CONDUCT PRAISED BY EMPEROR

Fight at Velestino Claimed To Have Been a Strategy.

LARISSA STAMPEDE CAUSES A SENSATION

View That London Takes of the War. Gossip of the Day Across the Pond.

London, May 1.—The events of the past week have served to further alienate sympathy from the Greeks. The story from the Larissa fearful stampede to and from that city after the fighting at Tyrnavo (cabled exclusively to the Associated Press on Wednesday night) is the sensation of the day.

All the newspapers here are glowing with praise of the dispatch, saying it was the finest description of events yet received from the front.

The fact that the Greek officers were equally affected with the privates by the panic is regarded as proof that the Greeks are utterly demoralized and incapable of withstanding the steady advance of the Turks.

The reports of the fighting at Velestino come from the Greek side, and are not thought to be as important as they are represented.

Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, is evidently preparing an extensive plan to attack Pharsalos, and the appearance of the Turkish cavalry in the direction of Domokos, about ten miles south of Pharsalos, indicates that it is the intention of Edhem Pasha to turn the Greek flank.

It is expected that the fighting at Velestino was intended by the Turkish general to divert attention and occupy General Smolenski, the Greek commander there, while overwhelming forces are thrown on Pharsalos.

It is stated today that the German ambassador at Constantinople Baron Sourma von Geltsch was on Wednesday last, the bearer of a message to the sultan, expressing Emperor William's appreciation of the manner in which Edhem Pasha had conducted the war against Greece. General Grumbkoff, the German officer who reorganized the Turkish artillery, has, however, in consequence of orders from General Von Hahnke, the chief of the emperor's military cabinet, received instructions to return to Constantinople from Elassona, to which place General Grumbkoff was sent to inspect and report upon the Turkish artillery and ammunition.

The active part General Grumbkoff has taken in the campaign, especially in the occupation of Larissa, is much commented upon, since he and a number of other German officers in the Ottoman service are still on the active list of the German army.

An interesting fact in connection with Edhem Pasha is that prior to the war he was regarded by the Greeks as being a Philhellene, for, when military governor of Uskub, he showed himself as kindly disposed toward them and rendered such valuable services to the Greeks that the government decorated him with the cross of commander of the order of Our Savior.

Ralli Would Like To Reign.

At the present moment interest centers at Athens rather than on the frontier. The position of the Greek royal family is evidently most critical.

The change of the ministry is an eloquent sign of weakness of King George, especially his accepting M. Ralli as premier, for the Greek leader, when summoned to confer with his majesty, addressed him in an offensively blunt manner.

The king replied with dignity, but was forced to swallow his pride.

It is the general impression that M. Ralli is aiming at something higher than the premiership, but his acceptance of that office is held to have placed him in an invidious position. A great victory might make him a popular idol, but a defeat, which is more probable, would cover him with odium and he would be overturned as a false prophet.

The statement that Greece will carry on the war to the last is not regarded of any importance. Greece is already reduced to military and financial extremities and further efforts must soon be abandoned. The Greeks will await a decisive encounter at Pharsalos and they are then expected to appeal to the powers.

The Conditions of Peace.

The conditions of peace which Greece will have to accept are stated to be most probably as follows:

The Greeks will be allowed to retain their present frontier, provided the island of Crete is immediately evacuated. Turkey will be permitted to impose a war indemnity upon Greece.

The Turks will doubtless raise some difficulty when they are called upon to return to the statu quo, but the pressure of the powers will induce them to consent.

The meeting of the czar and Emperor Francis Joseph is watched with the keenest interest, and it is believed they have arrived at an agreement regarding the future of Turkey and the Balkan states.

A section of the continental press asserts that this agreement covers the whole of the future of eastern Europe and is directed against Great Britain, which country is ignored in the agreement as not having any interest in the question, whatever she may think herself.

The English newspapers, however, while agreeing that these are Count Muravieff's proposals, are confident that Count Goluchowski is not such a simpleton as to enter into such an arrangement which, they claim, would mean making Russia the master of Europe.

The Chess Match by Cable.

John Henniker Heaton, member of parliament, confirms the statement that a cable message has been sent to Washington suggesting May 6th or May 11th as a suitable day for the chess match between the members of the British house of commons and the United States house of representatives.

Willie Waldorf Will Be There.

With the return of the prince of Wales and his family to Marlborough house, the opening of the Royal academy and next week's drawing room in sight, the season has fairly begun. The big houses are rapidly opening and preparations for lavish hospitality are being made on all sides.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor is making great preparations to entertain. He has taken Lord Normanton's house for the jubilee procession and has already issued invitations for two parties in June and a big dinner on the 9th to meet royalty.

The arrival and departure of the queen to and from London in jubilee week will be a matter of semi-state. On Monday, June 21st, the journey from Paddington station to Buckingham palace will be imposing, and on June 24th the procession from the palace to Paddington station, on the return to Windsor, will be the occasion for even a finer display.

The Indian and colonial troops will form the escort on the latter occasion.

As to Bayard and Hay.

Mr. Thomas F. Bayard continues his stay here to the slight embarrassment of the United States embassy, the situation being complicated by the absence of Queen Victoria, as Colonel Hay is not really the ambassador until he presents his credentials.

It is said that the action of the consistorial court on Thursday in deciding to make Mr. Bayard its accredited agent to convey the so-called log of the Mayflower to Boston, was taken in response to Mr. Bayard's personal request; but to some degree at the expense of his successor and the seeming rivalry between the ambassadors has caused considerable gossip. Mr. Bayard says the recovery of the log is solely due to his personal efforts, as the requests he received from America were naturally calculated to cause the demand to be refused, if presented.

The situation will be relieved on Monday next, when by special arrangement the queen will receive Colonel Hay at Windsor.

Letters from Bishop Hartzell.

Letters have been received from Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, of Cincinnati, from Freetown, Sierra Leone, bearing date of March 30th, which give interesting details of his work and the condition of that country. The bishop writes:

"I have now been in Africa two months and over, and thus far my episcopal tours have given my time to Liberia and Sierra Leone.

"I made a thorough visitation over the 400 miles of the Liberian coast and principal places. That republic needs and deserves the sympathy and help of its friends. Its commercial possibilities are great. The work of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Liberia includes three institutions of learning. We have fifty-three ministers and twenty-four lay helpers and teachers, or seventy-seven in all.

Library for Sir Augustus Harris.

The library of the late Sir Augustus Harris, the well-known theatrical manager, was sold at auction on Thursday last. The most important lots were some hundreds of dramatic works of all kinds from drama to pantomime, some in manuscript, many of them managers' copies, and others in print. There were besides many books on subjects connected with the stage in England and on the continent.

Spencer Eddy, of Chicago, has arrived here and has taken up his duties as secretary of Colonel John Hay.

The Quarterly Review publishes an interesting article on the queen's literary taste, written by some one well acquainted with her majesty. Her favorite novelists, it appears, are Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte, Mrs. Oliphant, George Eliot and Edna Lyall. No mention is made of Marie Correlli.

Scandal in Royal Circles.

The British and German courts are agitated over a scandal in the family of the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the duke of Edinburgh. The second daughter of the duke, Princess Victoria Molita, refuses to live with her husband, Enrest Louis, grand duke of Hesse, to whom she was married on April 19, 1894, in the presence of Emperor William and Queen Victoria, at Coburg, and remains with her sister, Princess Marie Alexandria Victoria, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, at Bucharest. The Coburgs, Queen Victoria and others all take the part of the husband, who is now staying with the Coburgs at Gotha.

The only theatrical novelty besides Beerbohm Tree's opening of his new theater was the first performance on Tuesday of "Lost, Stolen or Strayed," at the Duke of York theater. The play is considered to be a farce of the outrageous sort; but the music is above the average, tuneful and catchy, and the production was so well received that it will probably score a success.

A beautiful trophy will be given to the winners by a prominent member of parliament. It will probably be a magnificent chessboard.

The newspapers continue their comments and articles on the Canadian tariff and its effect on British trade.

The Daily Telegraph calls it the "most startling commercial development of the year." It is hailed with delight in trading circles here. In cottons, woolens, silks and iron and iron manufactures Great Britain ought to have a marked improvement in business if a preferential treatment is accorded her, which in turn many other articles, it is believed, she ought to wrest the supremacy from the United States. The Spectator expects the tariff act will lead to negotiations between Washington and Ottawa which will result in a reciprocal agreement.

Strike in Yacht Yards.

A strike has occurred in the yacht building yards at Southampton and a majority of the workmen there are idle.

The dispute originated with certain joinery work and if prolonged will seriously injure the industry, as the builders have a number of important orders, including Mr. Charles Day Rose's large cutter and work for Lord Dunraven. Mr. Timothy Harrington has issued a manifesto against Mr. John Redmond's new laid party, appealing to the members of the National League to stand firmly by the late Charles Stewart Parnell's organization.

The new Irish organization is spreading rapidly. Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, Galway and Wicklow have already started branches and an active policy on the financial question will be immediately started in the house of commons by the Parnellites who intend to resist every vote of supply on the ground that Ireland is paying more than her share.

WESLEYAN ALUMNI ORGANIZE.

Local Graduates Met Yesterday and Elected Mrs. Peel President.

The graduates of Wesleyan Female college who reside in the city met by invitation yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. L. Peel on Peachtree street, where they were entertained and an Atlanta chapter of the Wesleyan alumni was formally organized.

About sixty ladies were present and spent a delightful afternoon. Mrs. Cobb, who is principal of the college, was present and made an address.

As a result of the meeting Mrs. W. L. Peel was elected president; Mrs. Julius Brown, vice president; Mrs. Lewis Thomas, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Carr, recording secretary.

The ladies are very desirous of attending the next commencement exercises of the school in a body and a meeting has been called for next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association for the purpose of discussing this subject. It is thought almost all of the ladies will be able to attend, going in a special car.

The chapter has started under the most favorable circumstances and there is no doubt that ladies will be able to make it a success.

NO FLORIDA SENATOR YET.

Call's Friends Attempted To Stampede the Assembly Without Success.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 1.—The ballot for United States senator today resulted: Call, 32; Chipley, 23; Raney, 11; Hooker, 5; Hurford, 1. Total vote cast 72. Necessary to a choice 37.

Call's friends tried to stampede the assembly but failed.

CUBANS LOSE PORT OF BANES

Spanish Recapture the Stronghold with Much Ammunition.

ARMY AND NAVY ATTACK PLACE

General Calixto Garcia and Six Thousand Insurgents Driven Back.

INSURGENT CAUSE MEETS REVERSES

Commander of Spanish Forces Who Have Been Besieged Is Relieved After Forty-Five Days of Hard Fighting with Few Provisions.

Havana, May 1.—Via Key West.—The port of Banes, in Santiago de Cuba, held by General Calixto Garcia and 6,000 Cubans ever since the Laurada landed Roloff's expedition, has been recovered by the Spanish combined army and naval forces under General Gomez Rubert and Admiral Navarro.

The Spanish forces combined at Nipe and General Gomez Rubert formed his forces, consisting of two columns, including 700 marines, 400 navy and 1,200 infantry, commanded respectively by Lieutenant Colonel Cristobal Nunez and Lieutenant Colonel Ayala, accompanied by the chief of staff, Lieutenant Colonel Kindelan, a native Cuban.

Both columns boarded the Spanish fleet under the command of Admiral Navarro. This fleet was composed of the flagship La Gaspi and the man of war Reina Mercedes, Nueva Espana, Magallanes, Vasco Nunez de Balbao, Galcia and Ligera and protected by artillery, landed under a heavy fire from the insurgents' musketry at Romen peninsula, off Banes, losing during the removal of the troops one killed and seventeen wounded.

Meanwhile the marine forces in the armed boats were sent to reconnoiter at the entrance of the port of Banes. They succeeded in removing three wire cables and one torpedo.

Advance Protected by Gunboats.

The Neuva Espana was the first boat to enter the port of Banes. The Ligera followed, with Admiral Navarro, General Rubert and his adjutants on board. The Spanish columns then advanced, protected by firing from the Nueva Espana, which bombarded the insurgents' heights, ultimately capturing the Cuban fortifications with a loss of forty men.

The gunboats then communicated with Santiago de Opico, who with fifty men commanded an iron-clad fort. Within this fortification his men had heroically defended themselves during a forty-five days' siege. The Cuban forces were at all times too far removed from the fortifications to do any serious injury to the fort. Their artillery was short of range.

The Magallenes and the Nueva Espana remained at Banes for the purpose of protecting the town of Banes from further attacks. The fort built in the interior of Banes and the wharves have been destroyed.

The Cubans abandoned their stronghold without further resistance, leaving a large quantity of ammunition.

Bendera Ready for Fight.

Quintin Bandera has passed to the westward and is now in camp between Alquizar and Artemisa with 900 men fully equipped with new rifles. They are awaiting the arrival of bands of insurgents from Matanzas and Santa Clara.

The government has strengthened the military forces in the province of Havana by the addition of twenty-one squadrons of cavalry and fifteen battalions of infantry.

Editions of The Imparcial Heraldo and Liberal have been seized by the government for republishing telegrams sent out from Havana by way of Key West.

The government is now six months in arrears in the payment of the troops and there is much dissatisfaction in consequence. General Figuerea will leave for Spain on May 10th.

NAVAL MILITIA SUMMER DRILLS

North and South Carolina and Georgia Tars Will Work Together.

Washington, May 1.—Lieutenant Gibbons, charged with the arrangements for the summer drills of the naval militia, is now busy in completing the programme for each state.

The department has encouraged the encampment of the militia from adjacent states in groups and the states have fallen in with the movement in most instances, though some of the state organizations will act alone this summer, either by preference or from lack of a near-by neighbor.

North and South Carolina will join with Georgia, and although the final selection has not been made, it is likely that Port Royal will be the head of operations.

3,000 PERSONS WERE IN LINE.

Socialist May Day Parade in New York a Large One.

New York, May 1.—Three thousand persons marched in the socialist May-day parade tonight. Conspicuous among them were 300 women and girls.

The procession disbanded at Union square, where speeches were delivered to a large crowd.

ALLEN WILL HANG ON IRON GALLOWS

Bibb's Greatest Outlaw To Be Executed Fourth Day of June.

PRISONER REMARKABLY COOL

Judge Candler Passes Sentence on the Man in Presence of Large Crowd.

CONDEMNED MAN'S CAREER REMARKABLE

His Crime Was Committed Three Years Ago and While Under Death Sentence He Escaped.

Macon, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Today at noon in Bibb superior court Tom Allen was resentenced by Judge Candler, of the Stone mountain circuit, to be hanged by the neck until he is dead on the 4th day of June next between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

It was further ordered that the execution be had within the jail inclosure of Bibb county and be conducted in private.

Judge Candler arrived from Atlanta this morning at 11:40 for the purpose of resentencing Allen, having been requested to do so by Solicitor General Hodges, Judge Felton being disqualified, as he was the solicitor general who prosecuted Allen.

Both floors of the courthouse were packed with humanity to see Allen resentenced.

Sheriff Westcott and Deputy Sheriff Herrington brought Allen in a hack from the jail to the courthouse. There was a large crowd collected in front of the building awaiting the arrival of the prisoner.

In charge of the officers Allen entered the courtroom with erect form and firm step. His head was held high and thrown back. Every eye in the vast throng was focused upon him. As he entered within the bar of the courtroom, his ever-faithful attorney, Colonel J. W. Preston, stepped forward and shook hands with him. Allen greeted him with a smile and the two chatted pleasantly together until Judge Candler and Solicitor General Hodges entered.

Allen is a fine-looking man, and presented a genteel appearance today. He was neatly dressed. He wore a black coat and a pair of bluish trousers. He had on a colored shirt and collar and black cravat. His shoes were highly polished. His raven black hair was precisely brushed; he was clean shaven with the exception of a black mustache which he wore well trimmed. Without knowing him no one would have picked him out in that great crowd for the condemned prisoner.

Throughout the entire proceeding he was perfectly cool and displayed wonderful nerve. Allen is about thirty-four years old, born in Monroe county, and weighs 230 pounds. He is well proportioned and strongly and compactly built.

Solicitor General Hodges announced to Judge Candler the presence and purpose of Allen in court.

The judge inquired if there was any reason why sentence of death should not be passed on him.

Colonel Preston, who has been Allen's attorney from the very beginning, arose and made an eloquent appeal for his client and an able presentation of his case. He declared that it was a most remarkable case and one of the very few cases in the civilized world that a condemned man has not had opportunity to have any errors committed in his case by the jury and courts corrected. He declared that if Allen is hanged he will not have been lawfully and righteously executed, as the full jurisdiction of law in his case has not been carried out.

Colonel Preston asked Judge Candler to extend the time for execution as long as possible, as the governor may yet extend executive clemency to Allen, and time was desired in which to fairly present the case to the governor and have him grant a rehearing. He declared that the law allows sixty days and not less than twenty days in which a person must be executed. Colonel Preston reiterated that the case of his client was a most remarkable one and that his just rights had not been accorded him.

In sentencing Allen, and replying to the remarks of Colonel Preston, Judge Candler said the case was indeed a remarkable one in that Allen's crime had been committed in 1894, and, after an intelligent jury in one of the most intelligent communities in the state, had in November, 1894, adjudged him guilty, he had not yet paid the penalty of his crime. He declared that if any injustice has been done Allen, it was by his own act, as he had escaped from jail, and for months placed himself out of the pale of the law. He declared that he, as the court, must presume that Allen had had a fair trial, and nothing was left for the court to do but pass the sentence of death. He then directed that Allen stand up.

Allen sprung to his feet and stood erect, with uplifted head, and never flinched or moved his eye an instant from the face of the judge while sentence was being passed.

It was a fine display of nerve and will power.

Immediately after sentence was imposed Allen was carried back to jail in a hack by Sheriff Westcott and Deputy Sheriff Herrington.

While sentence was being imposed on Allen his brother, Wylie Allen, was in the courtroom and exhibited considerable emotion.

Story of the Crime.

On the night of September 14, 1894, Tom Allen, while drunk, shot and killed Charley Carr, white, in the barroom of Cassidy & Carr, corner Mulberry and Fourth streets. Allen was immediately arrested and put in jail. Allen employed Colonel J. W. Preston, Walter Grace and James H. Blount, Jr., to defend him at his trial. The state was represented by Solicitor General Felton and Colonel John R. Cooper. Mr. Cooper was specially employed.

A bill of indictment was found at the regular November term, 1894, of Bibb superior court, charging Allen with the murder of Charley Carr on the 14th day of September, 1894. Allen was tried November 27, 1894, and convicted of the crime of murder and sentenced to hang by the Hon. J. M. Griggs, judge of the superior court of the Pataula circuit. Defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial, which was heard at Dawson, Ga., on January 7, 1895.

Hon. Dupont Guerry was also engaged by the defendant to argue the motion for a new trial.

On the 23d day of January, 1895, Judge Griggs overruled and refused the motion for a new trial, so a bill of exceptions was tendered to Judge Griggs on February 11, 1895, by counsel for the defendant and the case went to the supreme court and was filed in the court on February 22, 1895.

On the night of this very day, February 22, 1895, Allen escaped from the Bibb jail and remained at large until the night of April 21, 1896, when he was captured on an island in the Ocmulgee river in Monroe county by Sheriff Westcott and posse of Bibb county, and was brought back to Macon and placed in jail. Rewards to the amount of $700 were offered for the capture of Allen, but only $75 was paid. The state offered a reward of $200, but did not pay it, as the capture was made by state officers.

On March 4, 1895, the regular term of the supreme court began, and the following order was passed:

"This being a case of capital felony, and the plaintiff in error being under sentence of death, and it appearing to the court by sufficient evidence upon the call of the case in its proper order for argument that the plaintiff in error has escaped from the jail in which he was confined, and is now at large, a fugitive from justice, so that no judgment this court might pronounce could be executed, either by a re-sentence in case of affirmance, or by a new trial in case of a reversal, it is, therefore, ordered that the writ of error be dismissed unless he shall, within sixty days from this date, surrender himself to the custody of the proper officer, or shall be recaptured so as to be subject to the jurisdiction of this court, and shall furnish evidence thereof by filing the same in the clerk's office. It is further ordered that the solicitor general may produce to this court evidence of such surrender or recapture, and, if before the expiration of the said sixty days the plaintiff in error is again in custody, the case will be reinstated and reset for argument."

Thereafter, on May 6, 1895, the following order was passed:

"This case came before the court upon a transcript of the record from the superior court of Bibb county, and it appearing that the plaintiff in error did not within the time limited in the order heretofore passed in this case, surrender himself to the custody of the proper officer, so as to be subject to the jurisdiction of this court, and furnish evidence thereof by filing the same in the clerk's office; and it further appearing that he has not been re-arrested since his escape from jail, it is now ordered that the writ of error in this case be finally dismissed."

On July 13, 1895, said judgment and order of the supreme court was made the judgment of the superior court of Bibb county, and after that Thomas Allen was rearrested, and on April 27, 1896, Allen was sentenced to death by Hon. John S. Candler, judge of the superior court of Stone Mountain circuit, presiding in Bibb superior court. They then appealed the case before Governor W. Y. Atkinson, and asked him to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. The governor refused to interfere with the sentence of the court, as he stated that he saw no reason why he should interfere. Counsel for the defendant claimed that he had been outlawed by the supreme court of the state of Georgia, and had not had his motion for a new trial passed upon by said court. Counsel for the defendant sued out a writ of error to the supreme court of the United States, alleging that the supreme court of Georgia had violated the federal constitution in dismissing Allen's case, and that Allen had not had due process of law in the courts of the state of Georgia as guaranteed to him by the constitution of the United States. This writ of error was granted on May 16, 1896, by Associate Justice E. D. White, of the supreme court of the United States. The case came on for a hearing in that court in February, 1897, and the supreme court of the United States, some time in March, affirmed the Georgia supreme court, and the judgment of the supreme court of the United States was made the judgment of the supreme court of Georgia, and the decision of the supreme court of Georgia was made the judgment of the superior court of Bibb county.

Allen will be hanged on the iron gallows inside the jail. Only one other execution has ever taken place on this gallows, that of Henry Miller, colored, who killed John Braswell September 20, 1893, and was hanged May 24, 1894.

BEAT AND ROBBED HIM.

W. C. DEERING ASSAULTED ON FORREST AVE. LAST NIGHT.

Struck in a Dark Place Over the Head, His Pockets Rifled and His Watch Stolen.

W. P. Deering, a white man, was knocked in the head and robbed on Forrest avenue last night at 9 o'clock.

He was assaulted from behind and struck on the head with some heavy weapon. As a result he is lying at his home this morning in a serious condition. He has a terrible wound on the back of his head and may die.

Deering lives at 400 Jackson street. Last night he went up town to make some purchases, and having completed all of his business, started for his home about 9 o'clock. On his way he had to go out Forrest avenue. The street was not very well lighted and some places along the sidewalk were very dark. As Deering passed one of the darkest of these places he was struck from behind by some unknown person.

He fell to the ground, stunned and seriously hurt. The robbers went through his pockets and took his watch. They turned every pocket out in the hope of securing money, but fortunately Deering had carried only the amount he had needed when he went up to town. The footpads took the injured man's hat and a package of meat that he had been carrying and disappeared.

Deering lay unconscious for some time, but finally came to his senses and managed to crawl to his home, which was but a short distance away. Call Officer Jolly was summoned and he went to Deering's home. He found him suffering terribly from a large and painful wound in his head and unable to tell anything about his assailants. He could hardly talk, but did say he thought the man who attacked him was a negro.

Deering's head was cut open and badly bruised. It was impossible to tell just what had struck him, but it was evidently some heavy weapon. A doctor was summoned to attend the man, and he pronounced it a serious wound.

Officer Jolly made an effort to find the outlaw last night, but the robbery had been committed so long when he was summoned that it was impossible to do anything. He hopes to get the robber, however, today.

There have been a great many robberies in this vicinity during the last few weeks, and it is thought a gang frequents that part of town. Only a month or so ago two holdups occurred in broad daylight not far from where Deering was assaulted.

VIRGINIA T. P. A. MEETS.

State Division Declares for Ticket Brokers.

Richmond, Va., May 1.—The Virginia division of the Travelers' Protective Association of America met here today. William Reinheimer submitted a resolution declaring against the bill now before congress which has as its object the abolition of the business of the ticket brokers. Colonel Harwood, in seconding the motion, made a brief but pointed speech denouncing the bill as unfair to the traveling public and designed solely for the benefit of railroad corporations.

Mr. Reinheimer's resolution was adopted.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, C. W. Saunders, of Richmond.

First vice president, C. K. Alley, of Petersburg.

Second vice president, Orlando Wemple, of Danville.

Secretary and treasurer, George Gibson, of Richmond.

Delegates to the national convention, C. A. Eppes, Petersburg; A. B. Clarke, Richmond; John Culpepper, Richmond; R. W. Spilliman and R. S. Christian, Richmond. Messrs. John S. Harwood and Joseph Walterstein are ex-officio delegates.

The association then adjourned and tonight had a banquet.

SUITS ARE HEARD

Two Damage Cases Are Brought Up Against Southern Railway.

WILL GIVE THE CLERKS REST

Macon Military Arranging for a Rifle Range—Severe Hail Storm in Bibb County.

Macon, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The case of Mary Doyle, next friend to Dennis Shaw, against Southern railway was heard today in the United States court.

The plaintiff was represented by Chambers & Jordan and the defendant by Hill, Harris & Birch.

Shaw was put off the train at Jackson some time ago by train officials and alleges that he was otherwise mistreated by the trainmen on account of which he was run over by the train and his left arm cut off and the little finger on his right hand injured.

In the city court today Guerry & Hall argued before Judge Ross a motion for a new trial in the case of Marshal against the Southwestern railroad. It was alleged that plaintiff's wife was killed by the train at Andersonville on last Decoration Day. The case was heard in the city court some time ago and a verdict rendered for the road.

Walter A. Harris was today admitted to practice in the United States court.

Newsy Notes.

The furniture men of Macon have agreed to close their places of business at 6 o'clock p. m. from May 1st to September 1st, and not to show or sell any goods after that hour, except on Saturdays.

The mortuary report for the city of Macon for the month of April was twenty-three blacks and thirteen whites.

Rev. Robert White, pastor of First Presbyterian church, will address the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the hall of the association.

Mr. Orville A. Park has gone on a visit to the Young Men's Christian Association of the Gordon institute, Barnesville, in the interest of the association's summer school at Knoxville, Tenn.

Miss Bertha Willingham has gone to Atlanta to visit Miss Mildred Cabaniss.

Mrs. Clare de Graffenreid, of Washington city, is the guest of Mrs. James H. Bloenix. Macon was formerly the home of Mrs. de Graffenreid.

The Macon military expect soon to have a rifle range. Leading military spirits met today and discussed the question.

Secretary C. I. Stacy, of the Macon Young Men's Christian Association, has returned from Mobile, where he has been in attendance on the international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Thre was a severe hail storm in the Warrior district, Bibb county, yesterday.

The sisters at Mount de Sales have decided to continue the bazaar at the academy until next Wednesday evening. The success of the bazaar has been great.

Owing to the crippled condition of the baseball team of Macon university the team did not go to Atlanta today to play the Techs. There is a probability that the game with Athens will also be deferred.

Mr. Curtis Anderson, the popular and efficient assistant ticket agent of the Southern at Macon, has resigned and has been succeeded by Mr. Gilbert Petit, a fine railroader and highly esteemed young man.

Miss Courtney, of Virginia, is the guest of Mrs. John Courtney.

Miss Ida Mangham left this afternoon for Atlanta to visit Miss Elizabeth Lovejoy.

The Current Topics Club will meet Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Mallory Taylor. "Libraries" is the subject for the meeting.

PIANO RECITAL AT WESLEYAN.

Interesting Programme Will Be Presented at College This Week.

Macon, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—For a number of years past all candidates for graduation in music have been required to give before the public a piano recital of difficult selections from the masters, assisted by members of the vocal school, and in addition shall have studied "Harmony," "Composition" and "History of Music" during the session.

The following young ladies will give recitals this session:

Miss Susie Martin, on Tuesday, May 4th, assisted by Miss Harriet Goodman.

Miss Eva Monk, assisted by Miss Mamie Holloway, on Wednesday, May 5th.

Miss Jessie Streyer, assisted by Miss Minnie Parker, on Thursday.

Miss May Vinson, assisted by Miss Viera Griffin, on Friday.

The friends of the college are invited each afternoon at 5 o'clock to hear the programmes.

THEY WILL REPRESENT MACON.

Knights of Pythias Elect Delegates to the Grand Lodge.

Macon, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Macon lodges Knights Pythias have elected their representatives as follows to the grand lodge of the order, which convenes in annual session in Savannah, May 17th to 20th. Central City lodge, No. 3, N. J. Gillespie and R. A. Nisbet.

Syracuse, No. 36, W. D. Smith and J. W. Willis.

Ocmulgee, No. 46, A. F. Holt.

M. R. Rogers, No. 59, C. S. McKay and J. Lazarus.

Benevolent, No. 84, W. T. Morgan.

The Past Chancellors' Association will also attend with a full membership. In addition to representatives from each of five lodges, the uniform rank will attend.

MACON'S EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

State Council of St. Andrew's Brotherhood Convenes Tuesday.

Macon, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The state dioceasan Episcopal convention will meet in Christ church, this city, next Wednesday morning in annual session. Bishop Nelson will preside.

A large attendance of delegates is expected.

The session promises to be highly interesting.

The state council of St. Andrew's Brotherhood will also meet in annual session Tuesday and Wednesday. E. T. B. Glenn, of Macon, is president of the council. It will be the largest in point of attendance ever held in Georgia. Addresses from prominent Episcopalians will be delivered.

Bishop Nelson will preach tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at St. Paul's church and administer confirmation.

TALK AGAINST UNIFORMITY.

Talbot County Teachers Are Opposed to the Measure.

Talbotton, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The Talbot County Teachers' Association organized today for the work of the intercounty institute, to convene at Warm Springs on June 21st, under the supervision of County School Commissioner O. D. Gorman.

The schools are in a highly progressive condition, and teachers are discussing the uniformity of textbooks. The teachers oppose the measure as being, in their opinion, unwise, centralizing in its tendencies, alien to republican institutions, destruction of local interest and pride in common schools, being condemned by the best educational talk. Boards of education, school officers and teachers are the best judges as to books for the common schools.

A London journal, making note of the large number of English people now sojourning at the south of France, says that they spend thousands of pounds a day, and that where Frenchmen spend £1 in England, Englishmen spend £50 in France.

STRANGE CAREER OF LEWIS PARKER

He Is Now En Route To Ione School of Industry.

HE COMMITTED PETTY CRIMES

Ran Away from Home and Went to Central America.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS HELPED HIM

He Is Only Fifteen Years of Age, but He Has Given More Than His Share of Trouble.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 1.—Deputy Sheriff Jennings, of San Diego, has arrived with Lewis Parker, en route for the Ione school of industry. Though Parker is scarcely fifteen years of age, he has a record that would make many an old criminal ashamed of himself.

Parker says his parents are the proprietors of the Parker hotel, at Chatham, N. Y. They are well-to-do people and are widely and favorably known throughout the section of the state in which they live.

On December 1, 1893, young Parker, accompanied by a brother about a year his senior, ran away from home. At Albany they sold two bicycles which their father had given them as birthday presents, and with the proceeds purchased second-class tickets for San Francisco. They remained there a few weeks and then worked their way to Guatemala on board the steamer San Juan. At Guatemala they received $100 from their mother, divided the money between them and parted company, the older brother returning north.

Lewis' movements from that time are interesting, as the United States government had to step in several times to extricate him from his difficulties. In Guatemala Lewis remained as clerk in a coffee store until the proprietor associated himself with the disappearance of small sums from the money drawer.

The boy then became an interpreter for a bicycle firm until caught in a crooked transaction and threatened with arrest; then he fled to San Salvador and appealed to the American consul. The latter took a liking to him, adjusted his difficulty and procured him employment, but young Parker stepped out of La Union, worked his way to Panama and stowed away in the steamer Punta for Callao.

Thence he went to Lima, where he worked two months. Then he returned to Callao, boarded an English freight steamer bound for Liverpool and played cabin boy for his passage. He deserted, however, at Valparaiso, where United States Consul Dobbs had lots of trouble with him. Finally the youngster was shipped on the United States cruiser Philadelphia and dropped at San Diego on February 1st.

A few hours after his arrival he committed several petty thefts and is now to be confined at Ione for the larceny of a watch from an old lady.

OBJECT TO BOOK UNIFORMITY.

Columbus School Teachers Disapprove of Proposed System.

Columbus, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—There was a meeting today of the county school teachers, and a number of the patrons of the Muscogee county schools, the object being to discuss the proposition to adopt a uniform system of textbooks throughout the state.

The meeting was of the sentiment that such a system would be unwise and objected to such centralization as those presen viewed it. Resolutions were adopted, addressed to the textbook convention, expressing the unqualified disapproval of the meeting to the proposition.

Reid Bros., the present proprietors of the Central hotel, today leased the Rankin house, which popular hostelry they will occupy on July 1st. This hotel was closed recently. It is one of the best known hosteiries in the south.

ARE FINDING MORE OIL WELLS.

Men Who Bore in the Ground Are Now in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, May 1.—(Special.)—L. T. Smith, William Smith, Steve Piles, Claiborne Beatty and James Cussack, well-known oil operators of the Fentress county field, arrived in the city today.

James Cussack is the expert who located the Bob's Bar well, the Lacey and the Rock House, all of which are wells rich in oil and are flowing now in paying quantities.

These parties are here to conclude the purchase of a large tract of land on the headwaters of the Obed river, in the Tennessee oil field.

Mr. Cussack says that the operators are pushing their work further westward and he thinks that the territory in the vicinity of Crossville will yet prove very valuable as oil lands. He says that very few of the wells so far in the Tennessee field have gone dry, and many of them are flowing in paying quantities if they only had their pipe line completed. He further says that the Standard and South Pennsylvania Oil Companies are drilling on every hand.

A new well has just been sunk to a depth of 300 feet on the farm of Abe Beatty and a copious flow of gas was found; a flow so strong, in fact, that the drilling tools were blown with great force from the mouth of the well.

Mr. Cussack is, therefore, of the opinion that the gas and oil outlook in the Tennessee field is as bright as it ever was, notwithstanding the recent discouraging reports. There are a large number of prospectors in the field looking out for investments and watching the result of the various drillings and the effect has been to greatly increase the amount of the circulating medium in the little mountain towns in the field.

At the Capitol.

Comptroller General Wright has sent out notices to the lessees of the state convicts telling them that the amount payable to the state for the year ending April 1, 1897, is now due and payable.

The amount due by penitentiary company No. 1 is $2,403; by camp No. 2, $11,106.20; and by camp No. 3, $11,427.80. The money will probably be remitted to the state within a few days.

State School Commissioner Glenn was in Rockdale county yesterday and will leave there for the convention of county school boards of education now convening in Hawkinsville. He is president of this association and it is expected that a great amount of important business will be transacted.

The postponing of the payment of the rent of the Northeastern until Wednesday prevented Governor Atkinson and Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary Turner from going to Mississippi in the early part of the week for the purpose of investigating the convict system of that state. They will probably leave during the latter part of the week and will stop over in Birmingham either going or coming. As the inspection of camps advances, Governor Atkinson becomes more firmly convinced that he can make improvements in Georgia, and it will not take him long to decide to his own satisfaction what reforms are needed.

A meadow at Biddeford, Me., is known as the hoodoo lawn, for the reason that rain follows every time it is mowed before the grass can be cured. It is said that this occurred for twenty-five consecutive years.

BEGINS THIS MONTH

Commencement Exercises of Mercer University Arranged.

PROGRAMME IS PRESENTED

Governors, Ex-Governors, Congressmen, Ex-Congressmen, Judges Will Be Present.

Macon, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The commencement exercises of Mercer university, which begin this month, will be the most brilliant in the history of this time-honored institution.

The following is the full programme of the commencement exercises, which is published for the first time:

PROGRAMME.

Friday Night, May 28th, at the College Chapel—Annual debate between the Phi Delta and Ciceronian Literary Societies.

Saturday Night, May 29th, at the College Chapel—Freshman prize declamation.

Sunday Morning, May 30th, at First Baptist Church—Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. K. P. Tupper, class of '71, pastor First Baptist church Philadelphia, Pa.

Sunday Night, May 30th, at the First Baptist Church—Missionary sermon by Dr. A. H. Newman, class of '71, professor church history, McMaster university, Toronto, Ontario.

Monday Night, May 31st, at College Chapel—Sophomore prize declamation.

Tuesday Morning, June 1st, at College Chapel—Junior original speeches.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 1st, at 4 O'Clock, at the College Chapel—Alumni address by ex-Congressman T. G. Lawson, Eatonton, Ga., class of '58; introduced by ex-Governor H. D. McDaniel, Monroe, Ga., of the class of '56. Literary address by ex-Governor R. B. Hubbard, Tyler, Tex., class of '51; introduced by ex-Governor Northen, of Atlanta, class of '53.

Tuesday Night—Alumni banquet.

Wednesday Morning, at the College Chapel—Commencement exercises.

Reduced rates for the southern states will be obtained.

Invitations have been sent out by the Macon chapter of the alumni association. The number and character of the responses already received indicate great enthusiasm among the Mercer graduates.

Professor P. D. Pollock, chairman of the faculty, has made an effort in a correspondence of several thousand letters to reach every graduate; the the triennial register which contains the names and addresses of the graduates was found to be inaccurate in many particulars.

If this announcement should fall into the hands of any graduates who have not received an invitation from the faculty of the college or from the committed of the Macon chapter, let them communicate at once with Professor Pollock, for it is earnestly desired to have all of Mercer's graduates at the reunion.

Distinguished men will speak at the banquet. The programme for the banquet will be published soon.

The Atlanta chapter of the alumni association will come down on a special train the morning of June 1st. They will be joined in Atlanta by alumni from the north, east and west.

Mercer University Alumni Association, through the Macon chapter, has issued the following:

"Macon, Ga., April 27, 1897.—The local chapter of the Alumni Association of Mercer university has appointed the undersigned a committee of invitation to the reunion to be held during the commencement exercises this year.

"It is the purpose of the local chapter to provide a banquet on the night of June 1st, and other suitable entertainment for the visiting alumni, and it is desired that every graduate of this grand institution who has her welfare and prosperity at heart should be present at commencement.

"The faculty of Mercer has turned over to us letters from over three hundred graduates stating their purpose to be present. The railroads will give reduced rates for that occasion, and we hope you can so arrange your time as to be present with us. We can assure you a warm welcome from your Macon brethren, and will make your stay in our city as pleasant as our ability permits.

"In order that the proper arrangements may be made, it will be necessary for us to know at an early date whom we will be privileged to entertain. We hope, therefore, you will notify us at your earliest convenience of your positive decision to attend. Yours cordially,

"F. R. JONES, Chairman,
"F. W. GLOVER,
"W. G. SMITH."

MEN AND MATTERS.

Will they have the chimes in Tennessee—
the chimes we used to hear,
When the silver notes of "Home, Sweet
Home," would ring so sweet and clear;
When the lady in the tower would touch
a tender key,
And send a peal each morning o'er the
plazas far and free;
When love would come with laughter as the
solemn notes would sound,
And send their soulful melody for many a
mile around?
I know the great Centennial stands abreast
of all the times,
But will music come at Nashville—tell me
—tell me—of the chimes?

Will the chimes sound "La Paloma"—the
chimes which Garnsey know,
When he sketched his famous night scenes,
and "cussed" a note or two?
Will they chant the same wild symphony
which Alex Smith avowed
Was some times real Wagnerean, except a
trifle loud?
Will they start up at the concerts as the
band begins to play
And with harmony seraphic come to drive
dull care away?
I know the wealth of nations will be gathered
from all climes,
But will music come at Nashville—tell me—
tell me—of the chimes? —A. C. N.

The statement that the new woman is no longer new is false. The theory that the paint has rubbed off and that the newness is gone from this advanced species of femininity has been refuted by the young ladies of Chattanooga.

There are yet other worlds for women to conquer. The period of emancipation is not yet over.

Thursday night last was the occasion of the Twentieth Century minstrel show in Chattanooga. The exhibition was witnessed by several Atlantians who have been interested in the progress of woman since the days when the female congresses would gather here during the days of the exposition.

It was a charity show, the proceeds of which were turned over to a local organization. The same purpose controlled that caused the young ladies of a certain neighboring town several years ago to take charge of the street car lines and play conductors.

At any rate there was an intense benevolent motive.

It was a negro minstrel, not of the old plantation kind, but spiced up with modern songs and saucy dances.

Yes, they were blacked, and the carbon was plastered over their fair countenances in deep layers, and their mouths were crimsoned with red stage paint and made up in such a way as to give a protrussive ear-to-ear expression.

They out-rastused Rastus, or rather they out-mollied Molly. When the curtain went up for the opening chorus there was a shout of approval from the audience. The young ladies were robed in white duck skirts with yellow waists and huge collars, after the manner of Marie Antoinette.

The claim of the young ladies that they belong to the twentieth century class was established when the song and dance feature was introduced. One of the most graceful did the "buzzard lope" in the daintiest and most artistic style. She was enchored and came out with the "coon swing," which fairly caught the crowd.

Lookout mountain is not Ararat, but a number of grinds were excavated, which were delightfully humorous, in one sense.

These were of a local nature and contained references to Charley Mitchell's mustache, and to Champ Andrews's lack of a mustache.

Thus the new woman's movement is gaining ground in Tennessee and the young ladies of Chattanooga are in the van.

Among the dignitaries which floated to the surface on Grant day in New York was Stephen A. Merritt, the celebrated undertaker who had charge of the reinterment of the remains of the great general.

This recalls his visit to Atlanta scarcely two weeks ago, when he came with the band of ministers leading the Christian Alliance. It was a notable fact that this organiaztion received a chilling frost from the local divines, and for some reason their meeting did not arouse the great enthusiasm which had been anticipated, probably because their cause was construed as a movement to bring about the disintegration of the different churches and the amalgamation of the elements into a world-wide union. Whatever the cause, Dr. Merritt and his colaborers tarried in Atlanta without the co-operation they had expected from the ministers of Atlanta.

Merritt is the most famous undertaker in the world. He has buried no less than 50,000 people, and among them were some of the greatest men of the age.

He is now nearly seventy years of age, but is vigorous as a boy. He is a preacher and for twenty-five years he filled different pulpits about New York.

He began in that city a poor lad and his income now rates with that of the millionaires, most of which is given by him to charities. He participated in the great collection in Carnegie hall, when $120,000 was secured in a single night.

"One of the best stories I ever heard of Horace Greeley," said a well-known minister yesterday afternoon, "concerns his handwriting. You know that the great journalist was noted for the illegible hand he wrote, and it was said that no one could interpret it unless he had made a study of it.

"There was an old printer in the composing room, however, who boasted that he could read anything that Greeley could write. He was about the only man in the office who could with ease make out what was meant by the queer characteristics, any when any mooted point arose as to what was meant in the article it was carried to the old man for settlement.

"One day a farmer came to the office with several game chickens, which he wished written up in the paper. They were a fine breed and when they were taken out of the coop for inspection two of the young printers in the office covered their feet with ink and spread a lot of paper on the floor. The young cocks began to fight, and after a while the paper was scattered over in a most alarming manner. In the meantime the old printer had gone out to dinner.

"The men took up each sheet carefully and placed them upon the table where Greeley's copy was already found. When the old man came in he picked up each sheet, went up to his case and began setting the matter up. He had made it out as a leading editorial for the morning paper. The boys were killing themselves laughing when they saw the old man stretch his head and look puzzled. Finally he got down from his stool and started upstairs where Horace Greeley's office was.

"He placed the manuscript in front of the editor and announced that he could not make out exactly a certain word near the bottom of the page.

"'That,' said Greeley, 'that, you infernal fool, is "unconstitutional."'"

Not the least apropos of the preceding there is a story which Horace Porter told at the inauguration as a favorite of Lincoln's. It was also told in The April Century in "Campaigning with Grant," but Captain West is responsible for its appearance in Atlanta. Lincoln was at City Point. They were talking about grades of powder.

"That reminds me," said Lincoln, "of what occurred once in a country meeting house in Sagnamon county. You see, there were very few newspapers then that the storekeepers had to resort to some other means of advertising their wares. If, for instance the preacher happened to be late in coming at prayer meeting, the shopkeeper would put in time by announcing the arrival of new wares.

One evening a man rose up and said: "Brethren, let me take occasion to say, while we're waitin', that I'se jist received a new inv'ice of sportin' powder. The grains is so small you kin scarcely see 'em with the naked eye, and polished up so fin' that yer can stan' up in front an' comb yer ha'r sam' ez it wuz er lookin' glass. Hope yer will come down to my store at the cross roads an' examine the powder for yourselves."

When he had got about this far a rival powder merchant in the meeting, who had been boiling over with indignation at the amount of advertising that the opposition was receiving, jumped up and cried out: "Brethren, I hope you won't believe a single word Brother Jones has been sayin' 'bout that thar powder. I've been down there an' seen it fer myself an' I pledge you my word them grains is bigger than hen eggs, an' anyone of you brethren ef you were in yoir future state, could put a bar'l of powder of that kind on your sholder an' march squar through the sulpnurus flames surrounding you without the least danger of an explosion."

CITY COUNCIL MEETS TOMORROW

Mr. Woodward To Introduce Ordinance Providing Fenders on Street Cars.

The city council will meet in regular session tomorrow afternoon in the chamber of commerce at 3 o'clock. No special business of great importance will be transacted, as only routine matters will come up for consideration.

Alderman Woodward will introduce an ordinance requiring all street car companies in the city to provide fenders on their cars. He has come to the conclusion that too many serious accidents are happening here of late attributable to this source, and believes a successful fender of the basket variety can be found.

Mr. Woodward has been working hard on this matter, and will make assiduous efforts to have it passed. There are a good many who will give him their support, and it is believed the chances are favorable for passage.

Mayor Collier will present the petition of merchants asking that the city hall offices be closed hereafter on Saturday at 3 o'clock, on which favorable action will no doubt be taken. Mr. Collier issued an order to this effect yesterday morning, and as a result all the offices were closed promptly at 3 o'clock instead of 5.

Alderman Woodward's ordinance, requiring licensed plumbers, as amended by the ordinance committee yesterday morning, will no doubt precipitate a lively fight, and the measure may be materially changed again before passage.

There are several other matters to be considered, but none of grave importance.

SENATOR EARLE IS VERY SICK.

Ill with Kidney Trouble at His Greenville, S. C., Home.

Columbia, S. C., May 1.—(Special.)—A telegram from Greenville tonight says that Senator Earle is dangerously ill. He has kidney trouble.

Two weeks ago, directly after introducing a resolution in the senate, providing for the reorganization of committees and the recognition of new members, Senator Earle was sent home by his physicians. His successful candidacy against Governor Evans last summer brought him into national prominence.

THE CONSTITUTION WITH MORNING MEAL

The Paper Will Reach Macon Before the Ink on It Is Dry.

TELEGRAPH DOES NOT LIKE IT

Will Be Sold on the Streets as Early as the Home Print.

GOES SOUTHWARD ON THE SAME TRAIN

Every Train South of Central City Will Get the News and All of It on Time.

Macon, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The people of Macon are rejoicing over the fact that The Constitution will hereafter reach this city at 8:15 a. m. via Southern railway, commencing Sunday, May 2d.

The Constitution will thus arrive in Macon about three hours earlier than heretofore.

The Constitution has always been popular here with a steadily increasing circulation, but this new and early schedule will make the paper in greater demand than ever. Arriving so early it will be immediately delivered to subscribers and will be read at their breakfast tables and in their offices before the regular business of the day commences. The street sales will also be necessarily increased and to all intents and purposes The Constitution will be a Macon paper and serve the people of this city the same as if actually published here.

The Macon Telegraph in an editorial yesterday said:

"In regard to The Constitution's disposition to felicitate itself upon the idea that it is going to ride into south Georgia and Florida along with The Telegraph, we are in position to say that its hopes are utterly vain and unfounded. As in the past The Telegraph will enter most of the leading towns to the south before The Constitution clears the Atlanta limits."

This statement of The Telegraph is utterly vain and unfounded.

No train out of Macon to the south will carry The Telegraph ahead of The Constitution. The Constitution and The Telegraph will leave Macon at the same time and on the same schedule. They will together enter "the leading towns to the south" of Macon, although The Constitution is 100 miles farther north than The Telegraph.

The proof of this statement is the schedule of the railroads itself:

Commencing tomorrow the only daily train from Macon to Columbus will leave Macon at 8:35 a. m. and will take The Constitution, which reaches Macon from Atlanta at 8:15. The Telegraph will have to go on the same train. Thus The Constitution will reach Fort Valley, Perry, Reynolds, Butler, Howard, Geneva, Talbotton and other towns on the route to Columbus at the same time as The Telegraph.

The Southwestern train for Albany leaves Macon at 11:50 a. m., taking The Constitution and The Telegraph together to Marshallville, Montezuma, Oglethorpe, Andersonville, Americus, Smithville, Leesburg and on to Albany and to points beyond, such as Thomasville, etc.

The Central train to Savannah leaves Macon at 11:55 a. m. and on this The Telegraph and The Constitution go together to Savannah and to all points between Macon and Savannah, such as Griswoldville, Gordon, Eatonton, Irwinton, Toomsboro, Oconee, Tennille, Wrightsville, Sandersville, Bartow, Wadley, Louisville, Millen, Waynesboro, etc.

The Georgia Southern and Florida train leaves Macon for Palatka at 11:30 a. m. and on this The Constitution and Telegraph go together to Unadilla, Cordele, Vienna, Valdosta, Arabi, Tifton and to points in Florida.

The Southern railway train leaves Macon for Brunswick at 8:30 a. m. and on this The Constitution and Telegraph go together to Cochran, Hawkinsville, Eastman, Lumber City., etc., and on to Brunswick.

The Georgia railroad train leaves for Augusta at 9:30 a. m. and takes The Constitution and Telegraph at the same time to Milledgeville, Sparta and intermediate points.

The Macon and Northern train leaves for Athens at 8:35 a. m. and on this The Constitution and The Telegraph go together to points in Jones county, to Monticello, Machen, Madison, etc.

The Macon, Dublin and Savannah train leaves Macon at 3:15 p. m. and The Constitution and Telegraph reach all points on this road at the same time.

The Telegraph reaches no point south of Macon ahead of The Constitution, although The Constitution has 100 miles farther to travel from the north than The Telegraph.

MISS GRADY AND MR. BLACK DINED.

Much interest is now centering in the coming nuptials of Mr. E. R. Black and Miss Gussie Grady. The fact that the bride-elect is the only daughter of the man who electrified the whole nation with his wonderful writing and his still more wonderful oratory, is causing general interest.

Here in Atlanta the announcement was received as a great social event and the young couple and their attendants have been the recipients of many courtesies. They were entertained Friday night by Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell at their residence in West End.

Last night Mr. Black and Miss Grady were tendered a dinner by Mr. W. H. Black, a brother of Mr. Black. Invitations were sent out to all of the attendants and ushers who will participate in the ceremony. Those present were Misses Gussie Grady, Lucy Peel, Lillian Lochrane, Evelyn Orme, Callie Jackson, Annie Wright and Katie Stocking; Messrs. E. R. Black, Frank Orme, Mays Ball, A. J. Orme, C. H. Black, Lowry Arnold and W. H. Black.

The house was decorated in pink and presented a beautiful appearance. The dining room was strewed with sweet peas and roses, and an enormous cut glass bowl of sweet peas was in the center of the table. The evening was most enjoyably spent and the guests lingered until late in the night discussing the coming wedding.

Tomorrow night Miss Lucy Peel will entertain the young people and their attendants at the residence of her father on Peachtree street. Miss Peel is a lovely young lady and makes a charming hostess, so the coming occasion will no doubt be enjoyed.

The marriage ceremony will be performed next Wednesday at high noon at the First Methodist church. The attendants at the wedding will be as follows: Bridesmaids, Miss Peel, Miss Stocking, Miss Lochrane, Miss Callie Jackson, Miss Evelyn Orme; groomsmen, Mr. Lowry Arnold, Mr. Will Orme, Mr. E. R. Hodgson, of Athens; Mr. Charles Black and Mr. Mays Ball; ushers, Judge Newman, Mr. Charles Harman and Mr. Frank Orme.

The occasion is being looked forward to with interest all over the country.

In Great Britain during the present century seven instances have been recorded in which the bride has married the best man by mistake.

WILL CARTER HAVE TO FACE CHARGES?

His Denouncement of Lieutenant Bamford May Cause Trouble.

VIOLATED AN ARTICLE OF WAR

Which Provides That No Officer Shall Abuse Another.

WILL BAMFORD BE THE PROSECUTOR?

If He Does Not Prefer Charges It Is Said Post Commander Will Make an Investigation.

The newest sensation at Fort McPherson is the rumor to the effect that Major Carter, one of the best known officers at the post, will soon be called upon to face charges before a general courtmartial.

The charges which it is said will be preferred against the major will be based upon the language used by that officer in a recent conversation with Lieutenant Frank E. Bamford. The whole affair grows out of the Romeyn trial.

It is a well-known fact that Captain Romeyn has no better friend in the army than Major Carter. When Miss Nina Romeyn was but a wee child she was bounced upon the knee of her father's old comrade. The two families—Carters and Romeyns—have grown up together and been inseparable for many years past. Thus it will be seen that it is nothing more than natural that the major should be greatly wrought up over the events of the last few weeks, and that he should have a bitter feeling toward anyone he might think had wronged the girl he has known since childhood.

And it is just this feeling which will be responsible for any subsequent proceedings that may take place. Some time during the month of February, the story runs, young Bamford is said to have informed Major Carter of the fact that he was engaged to be married to Miss Romeyn. To this fact Major Carter testified before the Romeyn courtmartial yesterday morning. Since the present trouble arose at the garrison, however, the lieutenant has denied that he was ever betrothed to the young lady in question. The remainder of the story was told in full by Major Carter. According to his testimony, when he heard that Bamford had denied the engagement, thus placing Miss Romeyn in quite an embarrassing position, he immediately sent for Bamford and the latter came to the major's quarters.

Once there the young man was reminded of the former conversation in which he admitted being engaged. Bamford declared he had never had such a conversation. No sooner had he done this than the fiery little major denounced him in no uncertain terms. He told the lieutenant that he had not only told a wicked and deliberate falsehood, but had also told a willful lie.

Nothing Was Said of It.

Going further, Bamford was told that it would have been far better that he had his tongue cut out by the roots than to deny his engagement with such an estimable and loving girl as Miss Romeyn.

Although this little incident occurred something over a week ago, the affair has been kept religiously silent. It became generally known for the first time yesterday when Major Carter told the story to the courtmartial. Both Lieutenant Bamford and Major Carter are very reserved in matters of this kind. They are both determined men, and whatever may follow will surely be interesting.

The offense which it is claimed Major Carter is guilty of is a violation of the twenty-fifth article of war, which provides that no officer or soldier shall use abusive or provoking language to another. The punishment for this is left to the discretion of the court, and is usually severe.

Who will be the accuser in the case is not known. One thing is quite certain, that unless Lieutenant Bamford prefers the charges, the matter will be taken in hand by the post commander, whose duty it is to see that no breach of military law shall occur within his garrison.

Major Carter has an excellent record as a soldier, and stands well with all the officers of his regiment. It is not likely that he would be placed on trial before a courtmartial until a thorough investigation has taken place.

It seems now that before peace and quiet again reigns in the Fifth infantry, three additional courtsmartial will have tried as many officers. All indications point to the arraignment of Major Carter, Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien and Lieutenant Bamford. When these are finished there may be more. There is no telling where the thing will stop.

MILLER LEFT MANY CREDITORS.

J. A. McLean Disappears from His Mill at Washington.

Washington, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—J. A. McLean, miller, has skipped out, leaving about $1,000 in debts and many anxious and disappointed creditors.

Washington and Wilkes county used about 4,000 bushels of meal per month, and he has supplied the greater part of all used, and to all appearances was making money fast.

During January and February he made contracts with a number of large planters throughout the county to supply them with meal during the year, they paying him cash at the time of making the contract he delivering it as they needed it. He did not seem to realize that a few cents advance in the price of corn would make it impossible for him to carry out his contracts.

Last Thursday he figured up and found that he was hopelessly behind. He also had a large amount of corn consigned to him by Washington merchants to be ground as they ordered. He had ground this up and delivered the meal to his farmer patrons.

Thursday morning about 11 o'clock he told one of his negro hands at the mill that he was going fishing and would be back Friday.

R. A. Almand went down to the mill to order out some corn that McLean had stored for him. He could find none, and he had an attachment levied at once. One horse and wagon and three hogs are all that could be found.

Several Washington merchants will lose amounts ranging from $25 to $100, and a number of planters will lose heavily, he owing some of them as much as 900 bushels of meal.

McLean left behind him a wife and five small children.

NO SUNDAY BALL IN CLEVELAND

National League Team Will Not Be Allowed Sabbath Games at Home.

Cleveland, May 1.—Mayor McKisson announced today that owing to the fact that he had been called on as an official by many citizens to enforce the statute prohibiting the playing of baseball on Sunday, he will not allow league games to be played here on Sunday.

FAREWELL TO BUCK AT BANQUET BOARD

People of Atlanta Come Out To Do Him Honor.

A GREAT FEAST IS GIVEN

All Classes and Conditions Were Out To Dine with Him.

SOME STIRRING SPEECHES WERE MADE

Major J. F. Hanson and Other Distinguished Men Talk of the Honor Conferred.

And Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary Alfred Ezekiel Buck was greeted, even as he will be greeted by the hosts who will meet him week after next at Tokio.

They broke bread in his behalf—the people of Atlanta.

They came out last night at the Kimball, where was prepared the most elaborate banquet dreamed of in the philosophy of politicians.

It was a notable assemblage, made up of every class, all came out to do honor to the man who will represent the United States in Japan.

It is safe to say that it was one of the most representative gatherings ever held in Atlanta, for class and circles were thrown away and the people came out simply to give tribute by their presence to the Georgian who has made such a huge political success. There was present, of course, the political coterie which has stood by Colonel Buck during his campaign. Major J. F. Hanson sat on his right.

There were also there men of every profession, and all entered into the occasion as one of great significance. Colonel Buck, it was thought early in the evening, would not be able to be present. For several days he has been decidedly unwell, and it was only a great effort that he came out last night.

He was on hand at the appointed hour, however, and during the night was the happiest spirit at the huge banquet board.

The appearance of the banquet room where the feast was spread, was in every way suggestive of the country to which Colonel Buck has been assigned. There were all about the room long strings of Japanese lanterns and the full effect was oriental. In the corner was a huge collection of bamboo palms, behind which the orchestra sat, playing "Mikado" and other airs of the orient.

At the Banquet Board.

Following were among those present:

John Oliver,	R. F. Shedden,
Willis E. Ragan,	W. M. Kelly,
Frank E. Block,	James D. Collins,
George Winship,	James P. Averill,
Hoke Smith,	L. M. Terrell,
C. A. Collier,	George M. Brown,
F. P. Rice,	A. G. Sharp,
R. D. Spalding,	Edward S. Gay,
Henry B. Tompkins,	John D. Berry,
A. E. Thornton,	H. D. Wakefield,
T. H. Martin,	Rufus D. Bullock,
George C. Smith,	E. A. Angier,
L. H. Beck,	O. J. Brown, U. S. A.
S. F. Woodson,	Frank Bell,
E. C. Chapman,	H. M. McKeldin,
St. Julian Ravenel,	Alex W. Smith,
A. D. Adair,	E. H. Richardson,
W. T. Ashford,	C. E. Currier,
Martin F. Amorous,	W. D. Palmer,
A. J. West,	Alex C. King,
J. P. Northrop,	J. Carroll Payne,
John T. Glenn,	J. C. Hendrix,
Henry H. Smith,	G. L. Norrman,
Cuyler Smith,	William P. Hill,
J. F. Burke,	E. P. McBurney,
H. M. Atkinson,	C. R. Huskins,
Edward C. Peters,	O. C. Fuller,
W. J. Montgomery,	George S. May,
J. G. St. Amand,	Julius L. Brown,
H. G. Lindeman,	James F. O'Neil,
Robert J. Lowry,	Isham Daniel,
Thomas D. Meador,	W. C. Glenn,
Charles H. Willcox,	W. B. Miles,
J. F. Dickenson,	M. Carter, U. S. A.,
John M. Green,	W. S. Elkin,
M. C. Carraway,	W. M. Scott,
A. A. Meyer,	L. B. Nelson,
Samuel C. Dunlap,	C. T. Watson,
R. F. Maddox,	Hugh Hagan,
J. W. Rucker,	H. K. Bailey,
W. L. Peel,	F. J. Stilson,
Thomas P. Ivy,	W. R. Hammond,
R. H. Wilson,	Charles Runnette,
C. W. Hunnicutt,	James Finley,
S. H. Hardwick,	R. R. Arnold,
W. H. Burden,	John M. Slaton,
A. H. Cox,	G. H. Tanner,
E. P. Black,	C. J. Simmons,
W. W. Draper,	R. B. Ridley,
James M. Couper,	D. O. Dougherty,
H. S. Johnson,	Alex P. Hull,
J. K. Ottley,	Joseph Thompson,
C. S. Kingsbery,	N. N. Gober,
R. O. Campbell,	George P. Borden,
C. E. Sciple,	F. L. Siegel,
Frank Lederle,	Clarence Angier,
J. A. Anderson,	T. S. Lewis,
George W. Parrott,	Reuben Arnold,
A. W. Calhoun,	John W. Grant,
T. B. Felder, Jr.,	G. V. Gress,
H. L. McKee,	W. H. Hulsey,
C. J. Anderson,	J. G. Oglesby,
T. F. Corrigan,	D. Barwald,
Eugene Oberdorfer,	C. D. Hill,
John W. Taylor,	W. Colquitt Carter,
J. W. English,	E. Van Winkle,
Joseph Jacobs,	H. K. Bailey,
Frank M. Potts,	John T. Stocks,
H. Silverman,	R. F. Longley,
Joseph Richardson,	J. D. Cloudman,
J. D. Malsby,	John A. Grant,
Amos Fox,	A. N. Wilson,
E. P. Chamberlin,	Frank Wheat,
Marshall J. Clarke,	George Hillyer,
A. V. Gude,	Henry E. Fisher,
Edward S. Pratt,	S. Mays Ball,
P. Romare,	T. J. Leftwich,
W. H. Venable,	W. T. Gentry,
Jack J. Spalding,	J. L. Clem, U. S. A.
T. P. [illegible]	

What the Banqueters Ate.

Following was the menu:

Little Necks Cocktails
Salted Almonds Olives Celery
Green Turtle. Clear Sweet Gherkins Claret
Broiled Pompano, Maître d'Hotel
Cucumbers Pommes Julienne
Soft Shell Crabs on Toast
Patties de Volaille, a la Dauphine
Petit Pois Sauterne
Sweetbreads, Pique, Perigueux Asparagus
Punch, au Japan
Broiled Spring Chicken, au Cresson
Mumm's Extra Dry
Tomato Salad
Tutti Frutti Ice Cream Assorted Cake
Roquefort Cheese Crackers.
Cafe Noir Creme de Menth
Cigars

Colonel John T. Glenn, the toast master, introduced Colonel Buck and wished him good health and prosperity.

Colonel Buck's Speech.

In response, Colonel Buck replied: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of Atlanta: I wish to thank you for the honor done me by the citizens of Atlanta. I am a Georgian and have the interest of my state at heart, and in my new sphere I hope you will not be disappointed in me.

"I wish to thank you for this expression of your kindness from those who oppose me politically, and yet it is evident that outside of the political hall, you are my friends. I am fully convinced that political enemies can be personal friends. (Applause.)

"I love Atlanta, it is my home, and some day I hope to return to it and again shake the hands of my friends. This city will be my home upon my return. I love the old red hills of Georgia and too dearly to bid adieu for good, and some day I will greet them with that same happiness that I experienced when I think that I have spent the happiest hours of my life roaming across them."

"I wish to thank you again for this magnificent show of appreciation and say to you the honor will never be forgot."

"Colonel Glenn said that we all loved Georgia, and that there was a man seated around the board who is a brave man and a thorough Georgian. If this gentleman had been an Indian he would have been named 'Not Afraid to Do His Duty,' but by the grace of God he is a white man and is called the 'governor of the state.'"

Governor Atkinson said: "I don't see why my friends call me a brave man as I came here tonight to meet our friend, Colonel Buck, and I have been meeting him ever since I have been in public life. (Laughter.)

"If we can't get the offices, and we ought to have them, then let us be thankful that southern men get them, though of different political conviction. What we want is to send abroad men who will advertise our country and what Georgians wants is to send abroad men who know this state, her resources and who can do us good. I believe in this man we have the right minister to Japan. What we ask of him is to let the people of Japan know that we are the greatest nation on the globe and that Georgia is the greatest state." (Loud Applause.)

"Colonel Glenn said that he knew Colonel Buck would be the greatest man in Japan and that there was one individual around the board who was going to see to it that Georgia cotton was sent from his factory to the east and not returned, and that gentleman was Major J. F. Hanson, of Macon."

Major Hanson's Remarks.

"I want to congratulate my friend, Colonel Buck, on his appointment, and on living in such an enterprising city," said Major Hanson. He made an eloquent speech in behalf of the industries of this country, and implored Colonel Buck to see that the cotton of this section was brought to Japan and not returned.

He hoped that the appointment of his friend would lead to the opening of the ports of the eastern countries to the commerce of this country.

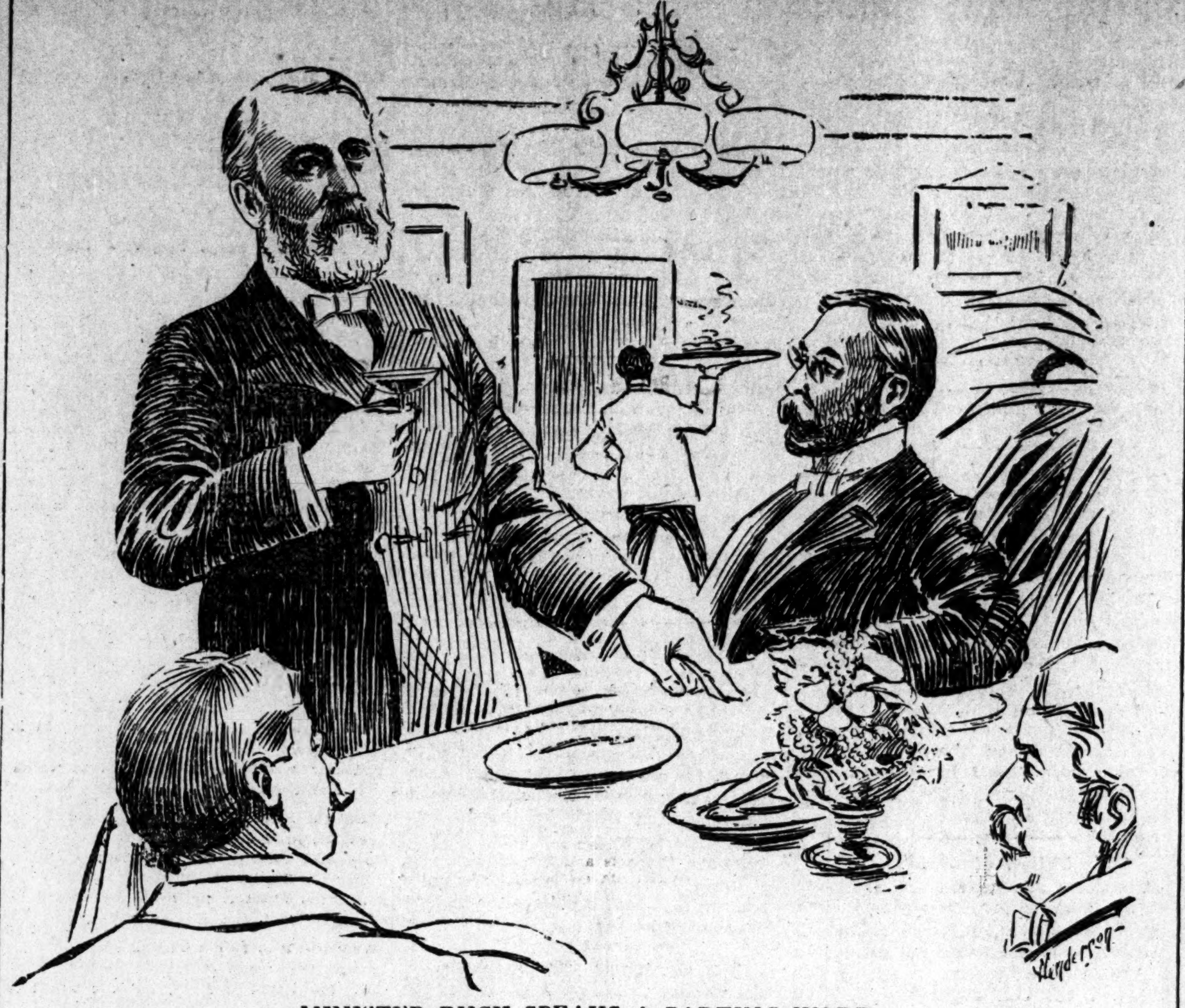
"I agree with what the Hon. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, said," he continued, "in a speech delivered before a democratic audience, that to give the republicans the power and the opportunity to bring prosperity to the country, and if they don't do it, hold them responsible."

Hon. Hoke Smith was introduced here and made a speech that called for frequent applause. He said that he was sorry to see that the republicans had an opportunity to fill the offices, but he rejoiced that they had at least filled one of them wisely.

"We are proud that the representative of Japan has been chosen from our midst. We are thankful that we are in a position that does not compel us to cling to either party to have the interests of the south looked after."

Colonel Bullock, Judge John S. Candler, Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, Captain R. J. Lowry, Colonel Carbough, Colonel W. C. Glenn, Colonel West and Colonel Martin made interesting speeches.

Just before the clock struck 12 the banquetters sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," and then closed by drinking to Colonel Buck's good health.



MINISTER BUCK SPEAKS A PARTING WORD.

FOUR MILE RECORD LOWERED.

Little Bob Clips Ten Seconds Off the Time at Ingleside.

San Francisco, Cal., May 1.—The chief event on the programme for today, the last of the current season at Ingleside, was the Ingleside stake at four miles, which was worth $4,000.

Eight horses were scheduled to compete for it, but only six went over the long route. Still, in view of the fact that heretofore it has been difficult to secure more than three starters for so long a distance, this was a very satisfactory showing. The starters and their respective weights were as follows:

Wheel of Fortune, 114; Schiller, 112; Marcel, 109; Lobengula, 109; Wawona, 104; Can't Dance, 102; Little Bob, 109; Lucretia Borgia, 95

The Bachelor, who promised to be a hot favorite, pulled up lame after the two-mile race the other day, and was in no condition to undertake so long a journey, but his stable companion, Can't Dance, proved a factor in the race.

Little Bob appeared to be outclassed, although he worked three miles in first-class style Wednesday morning, and his victory found much applause. He won by two lengths in a driving finish in the fast time of 7:24¼. This breaks the track record ten seconds.

The contemplated match race between Buckwa and Ruinart, which was to have been run off this afternoon, fell through, much to the disappointment of both horsemen and public.

WHITE WANTS TO MEET DIXON.

Troy, N. Y., May 1.—"Tommy" white, of Chicago, today posted in Conoes $100 as a forfeit to bind a match with George Dixon. The deposit is made as a response to a challenge recently issued by Dixon. If the latter fails to come to time, White will leave the money on deposit as an invitation to a match with any one at 126 pounds.

JONES RULES THE TARIFF COMMITTEE

Nevada Senator Has a Conference with Senators Allen and Aldrich.

HE SHOWS WHAT HE WANTS

Republican Members Feel More Confident of Independent's Support.

MADE DEMANDS FOR OTHER STATES

Great Changes Are Suggested in Schedule on Wool, Fruits and Other Commodities.

Washington, May 1.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, the independent member of the senate committee on finance, spent several hours with Senators Allison and Aldrich, representing the republican sub-committee on tariff, today.

He went over the bill with them and suggested changes where he was not satisfied with the existing provisions. No statement of the Nevada senator's position was authorized, but it is understood that the republican members feel more certain of his co-operation since today's interview than heretofore. They are indeed quite confident of it.

He assured them he was still a protectionist and anxious to support the bill, but told them that he would have to insist upon certain concessions to western interests.

He submitted a number of amendments providing for slightly advanced rates on third-class wools, on citron fruits, borax, etc., and was assured that these matters should have the committee's best consideration.

Mr. Jones presented not only the demands of his own state alone, but of most of the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states. He asked for an increase of the duty on third-class wool, beginning at 5 cents a pound for the poorer qualities and adding ½ a cent a pound for each additional cent of selling value, but agreed to a slight reduction in first and second class wools.

There is good reason to believe that changes will be made in accordance with these suggestions. If carried into effect they would result in putting a duty of 7 or 7½ cents a pound on the more valuable of third-class wools.

He also asked the committee to stand by its decision for a duty of 1½ cents a pound on hides and for 1⅛ cents on lead ore. He suggested at the instance of the sugar beet growers a duty of 1 cent a pound on sugar testing 70 by the polariscope, and adding sufficient for each additional degree to bring the rate up to 1½ cents for sugar testing 90 degrees with ⅛ of a cent off on sugar imported from countries having a reciprocity agreement with the United States. He also suggested the following changes in the first schedule of the bill:

Increasing boracic acid from 3 to 5 cents per pound; soda, from ¾ of a cent to 1 cent a pound; caustic soda, from ½ to 1 cent a pound; silicate of soda, from ⅜ to ½ cent a pound.

He also proposed a substitute for paragraph ten, in regard to borax.

Acting for Senators White and Perkins, of California, as well as for himself, Senator Jones asked for an increase of the rate on oranges, lemons and other citrus fruits from ¾ of a cent to 1 cent per pound; on Zante and other currants, from 1½ to 2½ cents per pound; on bottled olives, from 25 to 50 cents per gallon.

Senator Foraker is making an effort to secure a compound duty on pottery, but has received no assurance from the committee on the subject.

The committee now believes that, besides his support of the bill, they will have Senator Jones's assistance in getting the bill out promptly.

He declines to make a statement for publication.

Hail in Randolph.

Cuthbert, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Rain fell in many portions of Randolph county yesterday. It was much needed. In some places it was accompanied by hail and it is thought that it did considerable damage to growing crops. In Cuthbert it hailed, but no considerable damage was done. Today it is cloudy and cold.

Randolph Superior Court.

Cuthbert, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Randolph superior court convenes in Cuthbert Monday. Judge Spence will preside for Judge Sheffield the first week in cases where Judge Sheffield is disqualified, by reason of his being ex-solicitor general.

Downer Won Quarter Mile Race.

Manchester, May 1.—W. T. Downer beat E. C. Breden by six yards today in a quarter-mile run. Time, 49⅘ seconds.

The meeting of the crack quarter-mile runners brought out 18,000 spectators.

FOUR SURVIVORS RESCUED

FRENCH SHIP COMES IN WITH MEN OF THE VAILLANT.

Seventeen Men Out of Twenty-One Died and the Living Subsisted on a Dog.

St. Johns, N. F., May 1.—The French brigantine Amade, Captain Fortin, from St. Malo, arrived at St. Pierre tonight, bringing four more survivors of the lost brigantine Vaillant, which foundered as the result of striking an iceberg off the Grand banks on the night of April 14th.

These four were the only survivors of twenty-one men who left the sinking Vaillant in a ship's life boat, seventeen having perished as the result of the exposure and frost bites.

The bodies of seventeen dead men were thrown overboard. The four survivors claim to have kept themselves alive by eating the flesh and drinking the blood of a dog belonging to the brigantine Vaillant. This dog, they say, they took with them from the ship.

They were absolutely without water, provisions, oars, sails and proper clothing when they left the brig. They say that they had only time to jump from their berths into the life boat and no opportunity was afforded them to make even slight provision against cold and starvation.

The seventeen men who died suffered excruciating torments. The survivors seem to have fared little better. All four of the men are very weak. Two of them will lose all of their limbs and the other two will lose their feet as a result of the frost bites.

The men tell a story of fierce struggle on board the ship for places in the boats, some thirty of the crew going down with the wreck.

A somewhat similar fight occurred on board the life boat, the men quarreling about the division of flesh of the dog which was killed on the morning of the third day, when four men had already perished. Three died the next day, six the next and four the day previous to their rescue.

The survivors rescued from the life boat by the Amade assert that none of the bodies were mutilated and that in this case no cannibalism was attempted. The condition of the four men previously rescued continues unchanged. The circumstances surrounding this latest rescue are such as to induce the friends of the missing members of the crew to believe that other boats may yet be picket up.

WENT AT IT IN THE OLD WAY.

Two Pugilists Carry a Select Party to the Country for a Mill.

Eufaula, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—A match with light gloves was fought to a finish between Jack O'Keefe, of Chicago, and Patsy Norton, of Cincinnati, near this city, on the Georgia side last night.

The mill was arranged soon after the sparring contest took place between the two men at the opera house here ten days ago, but was confined only to sporting circles and the pugilists quietly trained here since that time.

Tickets were sold at $2 each and could only be obtained upon the presentation of personal invitations, which had been either mailed or handed to the parties. The event was witnessed by the sporting circles of this city, Georgetown, Ga., and numbers of citizens from the surrounding sections, and in addition to these numbers of sports and one or two well known pugilists from a distance were in attendance.

Both men entered the ring in fine trim, but the odds were slightly in favor of Norton.

The punching was heavy and pretty evenly divided until the eighth round, when Norton dealt his antagonist a heavy left hand hook on the face, which was followed with a terrific right hand swing that landed straight on the jaw. O'Keefe was dazed and failed to respond to the call of time.

YACHTSMEN HOLD CONFERENCE.

Well Known Men Gather with View To Make Uniform Rules.

New York, May 1.—A number of well-known yachtsmen from various parts of the country were at the Fifth Avenue hotel today to attend a conference which has been called with a view to uniform rules for yacht racing.

Among those present, were Commodore Richardson, of Toledo; Mr. Berriman, of the Lincoln Park Yacht Club, Chicago; Commodore Aemilius Jarvis, of Toronto, representing the Royal Canadian Club and the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes; O. E. Cromwell, of the Sewanhaka Club, and Frank Jones, secretary of the Council of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound.

The conference today is designed to be preliminary to a more important meeting on October 1st next.

Committees may be appointed today, however, which will make observations during the summer.

Indiana prisoners deprived of work are to be drilled.

GEORGIA WINS ONE; SO DOES VANDERBILT

The 'Varsity Team Plays Two Games of Ball at Athens.

BOTH WERE WELL FOUGHT

Richardson Pitches Morning and Afternoon for Home Club.

CARR AND SHERRILL FOR THE VISITORS

Tennesseans Picked Up the Last Game When It Was All Against Them.

Athens, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The second game between Vanderbilt and the university resulted in an easy victory for the Georgians by a score of 12 to 4.

Richardson pitched a fine game for the 'varsity boys, allowing only three hits and striking out eight men.

Tichenor's running one-handed catch of a ball over second was the feature of the game. He was at least two feet off the ground when he caught the ball and within made a double play, retiring a man at first.

Price, Sanford and Lovejoy batted well, as did T. Davis, of Vanderbilt. The fielding on both teams was at times brilliant.

Score:

University of Georgia.	a.b	r.	b.h	p.o.	a.	e.
Tichenor, ss	4	1	0	1	4	0
Foster, l. f.	4	2	0	0	0	0
McBride, c. f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lovejoy, r. f.	5	2	2	0	0	0
Moore, c.	4	2	1	3	5	1
Sanford, 2 b.	5	1	2	4	3	0
Price, c f.	5	1	3	2	0	0
Matthews, 3 b.	4	1	1	1	3	1
Dougherty, 1 b.	5	0	1	16	1	2
Richardson, p.	4	2	0	0	4	0
Total	41	12	10	27	20	4

Vanderbilt.	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Carr, p.	4	0	0	0	5	0
Merritt, 2 b.	2	0	0	1	2	1
Hurt, l. f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
T. Davis, c.	4	2	2	6	1	0
Pittman, 1 b.	4	1	0	11	0	1
Sherrill, r. f.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Carlisle, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Hopkins, c. f.	3	0	0	3	0	1
H. Davis, ss.	4	1	1	0	3	2
Total	33	4	3	26*	13	5

*Tichenor called out.

Score by innings:
Georgia .... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 6 3—12
Vanderbilt .... 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—4

Summary—Earned runs, Georgia 1; two-base hits, Lovejoy, Moore; three-base hits, Sanford, T. Davis; sacrifice hit, Lovejoy; double play, Tichenor to Dougherty; stolen bases, Tichenor 2, Richardson 1, Price 1, T. Davis 1, Pittman 1; bases on balls, off Richardson 2, off Carr 5; struck out, by Richardson 8, by Carr 3; hit by pitched ball, by Richardson 1, by Carr 1; wild pitches, Richardson 3. Time of game two hours. Umpire, Mr. Hodgson.

GEORGIA LOST BY HER ERRORS.

Vanderbilts Were Unable To Cross the Plate Till the Eighth.

Athens, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The game this afternoon was a beauty. Richardson pitched his second game today, making a total of eighteen innings since 10 o'clock this morning. In both games only nine scattering hits were made off him. Sherrill pitched magnificently this afternoon. Hunt's fielding for Vanderbilt was fine. But for the bad errors of the 'varsity team in the last two innings Vanderbilt would have been shut out. Official score:

Georgia—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Tichenor, 2b.	3	1	1	4	2	0
Foster, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Lovejoy, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Moore, c.	4	0	0	4	0	1
Price, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Matthews, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	2
Johns, ss.	3	0	0	1	4	1
Dougherty, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0	0
Richardson, p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Sanford, ss.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	3	24	9	5

Vanderbilt—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Carr, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Merritt, 2b.	3	0	0	4	1	0
H. Davis, ss.	4	0	1	0	3	0
T. Davis, c.	3	1	1	3	9	0
Pittman, 1b.	4	1	2	13	0	1
Sherrill, p.	4	1	0	0	2	0
Carlisle, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4	0
Hopkins, cf	3	0	2	1	0	0
Hurt, lf.	3	0	0	4	0	0
Totals	32	3	6	27	19	1

Score by innings—
Georgia .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Vanderbilt .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3

Summary—Two-base hits, Foster, T. Davis; sacrifice hits, Foster; stolen bases, Tichenor 2, Foster 1; struck out, by Richardson 3, by Sherrill 2; bases on balls, off Richardson 1, off Sherril 1; passed balls, Moore 1; double plays, Tichenor to Dougherty. Time of game one hour and fifty minutes. Umpire, Mr. Gregory.

The Vanderbilt boys were tendered a reception tonight at the Phi Delta Theta hall and leave tomorrow for Nashville.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Standing National League Clubs.

Clubs.	Played.	Won	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	9	8	1	.888
Baltimore	8	7	1	.862
Cincinnati	7	6	1	.857
Louisville	6	5	1	.833
Pittsburg	5	3	2	.600
Washington	6	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	9	3	6	.333
St. Louis	7	2	5	.285
New York	7	2	5	.285
Cleveland	7	2	5	.285
Chicago	8	2	6	.250
Boston	7	1	6	.143

St. Louis 3, Cleveland 8.

St Louis, May 1.—Sockalexis, the big medicine man of the Indians, covered himself with glory today. In four times at the bat he made four hits, one a three-bagger when the bases were full.

		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 6—8	10	1
St. Louis	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3	12	4

Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Donahue and McFarland. Umpire, McDonald. Time, 2:05.

No Game at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, May 1.—The Cincinnati-Pittsburg game was postponed—wet weather.

Louisville and Chicago Play a Tie.

Louisville, May 1.—The weather was cold and unfit for bal playing today and seemed to affect the Colonels considerably. Umpire McDermott called the game on account of darkness at the end of the ninth inning. Attendance, 1,800.

		R.	H.	E.
Louisville	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—5	8	4
Chicago	0 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0—5	8	2

Batteries—Herman, Hill and Wilson; Denzer and Kittredge. Umpire, McDermott. Time, 2 hours.

Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 3.

Philadelphia, May 1.—Philadelphia won from Brooklyn today in a ten inning game, the latter half of which was played in the rain. The game was interesting and the finish quite exciting. Attendance, 9,037.

		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3	10	2
Brooklyn	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2	8	1

Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Kennedy and Grim. Time, 2:4. Umpire, Emslie.

Grounds Too Wet.

Washington, May 1.—The Washington-Boston game was postponed today on account of wet weather.

AUGUSTA POST THANKS ATLANTA

Augusta, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—At their first meeting since the convention the Augusta Travelers' Protective Association's Post E unanimously adopted resolutions highly commending their reception and entertainment in Atlanta.

TENNESSEE OPENS HER EXPOSITION

President McKinley Pushed the Button Yesterday at 12:14 O'Clock.

CELEBRATES HER 100 YEARS

Opening Was Under Auspicious Circumstances.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR MADE AN ADDRESS

A Number of Other Prominent Men Raised Their Voices in Praise of Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., May 1.—The Tennessee Centennial exposition was thrown open to the world today under auspicious circumstances and amid impressive ceremonies.

The day dawned cloudless and cool after a rainy night, which threatened at one time to interfere with the festivities of the inaugural day.

At 8 o'clock the gates of the exposition were opened and the people began to arrive. By 11 o'clock, the hour fixed for the exercises in the auditorium, that building holding 6,000 people, was filled.

The brief, simple, but impressive programme was carried out before one of the most brilliant gatherings ever assembled in Tennessee.

On the platform were the exposition officers and committees, Governor Taylor and his staff, the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, members of the woman's board, the mayor of Nashville, United States Senator W. B. Bate, Hon. J. W. Gaines and hundreds of prominent citizens.

President John W. Thomas, at 11 o'clock, with a historical gavel, rapped for order, and Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, coadjutor bishop of Tennessee, offered prayer.

After "America" had been played in a most impressive manner, Major J. W. Thomas, president of the Tennessee Exposition Company, arose and was received with cheers and applause. He spoke shortly but eloquently.

Speech of the Governor.

Loud and continuous cheering followed the conclusion of President Thomas's remarks, and the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," amid tumultuous cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

The next address was by Hon. Robert L. Taylor, governor of Tennessee. As he advanced toward the front of the platform the crowd arose as one man, and it was several minutes before his excellency could proceed with his address.

"Ladies and Gentlemen—The first century in the history of the commonwealth of Tennessee, glorious with the deeds of heroes and rich with achievements in all the arts of peace, has been garnered in eternity; and as I stand here to join you in this jubilee the stirring scenes of a hundred eventful years pass in review before me. I see the blue smoke curling heavenward from the rude cabins of the pioneers and hear the first song of civilization along the banks of the Watauga; I see the red glare on the sky of night proclaiming the approach of torch and tomahawk; I see the peerless 'Bonnie Kate' like a frightened mountain fawn, outstripping the painted warriors in her race for life, and amid the flames and smoke from Decherd rifles, which baffle the savage foe. I see her scale the parapets of the beleagured fort and fall fainting into the arms of John Sevier; I see a thousand coon skin caps gathering at Sycamore Shoals, and a thousand rifles reflecting a thousand sparkling images of rising sun; I see a thousand stalwart mountaineers suddenly vanish into the forest, and now I see them emerge around the base of King's mountain, and winding upward toward its summit like a serpent of fire, they pour their withering volleys into the faces of the foe; the brave redcoats fall like the leaves of autumn; the battle is won and the tide of the revolution is turned. The scene changes, and now I see the ax gleaming in the hands of these sturdy men; the forest falls and fruitful fields spread westward from the mountains to the Mississippi; a new state is carved from the heart of the wilderness, the sixteenth star glorifies the flag of the union, and Tennessee is born.

"If our fathers, who died a hundred years ago, could come back from 'the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust,' and see the miracles that have been wrought; if they could see their children talking across oceans, and sweeping across continents in palace cars swifter than the swiftest cars; if they could see the modern reapers sweeping like phantom ships through seas of sunset gold, and hear the music of the harvest song; and if they could catch glimpses of the myriads of cities and towns and country homes, which are the habitations of seventy millions of people; if they could look upon this beautiful white Centennial City, rising like a seraph here in the heart of Tennessee, under whose wings the nations of the earth are gathering to join us in this glorious jubilee, I doubt not that they would shout for joy, and sing with us, 'Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

At the conclusion of the address the band struck up "Dixie," and then the very earth itself seemed to shake with the thunders of applause. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

When order was restored, or rather when quiet once more reigned, Major E. C. Lewis, the director general of the association, under whose skillful guidance the marvelous project materialized and came into being, stepped forward. His address was brief and characteristic and was well received.

Chief Justice Snodgrass, William McCarthy, John Thompson, speaker of the senate, and Morgan C. Fitzpatrick, speaker of the house of representatives, delivered brief addresses. After the addresses President Thomas dictated from the stage the following message to President McKinley:

"To the President of the United States of America, Washington.—The people of Tennessee send greeting and request that you now put in motion the machinery of the Tennessee Centennial exposition."

In a few minutes the roar of artillery was heard echoing and re-echoing through the buildings and over the grounds. President McKinley had pressed the button; the exposition was opened; the machinery had started at 12:14 o'clock.

The exercises in the auditorium ended and the people gathered around the immense fountain representing Electric City, built by Moretti, to witness the ceremony of its presentation to and acceptance by Mrs. V. L. Kirkman, president of the woman's board.

Governor Taylor introduced Mrs. Kirkman in a brief but happy speech. Mrs. Kirkman briefly accepting the honor, touched the button and the waters gushed forth.

Luncheon Served to the Ladies.

A luncheon was then served to the members of the woman's board and guests and a reception followed. During the afternoon one of the most charming buildings, the children's, was formally opened with kindergarten exercises, and this building was one of the chief centers of attraction during the afternoon.

Among the distinguished visitors upon the auditorium stage were: Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, and Governor Stephens, of Missouri.

An open-air concert and music in the auditorium attracted the growing crowds, and as the afternoon lengthened the attendance increased until after 4 o'clock, when the tide set cityward.

The agricultural building had caught the fancy of visitors. Its decorations, artistic, yet peculiarly unique, drew well, and the building was filled all day. The minerals and forestry building, with exhibits nearly complete, was much frequented.

The Constitution.

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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
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32 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 2, 1897.

More Gold Exports.

The Constitution remarked some time ago that whenever there is a demand for gold in any part of the world the pressure of that demand will ultimately fall on the United States treasury. This demand comes just now from Austria and Japan. Austria is carrying to conclusion the system inaugurated a few years ago, but Japan is a new factor in the gold market, having been induced to make gold the unit of value by the arguments of the European money lenders. Having once taken the step, Japan has gone about the matter with the extraordinary activity that marks all her adventures and enterprises, and has succeeded in sending the yellow metal to a premium in London.

Ostensibly the Bank of England has been supplying the demand, but now it is falling on our treasury. By next Tuesday night about $8,000,000 of gold will have gone abroad, and the outflow will be limited only by the amount that Austria and Japan need for their purposes. The European banks will not surrender their gold for export to Japan, except in so far as they can secure it from the United States treasury.

It is stated with fine humor that there is no alarm felt by the treasury officials at these exports. This is undoubtedly true. The treasury officials do not hold office for the purpose of being alarmed. It is also stated that the "older officials" attribute the outflow to the large imports on account of the tariff. If this statement is true, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Dingley should look after these "older officials." To attribute gold exports and their probable results to the republican tariff bill is to give that party a large black eye.

The diagnosis of the treasury officials, we are sorry to say, is not sustained by facts. If gold exports were caused by imports of merchandise, the rates of sterling exchange would register that fact. But there is no scarcity of bills in the exchange market and the highest quotation is $4.89, which is not sufficient to yield any profit on gold shipments.

But the heavy imports of goods as the result of the tariff bill will undoubtedly have their effect after awhile, and will add seriously to a situation that is already felt by business men to be serious. There are symptoms in the New York papers that go to show a very nervous and anxious feeling as to the business outlook. For a while the commercial agencies were induced to add a dab of rosiness to their reports, but these agencies cannot afford to add too much color to their information, and we now find them presenting the situation as it really is.

All hands have done their best to play the game of make-believe—the glib orator and the gifted editor.

It is said there is to be a great revival when the tariff bill becomes a law. But it will be the game of make-believe over again. The manufacturers who have had their interests cared for in this monstrous measure will make a great hurrah in the matter of putting their machinery in operation. Enthusiasm will be kindled in various quarters as the roar and racket of the mills fall on the ear.

But the end of it all will be unsalable stocks piled up in the warehouses. The result is as certain as if it had already happened, and the reason simple enough to be comprehended by an eight-year-old child. The tariff may enable the manufacturer to put a higher price on his goods, but it does not give purchasers a cent more than they have now. Therefore, if consumers have no money with which to buy goods at present prices, where will they get it when prices are higher?

What will the republican party do about it? How will it escape the results of the fraud it is perpetrating on the people? And how will the gold men convince the people that their standard of value is either honest or desirable?

Those who are looking forward to a great democratic revival will not look in vain. It will be the grandest and most overwhelming political revolution that has ever taken place in this country.

No Policy of Exclusion.

The Asheville, N. C., Citizen, discussing The Constitution's criticism of Mr. W. L. Wilson's furious assault on the Dingley tariff, is not very well satisfied with the reasoning by which we reached the conclusion that these arguments, coming from a man whose political course contributed to republican success, are not worth anything. The Citizen says that The Constitution's assertion "is that no argument by Mr. Wilson in favor of a democratic policy is worth anything."

There is no need to split hairs over this matter. Mr. Wilson and those who acted with him (see the recent speech of Grover Cleveland) are responsible for the election of McKinley. This being so, they are responsible for the Dingley bill. When they supported the republican candidates, directly or indirectly, they knew that they were supporting the principle of protection for protection's sake.

Intrinsically, Mr. Wilson's arguments are all right, but the fact that they come from a man who cares so little for tariff reform as to support the opposite policy is not calculated to convince the public that he believes in them, and if he does not believe in them, what then? Our contention is that Mr. Wilson's personal example is calculated to injure the cause of tariff reform.

But The Citizen misconstrues the purport of The Constitution's remarks about Mr. Wilson's futile crusade against the Dingley bill. By some process of reasoning not clear to us, but evidently very satisfactory to the editor, The Citizen concludes that The Constitution is disposed to adopt a policy of exclusion toward those who deserted the democratic platform last year—that it is drawing the line against them.

The fact is, The Constitution is in favor of the most liberal policy that can safely be devised. It is anxious to welcome back into the democratic party all who are willing to accept the Chicago platform. It is willing to open the ranks of the party as wide as possible in order to make room for all who are willing to accept the party's platform and support the party's candidates.

It seems to us that if men like Mr. Wilson can surrender their convictions so far as to make a republican victory possible, they can accept a democratic platform, even though they be not entirely satisfied with every phrase or declaration it may contain. If our Asheville contemporary is of the opinion that the acceptance of the platform is a condition that should not be insisted on, then, from its point of view, the policy of The Constitution is one of exclusion, but not otherwise.

All that is necessary to membership in the democratic party is that those who act with it shall accept its declaration of principles and support its candidates. These conditions are necessary to the organization of the party. From the foundation of this organization it has always extended an invitation to all who believe in honest government and just laws. The one condition is that they shall act in good faith.

To act in good faith it is necessary that those who participate in democratic primaries shall accept the democratic platform and abide by the results of the primaries. If that is a policy of exclusion, then it may be said that The Constitution is in favor of such a policy.

Meanwhile, if The Asheville Citizen thinks that the cause of tariff reform can be forwarded by the exploitations of a man who turned his back on it when he could have aided it, it should be permitted to enjoy its opinion in peace.

Insurance Schemes Under Fire.

The Constitution heartily commends the vigorous attention which Comptroller General Wright is giving to insurance matters in this state. Comptroller General Wright's investigation is for the purpose of making a distinction between good and bad insurance. The people of this state are too deeply concerned in the matter of insurance to be trifled with by irresponsible or designing parties, and the investigation, therefore, is both timely and urgent.

Without undertaking to discriminate between the various plans of insurance represented by companies doing business in this state, The Constitution is willing to accept the judgment of such a thorough expert as Comptroller General Wright and to plant itself squarely upon any decision he may render. In justice to the people of Georgia, whose interests are so largely involved, The Constitution could do no less without being derelict to his duty.

Some time ago Editor Carter, of The Meldrim Guidon, received a circular from certain companies offering as a special inducement to subscribers to pay back at the end of each year 60 per cent of the premiums paid in. The excessiveness of this claim struck the editor with peculiar force, and under the inspiration of the moment he sat down and wrote a very caustic paragraph, the substance of which was that if 60 per cent of the premiums paid in could be returned to the policy holders at the end of each year, why not make the premiums collected smaller and leave something like 50 per cent of that amount in the hands of the policy holders? Reasoning in this manner, the editor adduced the conclusion that the scheme was a humbug, designed to catch unsuspecting parties.

Against this outspoken imputation the promoters of the scheme made serious complaint, whereupon the editor addressed a letter to Comptroller General Wright, inclosing the paragraph in question, and asking his opinion in regard to it. The comptroller general, after investigating the matter carefully, replied by saying that the comments of the editor on the class of insurance named were based upon the facts, and that no legal exceptions could be taken to the article save in the use of the term "fake insurance" employed by the editor. The comptroller further stated that the company, which the article credited with assets amounting to $100,000, was in fact without assets so far as he could discover, and that the policies were supposed to be guaranteed by another company. With regard to this company he stated that he knew absolutely nothing, but was informed that its officers were also the officers of the first company. "The official notice from the comptroller general's office, which was printed some time ago," continued the comptroller general, "calling the attention of the public to the facts connected with the business of these Georgia mutuals was done for the protection of the public and to put them in possession of information as to their assets and liabilities and the security offered by such companies doing business in this state."

In view of the foregoing opinion expressed by the comptroller general as to the merits of the particular class of insurance under discussion, The Constitution has no choice in the matter but to put its readers on guard. Against dangerous insurance schemes of any kind the state should be protected, and decisive steps should be taken by the proper authorities at once to see that the people cannot be imposed on.

"The Father of Centennials."

The death of Colonel Jesse E. Peyton at his home in New Jersey last week recalls the active part which he took in bringing about the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. Though a resident of the east at the time of his death, Colonel Peyton was a native of this section of the country, having been reared in the state of Kentucky. On account of his active labors in behalf of the Philadelphia Centennial and other kindred enterprises, Colonel Peyton was known during the latter part of his life as "the father of centennials."

The idea of holding a centennial exposition at Philadelphia originated in the mind of Colonel Peyton just after the close of the late war between the states. Seeing the prostrate and suffering condition of the south while on a visit to friends in Richmond, Va., during the month of October, 1865, he suggested to some of the public men of that city that the proper thing for the country to do was to start a movement looking toward a centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. Such a movement, in the opinion of its projector, was calculated not only to remove the gloom of despondency and failure which hovered over this section of the country, but also to reconcile the estranged sections by bringing them together on common and patriotic ground. He furthermore suggested that Virginia take the initial steps, not only because of her prominence during the revolution, but especially because of the fact that the proposed centennial would bring her conspicuously to the front. Some considered the suggestion premature, while others seized upon it eagerly as opening a new doorway of hope and inspiration to the south. As the discussion assumed a more general character its popularity increased. Finally the state decided to act upon Colonel Peyton's suggestion, and a committee was appointed to visit Philadelphia for the purpose of conferring with its officials in regard to the celebration. The result of the conference was in the highest degree satisfactory, and within the next few months resolutions approving the centennial idea were adopted by New Jersey, Virginia, Connecticut, Delaware, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Georgia and various other states. From this modest beginning the centennial project gradually expanded into the subsequent dimensions. That it produced the effects suggested by its pioneer and accomplished much toward bringing about a mutual understanding between the sections, is a matter of history.

Besides his connection with the Philadelphia Centennial, Colonel Peyton has also been actively identified with the movements resulting in the Yorktown and Constitutional Centennials. At the time of his death he was interested in the project to hold a great religious centennial in the year 1900. Such, indeed, is the record which Colonel Peyton has left behind him that he well deserves to be remembered as "the father of centennials."

Bismarck and Emperor William.

Since inheriting his father's scepter, the present German emperor, William II, has repeatedly sought to belittle the career of Prince Bismarck, and to prove that the world's estimate of the Iron Chancellor is exaggerated and overdrawn. Such conceit is indeed amazing, but instead of accomplishing his purpose, the erratic young emperor has simply made himself ridiculous.

Some two or three weeks ago, when the one hundredth birthday of the old German emperor, William I, was celebrated throughout the empire, a very dramatic and impassioned speech was made by the present emperor, in which he declared that German confederation was almost wholly the work of his grandfather, and that Prince Bismarck, though a shrewd and successful diplomat, had little to do with creating the German empire as it now exists.

This is indeed news. While the world has always entertained a profound respect for the old emperor, it has never regarded him as the founder of united Germany. But according to Emperor William's idea, the world has proceeded upon a false theory, and as a dutiful and loyal grandson, it devolves upon him to lift the cloud of obscurity which has so long rested upon his grandfather's achievement. Why not lift the cloud of doubt which rests upon his own sanity? Why not show to the world by his dignified and manly bearing that he is a descendant of the old emperor in character and intellect, as well as in name and blood? Surely Mr. Gladstone was moved by a virtuous indignation when he characterized the present emperor, a few days ago, as "a very foolish young man."

But in spite of the contemptuous manner in which Emperor William speaks of Prince Bismarck and his long career of service, the world is not apt to change its opinion. Indeed, it prefers to accept the testimony of the old emperor himself, who distinctly avowed on more than one occasion that the master spirit of the empire was the Iron Chancellor. In a letter to the prince, dated April 1, 1883, old Emperor William congratulated him on the anniversary of his birth and rejoiced that on that day the Almighty had given him to the world and to Germany. Accompanying this letter was a handsomely painted Easter egg, on which the German eagle was emblazoned, and the interpretation which the old emperor gave to this device was that Bismarck, by his valor and diplomacy, had restored the imperial bird of the German nation. In still another letter, written October 4, 1883, the emperor expressed his regret at the inability of Bismarck to attend the dedication of the statue "Germania," on the Niederwald, observing that he had "brought about the great events which the statue signalized and conducted them to a glorious consummation."

In spite of the harsh treatment to which he has been subjected at the hands of young William, the old prince is still a power in Europe and is more of a king in the affections of the empire than the reigning sovereign himself. Nor is the veneration which belongs to him confined to Germany. In every part of the globe there are warm admirers of the Iron Chancellor, who cordially unite in invoking upon his old age the highest blessings of heaven.

The Growth of the Telephone.

Some idea of the rapid growth of the telephone service in this country may be obtained from the statement recently made on good authority that the number of telephone stations in the United States has reached 352,810.

Estimating the population of the country at 62,622,250, the figures given by the last census, there is one telephone to every 192 inhabitants. Considering the short length of time which has elapsed since the telephone was invented, the growth of the service is indeed marvellous. As compared with other countries the figures are still more striking. The combined population of Europe is 354,957,776, or nearly six times that of the United States, and yet there are only 336,037 telephone stations on the continent, or one to every 970 of the population. France, with a population of 38,343,193, has only 29,500 telephones, or less than the New England state alone. Boston, with only 496,920 inhabitants, has more telephones than London, with 5,600,000 inhabitants.

One reason why the telephone is not more extensively used abroad is explained by the fact that it originated on this side of the water. Still it is rapidly becoming a necessity, and its popularity will soon be as great in Europe as it is in America.

There may be a tug of war when Greek meets Greek, but not when Turk and Greek meet.

Weyler evidently believes that his piedad has been too much for liberdad.

The Turkish navy, following the example of ours, is aground in some of the ponds and inlets of the Dardanelles.

The Post is again beginning to think that the Washington baseball team will win. These same thoughts blossom every year.

Mr. Watterson is now a man without a party. The Clevelandites have disowned him.

Mr. Whitney was not at the Reform Club dinner. Mr. Whitney is not in politics merely to appease his appetite.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Two foreign giants, one French, the other Spanish, became London lions when they were shown. Both approached eight feet, but they were eclipsed by Robert Hales, a native of Great Yarmouth. He came of a family of giants, his father being six and one-half, his mother measuring six feet and his five sisters measuring considerably over six feet, with four brothers nearly as tall as their father. Robert overtopped them all, measuring nearly eight feet and had a frame strong and well developed. His chest measure was sixty-two inches and the calf of his leg twenty-one. It took seven yards of broad cloth to make him a suit of clothes. At thirteen he entered the royal navy. Barnum brought Hales to America in 1848.

Out of a population of 109,020 in the Hawaiian islands only 3,086 are Americans, 1,975 males and 1,111 females. The Japanese number 24,407 and the Chinese 21,616. Of the Hawaiians, mixed and unmixed, there are altogether 39,504. The remainder of the population are: British, 2,250; Germans, 1,432; French, 101; Norwegian, 378; Portuguese, 15,191; South Sea Islanders, 455; and other nationalities, 600. Of the whole number 72,517 are males and 36,503 females. The proportion of Americans to other nationalities is one to thirty-five. If uninhabited, says The Philadelphia Record, the islands would no doubt be a desirable acquisition, but how to deal with the extraordinary odds and ends of humanity gathered together in Hawaii under one form of government would prove a most puzzling question.

A Healthy Sort o' Feelin'.

There's a lazy sort o' sweetness
 'Bout the country all the time,
That makes my life a pleasure
 An' fills my soul with rhyme;
An' keeps me allus singin'
 An' sorter keepin' time
With ther birds out in the orchard
 That sing in summertime.

It's a healthy sort o' feelin'
 With the bluebirds singin' roun',
An' the yaller hens a-squabblin'
 'Bout the insects on the groun';
An' it allus keeps me singin'
 An' sorter keepin' time
With ther birds out in the orchard
 That sing in summertime.

It allus makes me merry
 Ter listen ter ther bees
A-hummin' roun' the dewdrops
 Like the birds among ther trees;
An' it fills my soul with poetry
 An' makes the verses rhyme
With ther birds out in the orchard
 That sing in summertime.

—ALTON McDANIEL.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Little Cot.

It's a little cot
 In a little spot,
With a little heaven has sent,
 An' her hand in mine
 In rain or shine,
An' I'm goin' my way content.

I'm goin' my way content,
 With the blue skies over me bent;
An' the world is right, an' the world is wrong,
But my heart keeps singin' a thankful song.

It's a little way
 From that cot each day
In the toilin' world I roam;
 But the whole day long
 That sweet heart-song,
And a kiss when the stars sing: "Home!"

A kiss for a welcome home,
When the bees are hid in the comb;
An' the world is right, an' the world is wrong,
But Love keeps singin' the same sweet song.

The same sweet song
 Where the toilers throng
An' the skies are cold an' gray;
 For I hear the beat
 Of her heart so sweet,
Callin' me—far away!

Callin' me—far away
To the blooms an' the bells o' May;
An' the world is right, an' the world is wrong,
But her heart keeps singin' that same sweet song.

An' the little cot
 In the little spot
Is dearer than domes that rise;
 For the day is bright
 An' the night is light
With the love in a woman's eyes.

With the love in a woman's eyes—
A love that never dies;
An' the world is right, an' the world is wrong,
But Love keeps singin' the same sweet song.

The "interest" of the powers in the trouble between Greece and Turkey is the interest of dollars and cents.

An Athenian Philosopher.

An Atlanta Greek, being asked why he did not rush to the rescue of his country, replied:

"I leave my fruit stand; I go to Greece; Turk kill me; I lose life and fruit stand, too! No, Greece too far now."

The Tennessee Centennial is moving right along, notwithstanding all the poets are singing about it.

A Queer One.

The New York Sun occasionally publishes specimens of queer epitaphs. It is welcome to the following, from a Georgia rural newspaper:

"He said: 'Dear wife, my medicine's there,
On the table—by the chair;
But medicine ain't as good as prayer!
I hear the waves of Jordan roll:
Not a doctor can save my soul!
I'm half-way down the narrow valley:
Goodby, my children, and my Sally!'"

"The Dome" is the name of the newest magazine. It takes its place right at the top.

There was some reason yesterday in the cry of the office-seekers: "Now is the winter of our discontent."

Greece shouts for a republic. She has heard all about our stump-speaking, torchlight processions and campaign barbecues.

A Rural Lyric.

Talk about your city life—what is it to the rills
Of sunshine gleaming, dreaming on the valleys and the hills?
What is it to the river banks where honeysuckles swing—
To the peachfields where the mockingbirds are primping up for spring?

Talk about your city life—what is it to the light
That is tangled in the woodlands, where the purple and the white
Of springtime's earliest blossoms seem blowing into you,
With the rumpled maples bending and bowing "Howdy-do?"

Oh, the brightest light is beaming from a wilder, sweeter sod,
Where the dew-wet violets dreaming send messages to God!

The Old Man's Idea.

Bill—he's goin' fer to graduate,
An' I reckon he thinks he'll rule the state—
Be one o' these scholar makers;
 But, bein' he's wantin' "a wider field,"
 I'm goin' to see that the boy's well-heeled
With a mule an' ten big acres!

An exchange says that "some of the families of great men do not care to hear that the great men were once wood-choppers."

True; but they are perfectly willing to enjoy the benefits of that wood-chopping.

An interesting number is McClure's Magazine for May. From cover to cover—advertisements and all—it "ranks with the best of them." And the letter press is not excelled by the 35-cent magazines that do not publish poetry.

Life and Love.

Life's worth the living
When Love is forgiving
And dreams of a future—above;
 But were nothing before us—
 Past stars that stream o'er us,
'Twould be still worth the living for Love!

The Connecticut legislature says that bicycles "must be provided with bells." As a matter of fact, however, they have long given us glimpses of the loveliest belles in the country.

The man who comes south to attend a picnic in the blooming month of May should not forget his snowshoes. He may need them.

"Lines to an April Violet" are too late for this issue. The April violet's lines have not fallen in pleasant places this year.

The Greeks are trying to reverse the war by fighting among themselves. This was the case when Byron espoused their cause at Missolonghi. He declared that in this respect Greece was her own worst enemy.

F. L. S.

To Take Out Creases.

When woolen dresses or any woolen garments have become badly creased and wrinkled, do not attempt to use a hot iron upon them, for it is likely to leave the mark of the iron and give the material a shiny look without producing any good results. If the crushed and marred places are wiped with a woolen cloth, wet in hot water and the clothing is then hung out in the air or in a cool place, the marks will all disappear.

EDITORIAL DIGEST.

Mr. Hill.

Editor Stovall, of The Savannah Press, remarks that the New York Reform Club overlooked the Hon. David B. Hill when it extended its invitation to the dinner which was given Saturday night, and Mrs. Myrick adds that in the humble opinion of The Times-Recorder this is the highest compliment ever paid Mr. Hill. She says a man who has proclaimed "I am a democrat" doesn't want to mix with that gang. And she is right. Even David B. Hill is too much of a democrat to suit the Reform Club.

Mr. Skouzloudis.

Somehow one feels safer since it has been announced that the new Grecian cabinet contains Mr. Skouzloudis in the capacity of minister of foreign affairs. The foreign affairs of Greece are somewhat entangled now, but we await without apprehension the time when Joe Chamberlain shall go up against him with the calm demeanor and complacent demands which alike have made Joseph notable. We believe Mr. Skouzloudis will call him.

Record Breakers.

The announcement from Washington that the courtmartial which is now trying Captain Romeyn at Fort McPherson is to be continued indefinitely will make that court a record breaker in the trial of similar military causes. It has broken other records which it is not necessary to mention.

Aluminium.

At the present price of about 32 cents a pound, aluminium is cheaper than the same bulk of copper or brass. Yet 100 pounds of brass, or 250 of copper, are sold to one of aluminium. Manufacturers of the new metal disposed of 650 tons of it last year, but they are compelled to discover its novel uses. Aluminium has nearly displaced nickel in the arts and it is in growing demand for cooking utensils, bicycle parts, plates for false teeth, handles for surgical instruments, a substitute for lithographic stones, non-magnetic electric apparatus and military accouterments. Its lightness renders it peculiarly suitable for canteens, buttons and belt plates.

Crippled Candidates Fight.

Alderman W. W. Morgan and City Auditor Bishop are the leading candidates for the republican nomination for mayor of Kansas City at the next election. Both have crippled right hands. Each of these hands has a thumb, but no fingers. Both have large abdomens.

The other afternoon they came together in the city hall and fought one lively five-minute round over desks, chairs and tables. It was a draw. Both are being cared for by friends.

Alderman Morgan had called on Auditor Bishop to get his support for an ordinance he had drawn to prevent "shylocking" of city salaries. Auditor Bishop said Morgan wanted to "play to the grand stand." Then Morgan said Bishop was "in" with the money lenders. Then Bishop said Morgan lied. Then came confusion. Morgan has long flowing Dundreary whiskers. When Bishop twisted his left in these Morgan shrieked and planted his stubby right in Bishop's abdomen. Then they clinched, biting, fighting, yelling. It was a job to untangle them. Morgan has several ugly bruises, and Bishop's nose is badly damaged.

An Interesting Insurance Question.

The courts of Montana will soon have to decide a peculiar question. John W. Connell, of Saltese, in that state, was injured by a falling tree at 11 o'clock a. m., November 22, 1896. He was the possessor of an accident policy issued at Davenport, Ia., one year before, which expired at noon of the day on which the accident occurred. The company contends that the time is measured from the place where the policy was issued, and, therefore, it had already expired before the accident occurred, the difference in time being two hours. The amount involved is $2,500.

Direct to Consumers.

Some two years ago a number of English farmers living on the line of the Great Eastern railway made arrangements with that company to ship small packages of farm produce direct to consumers in London. The business has progressed satisfactorily to all engaged in it and has grown to considerable proportions. During the year 1896 no less than 60,000 consignments were delivered and in January and February of this year there was a further increase. The average value of the packages was 7 shillings.

Too Much Census.

State School Superintendent Davidson, of Kentucky, says he has discovered that 100,000 fictitious pupils were enrolled in the census taken in the cities of Louisville, Lexington, Covington, and other towns last year. Under the per capita distribution by the state to cities for the pupils, the state, he says, has lost $280,000 in one year. How long it has been going on is not known. Mr. Davidson has ordered the census to be taken again. The money is believed to have been used in the schools of these cities.

Governor Tanner in New York.

The Chicago Chronicle complains that Governor Tanner and his staff were outrageously treated by those having charge of the Grant parade. In spite of the governor's flowing locks and magnificent horsemanship and the dazzling uniform and martial mien of Colonel J. R. B. Van Cleave, the Illinois representatives were held back and made to march behind New York's paltry quota of 13,500 soldiers. They were invited to none of the receptions given to visiting celebrities and were not accorded the privilege of seats from which to witness themselves march by. No one called upon Governor Tanner and no one spoke to him except a policeman, who told him if he couldn't ride a horse better than that he should get down and take a trolley car.

Senator Foraker's Trousers.

The father of Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was a farmer. He had eleven children, six being boys, and money was none too plenty. The boys all worked on the farm and the future governor and senator was taught to wash and iron, to milk, cook and spin, and, in addition to all this, to pick the geese at the proper time of year. His first schooling was in a log cabin, and it was there he wore his famous coffee-sack trousers, which his mother provided for him when he had torn all others beyond recognition.

Professor Wilson's Ambition.

Harper's Weekly gives this extract from a private letter of ex-Postmaster General Wilson, which tells why he accepted the presidency of Washington and Lee university: "I was influenced, I may say captivated, by the possibilities of making this institution a great center of sound learning and sound citizenship, a power to reproduce in the south some of that high thinking that made her leadership in past generations so conservative and yet national. I am sure the seed has not run out. But it needs strong and wholesome culture. All the rest of the country is interested in this as much as Virginia and the south."

Survivors of the Commune.

Of the surviving members of the Paris commune, Brunel is a professor at the navy school at Dartmouth, where, it is said, he once had a son of the prince of Wales among his pupils; Pindy is a merchant at Chaux-de-Fonds; Nelliet lives at Edenburgh, and Lefrancais is said to be a bookkeeper in a large firm at Nice. The other survivors still live in Paris. Among them are Dereuvre, who is a shoemaker; Clement, a song writer; Champy, a councillor; Martelet, a house painter; Allix, a professor, and Arnold, an architect. Three of them—Edouard Vaillant, Cluseret and Paschal Grousset—are deputies, and one, Rand, is a senator.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

They Would Not Be Legally Married.

Editor Constitution—Will you please answer the following question in tomorrow's Constitution and settle a discussion? If a couple were engaged and every one knew it and they agreed between themselves to live as man and wife, and did so for eight or ten years, would that be legal in Georgia? And could they marry any one else?

April 29, 1897. A SUBSCRIBER.

Dixie.

Editor Constitution—Please give me the name of some book in which I can find the full words of the famous war song, "Dixie." G. S. B.

It can be found in a volume entitled, "Southern War Songs," and can be obtained from Major Charles W. Hubner, Atlanta.

The Cotton Crop.

Editor Constitution—Will you please give through The Constitution the annual cotton crop in the United States during the past ten years; also average price per annum for the same.

Prattsville, Ala., April 19. H. E. G.

The annual cotton crop for the past ten years and the average price of low middling uplands in New York for each season is as follows:

Season of—	No. of Bales.	Average Price.
1886-87	6,513,623	9¼c.
1887-88	7,017,707	9 11-16c.
1888-89	6,935,082	10c.
1889-90	7,313,726	10 11-16c.
1890-91	8,655,518	8⅝c.
1891-92	9,038,707	7⅜c.
1892-93	6,717,142	8c.
1893-94	7,527,211	7¼c.
1894-95	9,892,766	6c.
1895-96	7,162,473	7⅞c.

The Justice Courts.

Editor Constitution—The well prepared report in The Sunday Constitution relating to the courts of justice of the peace in this city was an excellent exposure, in part, of some of the many evils which are practiced on an inoffensive public. It is receiving commendable praise, as it justly merits. There is, however, this criticism to be made about it—that it did not go quite far enough. Had your reporter investigated farther he would have discovered that a great deal of mal-practice, if not all, is due to the fact that the administration of justice and the rights of individuals is not left in the hands of those gentlemen who were elected or appointed to discharge the functions of justice of the peace, but is illegally exercised by irresponsible men who have assumed the office of constable or bailiff in the several courts without legal authority. I say irresponsible men, because, upon examining the records, I find that attending each justice there are some three or four individuals who are doing the work of constables that are not qualified under the law, either by having taken the oath of office or by having given bond as required for the faithful discharge of its duties. Several of them do not and have not resided in the district from which they are supposed to be officers. From my investigation I think I may confidently assert there is not a "lawful constable" within the city of Atlanta attached to either justice court; that his action in the service or execution of any paper would be legal, notwithstanding each individual so acting is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a heavy fine. How far the justices of the peace are responsible for this state of affairs and to what extent their mal-practice in the matter, is not within my province now. The whole matter is one of sufficient importance to be inquired into by the grand jury of the county, which if done, doubtless will correct many, if not all, the evils complained of in justice court proceedings.

JOSEPH H. SMITH.

Liberia.

Editor Constitution—1. What is the area in square miles of the republic of Liberia?

2. What state in the union comes nearest to Liberia in area? Its size as compared with Texas? with Georgia?

3. How much of Liberia's territory has been recently taken, or claimed by the French?

4. What guaranty has Liberia from the United States or England for the preservation of its autonomy, and its independence?

5. What is its present population and of what does it consist? ENQUIRER.

Putnam Co., April 8, 1897.

1. Fourteen thousand three hundred square miles.

2. Maryland. Land area, 9,860; water area, 2,350—12,210. Texas has land area, 262,290; water area, 3,490—265,780. Area of Liberia is to that of Texas as 1 to a little more than 18. Georgia has land area, 58,900; water area, 490—59,390. Area of Liberia is to that of Georgia as 1 to about 4 1-7.

3. Have no means of ascertaining.

4. Declared by United States to be independent in 1847. Recognized as sovereign state by Great Britain 1848.

5. Population 1890, 1,068,000.

To Estimate the Rainfall.

Editor Constitution—Will you please explain in next issue "how the rainfall is estimated" and oblige,

Como, Miss., April 21, 1897. A SUBSCRIBER.

For ascertaining the amount of rainfall at any point the United States weather bureau has adopted a rain gauge consisting of a funnel-shaped receiver, surmounted by a cylinder 1½ inches in length and eight inches in diameter. This funnel is placed in a cylindrical reservoir 2.53 inches in diameter and 20 inches in height. The area of the cross-section of the reservoir is to that of the receiver as one to ten, or one inch of water falling in the receiver corresponds to ten inches in the gauge. To measure the amount that has fallen in the gauge a graduated rod is used on which is marked inches and tenths of inches: 1 inch (10 spaces) on the rod corresponds to 0.1 (0.10) of an inch of rain on the ground, and 0.1 of an inch (1 space) on the rod corresponds to 0.01 of an inch of rain and so on.

The rain gauge should be exposed when possible in an open lot as unobstructed as possible by trees, buildings or fences.

Licenses.

Editor Constitution—Please answer this in your columns. Does the possession of a state license issued to a confederate veteran entitle him to sell or peddle any articles otherwise than spirituous liquors, within the limits of an incorporated town, free of tax, where there is a tax placed upon said articles by said town? J. N. SMITH.

Maysville, Ga., April 21, 1897.

The act of December 15, 1893, as amended by the act of December 16, 1895, provides that a confederate soldier to whom is issued a certificate by the ordinary of the county of his residence, as prescribed in the act of 1893, may conduct the business of traveling life insurance agent or solicitor and peddle in the state without first obtaining a license therefor from the state, or any county or municipality thereof, and without being subject to any tax therefor. The law further provides that the person holding such certificate shall not sell whisky or sewing machines.

Differ From

Editor Constitution—Kindly state in The Constitution which is correct: "I differ with you" or "I differ from you," in case one does not agree with another party about any question that may arise. COUNTRY.

Thomson, Ga., April 27, 1897.

Bryan and Altgeld.

Editor Constitution—Who had the most votes in Illinois at the November election, Bryan or Altgeld? R.

Altgeld's vote in November, 1896, was [illegible] 270, and Bryan's Illinois vote was [illegible].

Woman Suffrage—Prohibition.

Editor Constitution—1. What states extend the right of suffrage to women?

2. In what states is the sale of liquor constitutionally forbidden, except for medical purposes? C. W. K.

1. Colorado, Utah and Wyoming extend the right of suffrage to women. The woman suffrage law was adopted in Wyoming in 1870, and in Colorado in 1893. In Utah woman suffrage is a constitutional provision.

2. The states of Maine and Kansas are the only ones in which the legislatures have embodied prohibitory laws in their constitutions.

BANK'S A…
ARE KE…
Condition of …
Careful…
NO STATEMEN…
President Gress …
Route
STOCKHOLDERS …
Accountant Rich…
No Authority…
formation…
Bank's…

We show … $1.0… makes … Five-C… piece…

BANK'S ASSETS ARE KEPT SECRET

Condition of Cassin's Bank Is Carefully Guarded.

NO STATEMENT HAS BEEN MADE

President Gress Is Now In Nashville En Route to New York.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE IN THE DARK

Accountant Richardson Says He Has No Authority To Give Out Information Relating to the Bank's Financial Condition.

The most vital question concerning the troubled affairs of Harry Cassin's bank is, just how much is the institution out of pocket?

The shortage of Cashier Cassin is variously scheduled between $40,000 and $71,000.

But what promises to be the most absorbing inquiry for the next few days is, how much will the bank lose through unwise and unsafe loans?

The stockholders are asking the question anxiously. The public is watching the investigation of the stockholders curiously.

Nobody can find out. The solution to a Chinese puzzle could scarcely be harder to discover than the debtors of this institution. The list of debtors has been surrounded by a Chinese wall and not even the stockholders can discover who they are. The stockholders are in the attitude of a man whose agent has lent out his money and who can't find out who the money has been lent to.

A vigorous effort has been made to secure the list of debtors, as it has been charged that that list will disclose not a few reckless loans made by the bank. Mr. Gress promised the list, but afterwards stated that he didn't wish it given out for publication. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, attorneys for the bank, readily gave an order for the list to be furnished by Mr. Alonzo Richardson, but Mr. Richardson said he was merely an accountant, not an official, and had no authority to give out anything for publication.

Until this list is obtained the full story of the bank's losses will remain untold.

If there were any new developments in the Cassin case or in the litigation of the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company they were successfully kept from the public yesterday.

Cassin did not show up at the bank during the day. It was said that he was ill and preferred staying at home for the present. The strain which has come as a result of his financial troubles is said to be responsible for his extreme nervousness and indisposition. But few friends have had an opportunity to discuss the situation with the young cashier, and it is said that he has refused to talk about his shortage even to his most intimate friends.

Mr. Gress in Nashville.

It was learned yesterday that President George V. Gress was in Nashville, where he is giving his personal attention to the exhibit, which his phonograph company is making at the exposition. His address was the Maxwell house, and at the bank the information was volunteered that Mr. Gress would remain in Nashville until last night, when he would leave for New York. It was stated that he would be absent from the city for a week, unless he was called back on matters pertaining to his bank. It is not known for what purpose the hurried trip to New York was taken, but the prevailing impression is that he has gone to that city in the interest of the settlement which he has proposed to be made to the stockholders of the bank.

Stockholders and others interested in the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company are making much complaint about the condition of affairs at the bank. They say they have made repeated demands at the bank for a list of the indebtedness to the bank, the names of debtors and the character of the paper which has been discounted by the bank, all without success. Mr. Richardson says he has not the authority to give out the desired information, claiming that he is nothing more than an accountant. He politely refers all requests to President Gress, at the same time saying that Mr. Gress is out of the city.

What Are the Bank's Assets?

What are the assets of the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company? This is the question that has been repeatedly asked by many interested persons, some of whom are stockholders.

"I can't give you this information," Mr. Richardson replies, cordially.

"Who can tell me what I wish to know?"

"You must see President Gress," is the reply. "Mr. Gress, however, is out of the city just at present."

When a question relating to the condition of the bank is asked, the person seeking the information is referred from one official to another until he completes the circuit.

The apparent desire of the bank to withhold the true situation from the public has given rise to many rumors which were on the streets yesterday. It is claimed by those who have asked for information without success, that there is something behind the shortage which has caused the officials to be careful.

One of the principal arguments made by Mr. Burton Smith before Judge Lumpkin, when the application for receivership was being postponed, was that a receiver should be appointed if for no other reason than that there might be a head to which all could go for information.

"Here is the situation," said Mr. Smith in his argument before the court: "I may want to see the books and examine into the condition of the bank. To whom shall I go if there is no receiver? Suppose the present directors should resign, who would be responsible for the bank's conduct? We are in the dark. Our questions may be answered and then again they may not be answered. A receiver, a man above reproach, could fill this position and could act as the officer of the court most acceptably."

Does Cassin Stand Alone?

Many stories have been repeated about the bank since the shortage was first known.

At the bank the figures of the shortage were alleged to be within the sum of $45,000. The contradictory declaration of the grand jury is that the shortage is $71,000. Which amount is correct?

It has also been stated that the shortage was known many weeks ago and that Cassin has been paying interest on the amount short, the interest being received by the directors or with their knowledge, and being credited to the interest account of the bank.

The grand jury's investigation tomorrow promises to be sweeping in its every detail and some very spicy sensations may be the result of the research that is to be made.

MR. HOPKINSON SMITH.

The Brilliant Author and Artist Will Close the Lecture Season.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, the distinguished author, reader and artist, will give the Atlanta Lecture Association a brilliant wind up for its successful season at the Grand on Thursday night. Mr. Smith has read in Atlanta before and he made many friends here. He is one of the best readers on the platform and his stories from "Colonel Carter, of Cartersville," captivate all who hear them.

Mr. Smith is a very engaging gentleman. He has traveled widely and he has seen the world thoroughly. He has made studies of various types and he is a master whether in humor, pathos or tragedy.

Mr. Smith was engaged in order to give the season a brilliant finish. The attendance on the entertainments given by the association has been very large from the first and far beyond anything ever known in Atlanta before.

A great many of the members have expressed the desire to make the course a permanent institution and the prospects for a renewal of subscriptions for a longer course next season indicate that the organization will be continued and a new series of entertainments will be reopened in the fall, two or three months earlier than was possible this season.

USED HIS KNIFE FURIOUSLY.

Negroes Fight About a Pool Game and One Is Seriously Hurt.

Roy Morris, a negro man who runs a poolroom next to the police station, was seriously cut in a fight with Zack Sims last night at 10:30 o'clock.

The men quarreled over a game of pool. It seems that Sims would not play according to the rules and Morris went to him and told him that he should not play at all unless he played right. Sims became enraged and began to curse the proprietor of the billiard hall. He went outside and kept cursing Morris.

Morris finally stepped to the door and asked Sims why he was cursing so. Sims made no reply, but jerked out a big knife and began to slash Morris across the face and head. The first swipe of the knife split open Morris's face from the head to the chin. Several other less serious gashes were made by the sharp weapon.

The wound on the face is a horrible one and is of a serious nature. The negro bled freely and in a few moments was so weak from loss of blood that he could not stand. He was carried into the police station, but was so badly hurt that it was decided best to send him to the hospital. He was carried over in the ambulance and his face sewed up by the hospital physicians, who pronounced it a very bad wound. Sims escaped.

Did you ever have a photograph made that was no good. If so, why not satisfy yourself as to the man who is able by experience and skill to please you? Howe, telephone 1071.

POLICE RECOVER HIS WATCH.

Thomas Reports His Loss and Soon Secures His Property.

Jim Thomas, a white man, came to the station house last night and reported that he had been robbed of his fine gold watch. He was at first loath to tell where the robbery occurred, but at last said that it was in the room of Jessie Ivey, a notorious negro woman, who lives not far from the police station.

Officer Jolly went out to recover the watch and in a few minutes found the negro woman on Decatur street with Tom Pitts, a negro. On searching the negro man Officer Jolly found the watch and carried both of the negroes to the police station.

The negro girl claimed that Thomas left his watch in her house. She claimed that as soon as she found the watch she went out to give it up to some policeman. She met the negro man and gave it to him with the intention of finding Thomas and returning it to him. The officer made cases against the negroes and locked them up. Thomas was allowed to go.

We will show you how $1.00 makes 25 Five-Cent pieces.

A Wrong Motto.

Everything does not come to the one who waits, but to give every one a chance, we will continue our Great Bargain Sale one week longer.

Remember, a Dollar laid down on our counter means One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents' worth of goods.

GLENN GROCERY CO.,
90 Whitehall Street.

COURT REQUIRES $30,000 BOND

Equitable Loan and Security Case Decided Yesterday.

RECEIVER DENIAL CONDITIONAL

If the Bond Is Made No Receiver Will Be Appointed.

SEVEN DAYS' GRACE IS ALLOWED

Judge Lumpkin Orders the Company To Give the Security So as To Protect Any Judgments That May Result from the Litigation.

The decision in the Equitable Loan and Security Company was handed down yesterday afternoon by Judge Lumpkin.

The case had been under consideration for several weeks, the application for receiver having been filed March 6th. The case was heard before Judge Lumpkin, April 5th, consuming several days. When the argument was completed Judge Lumpkin announced that he would take the matter under consideration and would hand down his decision as soon as he could reach a conclusion.

Yesterday morning Judge Lumpkin announced in open court that the decision would be handed down in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The attorneys in the case were notified and all parties concerned in the litigation were present when the decision came.

The application for receiver was denied upon certain conditions. The plaintiffs alleged that the Equitable Loan and Security Company was insolvent, that much money had been paid into the treasury of the company and the feasibility of contract and alleged lottery scheme of the company. The receiver was asked for upon these grounds.

The decision of Judge Lumpkin yesterday was that the company furnish a bond so as to secure any and all persons who might recover judgments against the company on account of the suits which are now pending in the superior court.

Under the decision, the company is to secure the creditors or rather the plaintiffs in these suits with a bond of $10,000 for all certificates in class A.

The amount the of bond which is to furnish security for class B, another and distinct class of stock, is $20,000.

These two bonds must be made by the company and filed with the clerk of the superior court, who must approve the bonds, on or before next Saturday.

When the application for receiver was filed with the courts, the company protested against the appointment of a receiver, claiming that the company was solvent and that all claims and interests of the creditors could be well cared for by the company without the aid or interference of the court. The case was argued at length, the hearing consuming an entire week when the argument was made.

The litigation is said to have arisen on account of the refusal of the company to refund certain amounts which had been paid in on stock certificates. This, it was said, was contrary to the by-laws of the company, which stipulated that the payments were to be made for a specified length of time, after which redemption would be made by the company.

Argument Heard Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon when Judge Lumpkin announced that he was ready to hand down his decision the courtroom was filled with attorneys and parties who were interested in the matter.

The company was represented by Candler & Thompson and Hoke Smith and Henry C. Peeples. The plaintiffs, who were J. L. McMillian and others, were represented by Rosser & Carter, King & Spalding, W. P. Calhoun, Lumpkin & Burnett and T. P. Shannon.

Judge Lumpkin read the decision, showing that the company would give bond in order to avert the receivership. He stated that he had not fixed the amount of the bond, but would hear from the attorneys interested in the case.

Attorney Rosser was of the opinion that the amount of bond which had been suggested by Judge Lumpkin—$20,000—was not sufficient to cover the interests of all who might become parties to the pending suit. Attorney Rosser suggested that in order to make the security adequate the bond should be in the neighborhood of $60,000—not less.

Attorney Calhoun suggested that the bond be made $80,000, as he was of the opinion that other stockholders would be made parties to the original bill and he wished to have the company absolutely on the safe side.

Bond Placed at $30,000.

Mr. Hoke Smith, representing the company took the position that everybody interested could be amply secured with a bond of $20,000, and he asked that the court would make the bond in that amount, as there was no doubt but that the company could meet its obligations with all persons who held the company's contracts.

Judge Lumpkin's decision, when argument was concluded, was that class A be protected with a bond of $10,000, and that the amount of bond for class B be placed at $20,000.

Secretary Owens was seen after the hearing and he stated that he thought there would be no difficulty for the company to make the bonds as stated, and he believed the bonds would be signed up and approved in the required time allowed by Judge Lumpkin.

"James L. McMillan et al. vs. the Equitable Loan and Security Company—I have heard and considered the pleadings, evidence and argument on the application for injunction and receiver in this case. In considering the same, I have done so from two standpoints: First, considering all the evidence, including that touching whether or not misrepresentations were made in reference to putting the certificates into circulation, or selling them; and, second, considering the balance of the evidence without this. In either event, whether this evidence be included or excluded, the conclusion which I have reached is the same. I am of opinion that if the defendant company will give bonds, with good security, to meet any recovery which may be had against them, it will not be necessary to appoint a receiver by interlocutory decree. If they fail to do so, I think a receiver must be appointed, and injunction be granted.

"It is ordered and decreed that the defendant company be allowed to file in the clerk's office of the superior court of this county by or before the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, May 8, 1897, a bond with good security, to be approved by the clerk of this court, in the sum of $20,000 payable to the plaintiffs for the use of themselves and such others as may become plaintiffs, conditioned to pay them and the parties hereafter to be made, or any of them, all such sums as may be recovered by them respectively on account of claims growing out of or connected with the certificates belonging to class B; and also to file a like bond in the sum of $10,000, conditioned to pay to them and the parties hereafter to be made, or any of them, all such sums as may be recovered by them, respectively, on account of claims growing out of or connected with the certificates belonging to class A. In the giving of each of these bonds the securities shall become thereby parties to the cause along with the principal, so that judgment may be entered up both against principal and securities in this case.

"If it file such bonds in the time named, the interlocutory receivership prayed for will be denied. If it fail to file such bonds in the time named, the receiver hereafter to be named shall at once proceed to demand and receive possession of all the assets, property, choses in action and everything of every sort belonging to such company; and to collect the same and hold the same subject to the further order of the court; and the defendant company, its agents, officers and servants shall thereupon be enjoined from in any manner interfering with the assets or property of the company, except to deliver the same to said receiver. If the bonds be not made and filed as provided, the court will name a receiver. If the bonds be given as above provided, the company may proceed with the usual course of business, but shall not make any general transfer or assignment, or incumbrance beyond such usual and ordinary course of business; and said company and its officers, agents and employees are enjoined from so doing. Said company, its officers, agents and employees are further enjoined from hereafter mingling the funds accruing from class A and class B, respectively, but the same shall be kept in separate accounts.

"Counsel for defendant asking that the time within which the bonds are required to be given should not be fixed before May 8, 1897, and agreeing, in open court, on behalf of said company, that no forfeitures or lapses shall be claimed or penalties accrue by reason of non-payment of any dues during the period beginning May 5th and ending May 13, 1897, said company is enjoined from demanding payment of any dues which may accrue on the 5th day of May, or from declaring any forfeitures or lapses or claiming penalties on account of non-payment during said period, the purpose being to carry forward the status as to such matters which would otherwise exist on the 5th day of May until the 13th day of May, 1897. If the bonds be given as above provided, the company shall have the same right as to such matters on May 13th as it would have on the 5th except for this injunction.

"The rstraining order heretofore granted is continued of force until May 8, 1897, unless said bonds are sooner given.

"J. H. LUMPKIN, Judge S. C. A. C.

"This May 1, 1897."

COLONEL JOHN BARTOW DEAD

PASSED AWAY AT ELBERTON THURSDAY LAST.

Was a Distinguished Gentleman and Had Many Friends in This Section of the Country.

Colonel John Lowe Bartow, a distinguished western journalist and a man well known throughout this country, died last Thursday at Elberton, Ga., after a brief illness.

Colonel Bartow had been traveling through the south for some time and was well and prominently known in Georgia. He has hundreds of friends in this section of the country and his death will be learned of with sorrow.

He was in Atlanta a few months ago and was well received here. On being interviewed, he talked pleasantly and told many interesting experiences.

He had many fine traits in his character and was a gentleman of that distinguished school. He conversed fluently on all subjects and impressed his listeners as being an exceedingly brainy man. He was a man of deep thought and this together with his jocular and friendly manner won him friends wherever he went.

Colonel Bartow was prominently connected with a number of secret orders, in which he had risen high. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and was a leader in the society. He was a Shriner and a Knight Templar. In all these societies he held a prominent position and his death will be a loss to each of them.

Some months ago Mrs. Florence Long Bartow, the wife of Colonel Bartow, made a talk in Atlanta on "Mormonism." Her talk was entertaining and instructive and drew a large crowd. She will be remembered by Atlantians as will her distinguished husband who has just passed away.

CLEVELAND'S BANQUET SPEECH.

Washington Star: The country is against a third term.

New York Tribune: The Cleveland faction has now come to be the smallest in American politics.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Mr. Cleveland is joined to his idols. Let him alone.

Baltimore Herald: Mr. Cleveland should ask himself to what extent he has been instrumental in fomenting discontent.

New York Journal: The Cleveland democracy has hung out the black flag. It spurns possible allies, and will only accept humble servitage from such prisoners of war as will pass meekly under the yoke labeled with the refulgent name of Grover Cleveland.

Washington Post: Mr. Cleveland will no doubt have followers. Modern civilization even at this stage of its development, has not eradicated superstititon and fetichworship. But earnest and intelligent men do not organize parties for the mere purpose of having them destroyed, and so they will not invoke the only political talent which Mr. Cleveland seems to possess in any marked degree.

The Referee, a cycling paper, recently published a cartoon, illustrating Missouri's road system. In commenting on this The Referee says that in 1896 $490,000 was spent in that state for road improvement, and $600,000 for supervisors to carry out the work. In other words, it cost $1,000,000 to get $490,000 worth of work done.

NO MORE TRIALS FOR THE PRESENT

Positive Orders Received Dissolving Courtmartial.

O'BRIEN MAY NOT BE TRIED

Certainly Not Now, and Possibly Not at All.

WHAT DOES THE ORDER MEAN?

It Is Believed That the War Department Is Disgusted with the Present Trial and Will Let Matters Rest for Awhile. Officers Leave.

There will be no more courtmartial at the barracks for some time. And great is the sigh of relief which goes up from officers of the garrison and those detailed for duty on the court.

Colonel Francis L. Guenther, president of the courtmartial which has been in session for the last two weeks, received orders late last night that at the conclusion of Captain Romeyn's trial its members should disperse and return at once to their respective stations.

This order coming as it does shortly after one instructing that the court remain in Atlanta, tends to mystify the already muchly muddled conditions existing at the garrison.

It is a well-known fact that charges have been preferred against Lieutenant Michael J. O'Brien, and that they were filed at the headquarters of the army over a week ago. It is also a well-known fact that within the last few days charges have been prepared for filing against Lieutenant Frank E. Bamford. The latest rumor in circulation was to the effect that charges would be preferred against Major Carter for using abusive language toward Lieutenant Bamford.

With all these charges and counter charges flying thick and fast, it has been the general opinion at the fort that wholesale courtmartials would result, but it now seems that such will not be the case. It was confidently expected that the present court would be continued long enough to try Lieutenant O'Brien on the charges preferred against him by Captain Romeyn. Now it is only fair to presume that the lieutenant will not be tried at all, or at least not for some time to come.

Just why the orders to disperse were issued is a matter of conjecture. The theory which appears the most plausible of any is that the present trial at McPherson has caused such a universal sensation throughout the entire army and has so stirred up feeling at the post in this city that it is deemed advisable to postpone any further proceedings until matters quiet down somewhat.

Another theory current last night was to the effect that it had been decided not to courtmartial O'Brien at all. That the general commanding the army had taken into consideration the fact that no charges had been filed against O'Brien until Romeyn was ordered up for trial, and possibly decided to take no action in the matter until presented through another channel.

What will be done with the charges against Bamford will not be known for possibly a week. One thing is certain, there will be no more courtmartials at Fort McPherson for some time to come. It would be a most unusual occurrence for another court to be convened immediately after the dissolution of a previous one, to sit on cases at the same post. If the department had under contemplation any further trials the present court would surely have been called upon to remain in session.

There can be no mistaking the fact that the trial of Captain Romeyn has shown up a remarkable condition of affairs existing at the post and caused widespread consternation among officials of the army. In fact, so much strife has been stirred up that the department would be only too glad to have the whole business off its hands. The commanding general evidently believes that the best way to settle the matter is to let further charges severely alone.

The news from Governor's island was most welcome to the thirteen officers who have been compelled to go through indescribable tortures for twelve days past. They are utterly wornout with courtmartial of the McPherson type and will be only too glad to return to duty at the garrisons from which they were drafted.

The trial of Captain Romeyn will be finished Monday afternoon. That night the officers will make up their finding, forward the necessary documents to headquarters and on Tuesday morning will leave Atlanta for home, if a modern army garrison might be termed such. "We like Atlanta," said a prominent member of the court last night, "but we don't like the style of courtmartial that grows in this vicinity." His views were heartily concurred in by several other members.

BURGLARS HELPED THEMSELVES

When Maggie Neill Returned Home She Found Her Goods Gone.

Maggie Neill, a negro woman who lives at 183 Crew street, went out to her work yesterday morning and spent the day. When she returned to her home last night she found that her house had been broken open during the day and everything she had stolen.

The burglars had not left one thing of value in the house, but had carted off everything. The negro woman telephoned to the police station last night for an officer to go out and try to locate the burglars.

She was utterly heartbroken over her loss and said she didn't have a thing left on earth. A detective will go to work on the case this morning.

French Circle To Meet.

Les mebres du cercle Litteraire Francais dont les noms suivent sont pries de vouloir bien assister a la deuxieme reunion qui aura lieu jeudi prochain 5 Mai, 1897, a 3 heures et demie precises chez Mademoiselle Lucy Peel, 160 Peachtree.

Mesdames: Morris Brandon, Hunter Cooper, A. H. Davis, J. E. English, Sarah Jackson, Clarence Knowles, Wilmer Moore, Ottley, Parsons, W. H. Smythe, Albert Thornton. Mesdemoiselles: Joan Clark, Mary Draper, Bessie Fitten, C. B. Leary, Maud Scruggs, Ruby Scruggs and L. Venable.

THE WEATHER.

The low area of barometric pressure has moved in a northeasterly direction and was central last night over the middle and north Atlantic States. As this low area moved across the southern half of the country it caused general and copious rains to fall throughout the entire eastern half of the cotton belt. The low area caused generally cloudy weather with rain in north Georgia, Tennessee, the Ohio valley and lake region and in the middle and north Atlantic states.

West of the Mississippi valley the pressure was above normal, accompanied by generally clear, dry weather.

In Atlanta yesterday the weather was unseasonably raw and cold. The mean temperature for the day was 52 degrees, which was 14 degrees below the normal, but judging from the reports received by the weather bureau last night the temperature in Atlanta and vicinity today should be somewhat warmer than that of yesterday. It will also be fair.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	.52
Daily normal temperature	.66
Highest temperature	.54
Lowest temperature	.50
Total rainfall 12 hrs. ending 8:40 p. m.	T
Deficiency of precipitation since Jan. 1	2.13

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. May 1, 1897.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest Temperature.	Precipitation by inches.
New York, part cloudy	50	60	Trace
Norfolk, clear	62	68	.98
Savannah, part cloudy	62	74	.00
Jacksonville, pt. cloudy	68	76	.00
Atlanta, clear	52	54	Trace
Montgomery, pt. cloudy	60	64	.00
Vicksburg, clear	66	70	.00
New Orleans, clear	70	74	.00
Palestine, clear	72	76	.00
Galveston, clear	72	76	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	72	80	.00
Memphis, clear	64	66	.00
Knoxville, cloudy	50	52	.38
Cincinnati, raining	40	46	.08
Buffalo, raining	64	72	.02
Detroit, raining	40	42	.38
Chicago, cloudy	36	40	.00
St. Paul, clear	56	58	.00
St. Louis, clear	56	58	.00
Kansas City, clear	62	66	.00
Omaha, clear	62	64	.00
Huron, S. D., clear	64	68	.00
Rapid City, pt. cloudy	70	76	.00
North Platte, clear	78	82	.00
Dodge City, clear	72	76	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

SUMMARY OF APRIL WEATHER.

Shows the Kind of Weather Atlanta Experienced.

The meteorological summary of the weather during the month of April has just been issued by the local weather bureau and makes an interesting study. It gives every phase of the weather for the past month and compares it with the weather in April during the past nineteen years.

The summary is as follows:

Mean atmospheric pressure, 30.12.

Highest pressure, 30.5, on the 21st.

Lowest pressure, 29.7, on the 30th.

Mean temperature, 60.

Highest temperature, 84, on the 23d.

Lowest temperature, 38, on the 10th.

Greatest daily range of temperature, 27, on the 28th.

Least daily range of temperature, 3, on the 2d.

Mean temperature for this month in 1879, 60; 1880, 62; 1881, 59; 1882, 64; 1883, 61; 1884, 58; 1885, 61; 1886, 60; 1887, 63; 1888, 64; 1889, 62; 1890, 62; 1891, 63; 1892, 59; 1893, 64; 1894, 62; 1895, 60; 1896, 66; 1897, 60.

Mean temperature for this month for nineteen years, 62.

Average deficiency of daily mean temperature during month, 2.

Accumulated deficiency of daily mean temperature since January 1st, 62.

Average daily deficiency since January 1st, 0.5.

Prevailing direction of wind, northwest.

Total movement of wind, 7,734 miles.

Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 48, west, on the 8th.

Total precipitation, 5.06 inches.

Number of days with .01 inch or more of precipitation, 9.

Total precipitation (in inches) for this month in 1879, 3.98; 1880, 7.07; 1881, 4.58; 1882, 5.21; 1883, 8.20; 1884, 5.86; 1885, 1.31; 1886, 2.52; 1887, 1.38; 1888, 1.34; 1889, 2.54; 1890, 2.04; 1891, 1.58; 1892, 4.75; 1893, 2.48; 1894, 3.06; 1895, 5.20; 1896, 0.58; 1897, 5.06.

Average precipitation for this month for nineteen years, 3.62 inches.

Total excess in precipitation during month, 1.44 inches.

Accumulated deficiency in precipitation since January 1st, 1.34 inches.

Number of clear days, 14.

Partly cloudy days, 6.

Cloudy days, 10.

THEY WIELD THE SHARP RAZOR.

Bob Steele Has a Crowd of Experts in That Line.

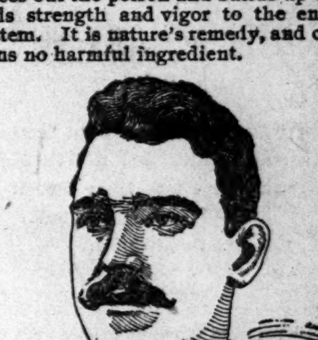
Bob Steele, who runs the barber shop at 13 Marietta street, has surrounded himself with a notable corps of expert artists in the tonsorial line.

Among those now connected with his establishment are Milledge Roberts, L. Brantley, Ben Campbell, Ed Jones, Jack Chapman and Mack Bryan. All of these are old southern barbers whose ability to wield the razor is too well known to need mention. They are well known all over the city by patrons of barber shops and will be glad to see their friends at Bob Steele's place.

Gave Back My Health.

There is no reason for being despondent and considering diseases of the blood incurable, simply because the treatment of physicians and many so-called blood remedies fail to effect a cure. Though it is naturally disheartening to the sufferer who faithfully takes the prescribed treatment of the physicians, often at the expense of hundreds of dollars, to find himself no better as time goes by, still a cure will result from the right remedy, S.S.S., no matter what other treatment has failed.

The reason that S.S.S. (Swift's Specific) has so successfully cured even the worst cases after other treatment had been tried in vain is that it is the only remedy which forces the poison from the blood and permanently eliminates it from the system, which is the only correct principle of curing the disease. Mercurial remedies bottle up the poison and tear down the system, while S.S.S. forces out the poison and builds up and adds strength and vigor to the entire system. It is nature's remedy, and contains no harmful ingredient.



Mr. Charles Glenn, of 1563 Dudley St., Cincinnati, is one of the many who constantly praise S S.S. for giving him back his health. He says:

"From childhood I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, and have taken almost every blood remedy on the market, but my case was deepseated, and one by one they failed. The large, red blotches increased in size and number, and soon covered my entire body.

"My parents had me treated by a number of physicians, but the disease was too much for them, and after their temporary relief was over, I found myself growing steadily worse. Thus I grew into manhood, handicapped by a terrible disease, and having tried so many remedies without relief, when a friend urged me to take S.S S. I had little faith in any medicine. I was happy to find, however, that I had at last gotten the right remedy, for one bottle of S.S.S did me so much good that I soon had hopes of being cured. I continued the remedy, and was cured completely, the unsightly spots soon disappeared, leaving my skin perfectly clear. My general health was also built up, and I am robust and strong. I believe S.S.S. will cure the worst case of blood poison in the world."

S.S.S. is a real blood remedy, and will cure the most obstinate cases of Cancer, Eczema, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, old sores, or any disease caused by impure blood. It is

Purely Vegetable

and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain not a particle of mercury, potash, arsenic or other mineral. S.S.S. is sold by all druggists.

Valuable books and on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

MR. SAM DEAN TODAY.

The Young Divine Will Lecture to Railroad Men.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Rev. Sam Dean will speak to railroad men, their families and friends at the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, 44½ East Alabama street.

Mr. Dean is just home from the Baptist Theological seminary, at Louisville, Ky., at which place he has used all his spare time in evangelistic work, and has been remarkably successful. He is well known here by his connection with the Union Mission work. He was for a number of years a Pullman conductor, and is thoroughly familiar with railroad life. He is earnest and energetic, and the meeting this afternoon will be one of marked interest.

The earliest exports of cheese from the United States were, it is said, made about 1826.

All About Blending Coffee

Perfect Coffee blending is an art. It can be mastered only after years of experience and study. Intelligent application of natural taste and skill is essential to success). Adepts will tell you that high-priced Coffee can be ruined by improper blending, just as lower qualities are improved by harmonious blending. Results show that our methods of blending are absolutely correct.

Try our Coffee at 12½c, 15c, 18c and 20c.

Try our Coffee at 25c, 26c, 28c, 30c, 33c, 35c and 40c.

Makes no difference which you buy, you secure unprecedented value. Good, rich, flavorous, aromatic Coffee at 12½c and 18c; delicious, exhilarating, invigorating Coffee at 25c and 30c. We have every sort that connoisseurs enjoy . . . . .

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY!

Fancy Maine Corn, the kind that sold last season at $2 per dozen; our price now $1.00.

"THE BEST" TEA & COFFEE CO

C. J. KAMPER, Mgr.,
79-81 Peachtree Street.

OLD LUMPKIN RICH IN GOLD

Ex-Vice Pres. Stevenson Impressed with North Georgia.

HE VISITS SEVERAL MINES

Only One Problem Remains To Be Solved In the Belt.

THE DEPTH WILL SOON BE SHOWN

Expert Engineers Say That Concentration and Chlorination Will Make the Properties Very Profitable---New Methods Coming In.

"All we need is capital. Just get capital interested up here and Georgia will become the greatest gold-producing section in the world."

This has been the talk of the Dahlonega people for years. Hearing this oft-repeated cry for capital, I decided to go up last week—as the guest of Colonel William Duncan, second vice president of the Appalachian Gold Mining Company. This company is capitalized at $25,000,000, and it owns and controls more gold property than almost any other mining company in the world. Colonel Duncan had among his other guests ex-Vice President Adlai Ewing Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ill., and in addition some of the largest and wealthiest coal miners in the country. Mr. John B. Atkinson, of Earlington, Ky., for instance, employs 1,000 miners, and has never had a strike among them. Mr. I. Bailey is another large miner, and he and Mr. Atkinson are the fiercest kind of competitors for business, mining in the same county and selling in the same markets, but personally they are good friends and business partners in other investments. Then there was Mr. Graham, one of the principal miners of Illinois, with whom Mr. Stevenson is interested in investments.

There is always a character on a trip of this kind, and Colonel Joe Foard, a coal miner of Kentucky, filled the role. He and Mr. Stevenson were school boys together and they had many reminiscences of the old days. Mr. Stevenson is full of humor and he tells a story delightfully, with a flavor that cannot be reproduced in type. Colonel H. W. J. Ham, of Gainesville, who knows a good story when he hears it, asked Mr. Stevenson for one, which, possibly, every one has heard but which few know to be original with the former vice president. Mr. Stevenson smiled when it was suggested and remarked that it was a true incident. "It actually occurred," he said. "Who was it you voted for in 1872?" he asked. Somebody replied, "Horace Greeley."

"Yes. You remember the campaign? I was a resident then, as now, of Bloomington. Judge David Davis, of that town, was a candidate for the democratic nomination, and the judge was not shy about it. Of course the democrats of Bloomington were enthusiastic for him, and I was particularly so. I planned by day and dreamed by night of the way in which we would capture the nomination for the judge. About three days before I was to start for Cincinnati, an old gentleman entered my office and greeted me. He was a Tennessean by birth and had fought with Jackson at Talladega and New Orleans. He was a type who held on to old ways. After we had chatted for a few minutes, he asked:

" 'Mr. Stevenson, who are you for president?'

" 'Davis,' I replied.

"I noticed a shade of disappointment flit across the old man's face as he leaned over and remarked in a semi-confidential way:

" 'Of course, our settlement will give him the usual majority, but, Mr. Stevenson, don't you think it's a little airly to bring old Jeff out?' "

Some Lumpkin Mines.

The private car was left at Gainesville and the members of the party, including besides those mentioned above, Messrs. Williams and Kirkpatrick, of Nashville, and Colonel Moore, of Canton, took livery teams for the drive of twenty-five miles across the mountains to Dahlonega. It is not a tiresome drive ordinarily, but the driver going over made it unnecessarily long and tedious, to the future pecuniary loss of his employer.

Some of us started out soon after arrival to see the nearby mines, and visited the Preacher and Bast.

The next morning the visitors, with Captain Frank Hall, a large property owner of Lumpkin; Colonel R. D. Ingersoll, the superintendent of five mines, and other citizens of the little mountain town, got off early in carriages and hacks for a round of the mines. The first stop was at the Mary Henry, one of the Appalachian company's mines. Then the Yahoula, Tahloneka, Singleton, Hand, Lockhart and Findley mines were examined during the morning, and in the afternoon the Crown Mountain and the Barlow mines were visited. Some of these are owned or controlled by the Appalachian and others are not.

All have been operated in the same general way, which is not unfamiliar to most Georgians at least. There is gold everywhere on this belt. The soil is impregnated with the yellow metal from the mountain tops to the valleys. One may scrape up a panfull of dirt anywhere, wash it and get a color, at least, and usually there will be many particles of fine gold left in the bottom of the pan. I saw pannings taken from the very top of a mountain and panned, and there was a good color. A panfull scooped up from the road showed it and so did the rock picked up at random and pounded in the mortar before our eyes. There was no fake about any of it. Mr. Stevenson designated spots from which to take a panning and washing gave the same result. There was always gold enough to show that it was disseminated all through the earth and rock. There seemed to be from $1 to $10 worth of it to the ton. It takes very little gold to make a pennyweight, which is worth $1. Half an ounce is worth $10, and that amount of gold in small particles would be almost inappreciable in bulk compared to a ton of ore.

Cheap but Wasteful.

Gold was discovered around Dahlonega fifty-nine years ago and there was great excitement for several years thereafter. The first operations on a large scale in Lumpkin were probably on the placers, but in time the sluice mining came in and millions of dollars were spent in building the miles and miles of ditches and putting in the sluices, cast iron pipes and stamp mills. One mine has forty-five miles of ditches and sluices. The Singleton has sixteen miles. These ditches collect the water from the springs and streams along the mountain sides and carry it to pumps, which force it through mains up on the mountains, where it is turned on the soil and rock with tremendous force. Imagine a powerful fire engine throwing a stream with five times the force of a stream which Chief Joyner turns on a fire and you can appreciate how the earth is washed away. This has been going on for years and great canyons have been cut right into the hearts of these rugged and blue-peaked mountains. If the state capitol could be transported from Atlanta to Dahlonega and set down in the Preacher, Barlow, Findley or Singleton cuts the bronze Goddess of Liberty standing on tiptoe could not see over the edge. Rock and earth come tumbling down, hundreds and thousands of tons at a time. The giant continues to play on the mass, washing it down the cut into the sluices through which the current sweeps the ore and mud. This is cheap transportation and that is its only recommendation. Perhaps the mill is half a mile away. Some of the tiny particles of gold or an occasional nugget finds lodgment in the sluice under a bit of rock or in a riffle. At the mill the rock passes under the stamps, usually 750 pounds each here, and then when pounded into powder passes through the screen and out over the plates. These plates, by the way, are only from three to six feet in length, and half that we saw were badly coated with verdigris. Old mill men say that the plates catch from 25 to 50 cents in gold per

PANNING.

ton. This is mined and handled for from 10 to 20 cents, leaving a profit ranging from 15 to 30 cents per ton.

Nobody ever knew until the last two or three years how much gold there was in the ton of earth and rock when it was torn by the giant from the mountain side. No more did any one know how much escaped in the travel down the sluice and went over the plates without being caught at all. No assays were made either of the ore or of the tailings. All that was known was just what was caught by amalgamation. Some times that was little and at other times it was quite a considerable sum. For instance, it is told that the Singleton mill once cleaned up $520 in a week. Always one result was observed. Whenever the miner got down to water level in the earth, whatever the depth might be, the mill plates ceased to catch anything of value. The miners said that the vein or body had played out and they moved on to another place.

Gold in the Sulphurets.

A few years ago Judge W. W. Murray, a Tennesseean by citizenship, a Georgian by descent and an officer of the United States government in New Mexico, found his way into Dahlonega in search of quiet and health. He is a very sociable gentleman, a thorough democrat in manner with a shrewd, investigating mind. He mixed with the mountain people and a mutual liking grew up between them. The judge became acquainted with their mining methods without any intention of investing. His investigations led him to believe that the existing method was very wasteful. Then he found out that the miners were hiding something from him. It took him three years to discover why the mines were abandoned after being worked to a depth of from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet. He was told that the gold played out at water level. He did not believe it. Judge Murray said that it did not seem reasonable to him that the gold deposits ceased at any such shallow depths. He could see no reason why the gold would not continue on down indefinitely. The old miners scoffed at this idea. They had been working there all their lives and they reckoned they knew whether the gold played out or not and for the time, the judge's standing as a jurist suffered in their estimation. The miners had noticed that the gold did not suddenly play out but it gradually became less and less as they approached water level. That was a strong proof to them that there was none any lower down.

At length, the judge succeeded in getting a chance to study the formation in the bottom of some of the cuts and he found an abundance of iron pyrites. To satisfy himself, he sent off some samples of this ore carrying the pyrites to be assayed. The returns showed values running from $10 up. And yet the quicksilver had not caught more than 5 or 10 cents worth of free gold from a ton of this very same ore. The judge had all manner of tests made at various treating plants and he always got fresh evidence that his theory was correct. Then he had some assays of tailings made and he found that they were very rich in gold.

But still he could not convince the old miners for a year or more. They would not believe that they had been mistaken all their lives. I asked "Professor" Henry Roberts what he thought about it. The "professor" is a veteran miner and an authority in Lumpkin. He was at the Preacher, superintending the running of two tunnels. He does not use pencils and paper and rules when he goes to drive a tunnel or sink a shaft. He just sizes up the situation with his eyes and then goes ahead. And he usually hits the point for which he drives.

"I have worked in these mines around here for thirty years or more, and I never did believe there was any gold below water level until Judge Murray showed it to me about one year ago. Now I see that we were wrong about it, but I reckon I would a died not knowin' any better if the judge had not come up here."

Georgia as a Producer.

That is the way the source of the future great wealth of north Georgia came to be discovered. It is said that $20,000,000 in

MINING WITH A GIANT.

The Powerful Stream Cuts the Ore and Earth from the Mountain Side.

gold has been taken out of Georgia mines since gold was first discovered in the state. Some say that it was even more and it has been published on good authority that the United States mint at Dahlonega coined $26,000,000 in gold before the war.

Captain Frank Hall says that this estimate is too large, but there is no question that the mines in the Dahlonega section have yielded immense sums in the past.

But where 50 cents was saved five and ten times that amount was lost. By spending 20 cents the sluice miner saves perhaps 50 cents from one ton. By spending from $1 to $2 it is possible to save from $5 to $15 a ton. That is where the money will be made in the future. Instead of saving only 20 per cent of the values in a ton, the new miners will save from 60 to 80 per cent. A revolution in the methods is coming in. The sluicing days are coming to an end, or if this method continues for a time longer greater care will be taken and every effort will be directed to saving as much as possible of the gold. It is no problem at all to save one-half the values in concentrating and the loss in treating concentrates is very small. Some claim that the loss in concentrating can be reduced to a minimum. We all know that the loss after concentrating need not be much.

Wealth in the Mountains.

I have heard engineers say that they were afraid of the formation around Dahlonega. They were afraid that the ore would not run deep. But on this trip I met some experts up there who have made a careful study of the rocks, and they say that the formation is regular and that the ore will be found to run to an enormous depth. That question will soon be solved. There are no deep shafts in Lumpkin, but there will soon be. Messrs. Atkinson and Bailey are going to sink on the Preacher, and Mr. Atkinson has just opened a vein of quartz on the Tahloneka fifteen feet thick. He says that he is going to follow that vein right down, and if the values hold out, he will go deep enough to prove the formation beyond a doubt. Professor Yeates, Georgia's state geologist, spent several weeks in Lumpkin last summer and made an especial study of the formation in the Singleton. He has not the slightest doubt about the veins being in place.

Figure on a vein fifteen feet thick, 1,000 feet in length and work it down for 1,000 depth. You have more than 800,000 tons of ore, and if $1.25 a ton can be cleared on it, there is $1,000,000. The vein which has just been exposed on the Tahloneka yields $3 in free gold going over the plates, and the sulphurets are yet to be heard from. Some of this ore has been sent off to be treated. Repeated assays have been made with fine results. This is a very attractive property, and it is not on the market.

The Crown Mountain property, which belongs to the Appalachian company, consists of eighty acres in one tract. Two tunnels have been driven into the side of the mountain, one fifty-six feet below the other. Both tunnels show that there is gold all through the mass. The mountain is a vast body of saprolite or decomposed rock, through which run innumerable quartz stringers. The gold occurs in both the quartz and the saprolite. This saprolite can be scraped off with the hand. Mr. Stevenson himself directed the "professor" where to take the rock from the tunnel. There was no salting in this. The panning showed a good color. This mountain runs from $3 to $5 and above in gold per ton.

A Rich Group.

The Findley is being worked in the usual way. It contains vast ore bodies. Two chutes on the top of the mountain are said to have yielded half a million dollars. The chutes are down about 450 feet. They have not been worked in years, having been abandoned on account of the air. If they have not run out, it would seem to be an opportunity to put compressed air down into them and continue to work them. It is said that a panful of ore from one of these chutes has yielded more than 100 pennyweights in gold. A bucketful of the ore panned a year's good salary. The Findley has forty stamps at its mill. A shovelful of earth was taken from the bottom of the cut and washed and the little yellow particles were there as usual. This is another property which is wonderfully attractive.

The Lockhart has a twelve-foot vein, which was abandoned years ago because of water and bad air in the tunnel. This mine has been worked for many years and has been a great producer. Experts who have made a careful investigation say that it ought to be a wonderful producer when operated on an extensive and economical scale with improved methods.

The Mary Henry has some magnificent exposures of vein matter running high in values. There is an abundance of water for this property as for all the others which have been mentioned and the ore cars would run from the mouth of the prospect shaft to the mill by gravity. One vein, which has been cut by a tunnel, is fourteen feet in width. The ore is rich and there appears to be a vast body of it.

The Hand mine is another old property which has been worked by sluicing for years. It is a famous property and has yielded some great fortunes. The first Hand was a northern man. He spent $1,500,000 constructing ditches and mains of which there are forty-five miles. Think of that—the canals and ditches, waterways for this mine would reach half way from Atlanta to Macon.

The Barlow mine has two mills, each with ten stamps. One of these up in the cut is the new mill. It is right over a body of ore and a few months ago, in putting down a sluice to carry off the tailings, a very rich vein was uncovered, but it was covered up again. Several pannings were made from ore picked up around the mill, but the best of all was from a piece of rock taken from this recently discovered vein. The rock was pounded in a mortar and when washed the best show of the day was obtained. One of the cuts at the Barlow is three-quarters of a mile long and is along a vein which is quite rich. This is another of the Appalachian Company's properties.

The character of ore here was rather different at first glance from any other seen during the investigation. The sides of the cut revealed a great body of greenish gray ore, easily mined and assaying very well. Through this ran quartz stringers, which were rich.

Mr. Stevenson was quite surprised to find in the old mill a lithograph of himself and Mrs. Stevenson, which had been tacked up there four years before by some enthusiastic democratic miner. The former vice president smiled when he saw it and remarked that he could have recognized the pictures without any names.

The Yahoula has some large bodies of ore exposed and down in the bottom of the cut is another body of sulphurets. These are in the bottom of all the cuts, and it is on these that the new owners are going to work in every instance to develop.

Finding Nuggets.

At the Preacher the men were just cleaning up. They had reached the head of the flume, and while the visitors were looking on one of the men threw up a shovelful of gravel into the pan and there came near being a general plunge into the sluice, because right before all eyes was an eight pennyweight nugget, glittering in the sun. It was picked out and handed up to the party to examine and then another was picked up and a third and a fourth, and soon there were a dozen of varying shapes and weight, but all under eight pennyweights, except the first one. The day foreman said that there was $50 in gold in the pan and it did not hold more than half a peck of mud and gravel struck measure. The visitors were told that within 300 feet the miners would probably get $350 in gold from the sluice box and this in addition to what had been caught on the plates in a three weeks' run. A great part of the gravel from which this gold came had been worked over at least once, and possibly several times. It is quite a common thing to work the same gravel over. Mr. Crandall, a mining engineer from the west, said that when he began placer mining down on the Chestatee river for St. Louis parties, he would have sworn that the gravel had never been worked. It was a farm. Crops had been grown on the soil for years. The company put up an expensive plant and went to work on a large scale. After work had been going on for some time, Mr. Crandall began to get suspicious. He found gold, but not in the quantites he expected. One day he found eight feet below the surface a shovel with a chain attached, which had been used before the war in placer work. From time to time he made other finds and finally he came across one of the old dredge boats which had been used fifty years before. It was turned over on its side and it was six or eight feet below the surface. That company has stopped operations. But Mr. Crandall is a good engineer.

The Formation.

There is one thing about this belt which once puzzled the geologists. The strike is from northeast to southwest, but there is a break just at Dahlonega and for a mile the veins are thrown to the east of the strike above and below. Of late years the engineers have caught on to this, but for a long while it bothered the geologists. There are three or four belts running through Lumpkin. They vary in width. The gangue minerals in the gold quartz are usually pyrite and some times chalcopyrite. Dr. Becker found galena, mispickel and calcite in the Findley and garnet in the Lockhart. This authority says: "The original deposits in this district are almost without exception stringer leads, for the most part conformable to the schistose cleavages, but not following them accurately. Spurs of quartz diverging into the country rock are frequent, and fragments of schist are not uncommon. They are precisely the same type as those studied at the Franklin The wall rocks also, as at the Franklin, are often rich for a few inches from the quartz stringers."

The Gold Can Be Saved.

Speaking of the future of the Dahlonega section, Dr. Becker used this language: "It would appear that the rustiness of the gold must be overcome either by more friction, as, for example, amalgamation pans, or by chemical means. Unless means can be devised of getting at least half the gold, surface mining in this region must, in my opinion, remain an unimportant industry, but I do not believe the problems involved at all beyond the reach of good metallurgical engineers."

The inference from this is that deep mining may be profitable, even if half the gold is not obtained from the ore. This would be on the theory that the deeper you go, the richer the ore gets. Dr. Becker stated that he saw no evidence to substantiate this theory, but since he visited the Georgia field, the Creighton and the Royal have demonstrated that the value of the ore does increase with depth.

The problem of saving more than half the free gold is not by any means a difficult one now. True, half of it has not been saved in the past, but Herr Otto Scupin has demonstrated at the Betz mine, near Auraria, that there is no excuse for losing 80 per cent of the gold. This is one of the poorest ore bodies in the belt, but by extremely careful management the mill is saving a large proportion of the gold and it is paying handsomely on the investment. If a poor mine can be made to pay well, a rich mine should be a bonanza. Mr. Betz calls this mine his "Georgia plaything." He is a brewer of Philadelphia and is said to be worth upwards of $15,000,000. The mine is becoming a very valuable property and it is likely that Mr. Betz will be one who will sink deep on his ore and see what there is down 500 or 1,000 feet. He will be doing a great thing for the state if he does prove the depth of these veins. He is able to put up a chlorination plant of his own, if he desires, and not feel it if it should prove to be a loss, and I would not be surprised to hear that he has decided to do this later. His superintendent is pronounced one of the best miners in the south. In and around Dahlonega there are 300 or more stamps, but they are not all working. However, within a year or two there will probably be nearer 3,000 stamps than the present number. The great successes in gold mining these days are made in the large plants, where from 200 to 800 tons of ore are handled in a day. There are a dozen mines within four miles of Dahlonega, each of which should have at least 200 stamps going night and day. The ore is there to supply them and the greater the scale of operations the more money there is in the business.

It Will Develop.

The Appalachian company proposes to develop on a large scale. It has recently come into control of the Christian Wahl property. Mr. Wahl has been buying mineral properties in Lumpkin for years and he picked up some of the best. Now this new company with its strong connections is in position to open the mines and operate or sell as is deemed best. It will have millions at its back and immense capital directed judiciously will return enormous interest on the investment.

Our home people are not going into mining to any extent. Mining is a business peculiar to itself. There are certain cities whose people have made great fortunes out of mines and there are other cities whose people do not touch any mining property. For instance, Bostonians are the most successful miners in America. St. Louis and Chicago capitalists also know how to make money out of mines, and they keep a sharp watch out for invest-

SLUICING FROM MINE TO MILL.

ments in mineral properties. Mine investors in these remote cities know far more about the Dahlonega section and every gold section of the south than the people here at home do, as a rule. Expert engineers are coming into the field all the time and making a quiet study of conditions. One of the best engineers in the country is now at Dahlonega, Mr. Channing, a young gentleman from New York, who has had wide experience in the west and in Central and South America. He is deeply impressed by what he has seen and he has faith in the future of the section. And you cannot fool a real expert these days on a gold mine—or not often.

Capitalists Are Impressed.

All these coal miners who were on this trip believe that Lumpkin has great wealth in her gold. Within a few weeks there will be men in Georgia worth many millions, coming to look at the gold fields. And to examine usually means to invest. Just as the home folks have always said, if capitalists could only be brought into the belt gold mining would take a new impetus. The propositions are too attractive to be overlooked. Gold is the one commodity which can always be sold for an unvarying price. Every ounce of it will bring $20.67 and every pound will bring $248.04.

In Georgia $1 in gold can be produced for 50 cents, and often for less than that. Georgia ore is abundant. Every day furnishes fresh evidence of the immensity of it. Mr. Stevenson said that he had never seen so much evidence of great quantities of gold as he found in Lumpkin, and he has seen the famous Alaska Treadwell gold mines, too. Mr. Graham, his friend, said that he would return to Georgia before long to make a further investigation. At first Mr. Graham was not favorably impressed either. It was a new kind of a proposition to him. He had seen ores in the west but never anything like what he found in the mines around Dahlonega. Mr. Bailey has already invested and he would not sell out today for twice what he paid for the property in which he is interested. I doubt if he would take $10 for every $1 he paid. The same is true of Mr. Atkinson. The more development work proceeds the more encouraging are the prospects.

Hid the Vein Two Years.

An interesting incident occurred on the Tahloneka. Just above the great fifteen foot vein a negro was at work taking out a narrow quartz vein. He said that he had found it three years before and never told any one for two years, when he told Judge Murray of it. Then the judge bought the property, but soon sold it and now the same negro who found the vein is working on it.

Judge Murray is holding court at present in the southwest. He is president of the Appalachian company. Colonel Duncan is the active promoter. He organized the Tennessee Coal and Iron company. He has associated with him Messrs. Williams and Kirkpatrick, of his own city, Nashville, and he has a strong line of capital enlisted.

Captain Hall.

One of the leading men of the Dahlonega section is Captain Frank Hall, who has been largely interested in mines for years. He has owned at one time or another probably half the mines in the county. He has bought and sold and has made a fortune. He still owns some of the large properties up there, such as the Ivey and Fishtrap. He has the finest collection of gold ore and gold nuggets to be found in all that part of the state and his collection of nuggets probably surpasses any other in Georgia. They are of all shapes, just as they came from the gravel. There is one which looks so much like a parrot that you almost expect it to talk. Another bears a striking resemblance to a rooster exulting over an election. Another is a good representation of a heart. And then to cap the collection he has a bar of bullion worth perhaps $2,500. One day he was in Atlanta with that bar. The gold brick game had been worked a few days before on a resident of Bibb county. Captain Hall was discussing the trick with a friend when a stranger entered the office. Something was said about the deception and the stranger announced that he could not be fooled. Captain Hall took from his pocket the bar of bullion which he had brought down and remarked that it was a very good imitation of a gold brick and he expressed the belief that it would fool the average man. The stranger took exception to this statement, remarking that any fool could tell that brick was not gold.

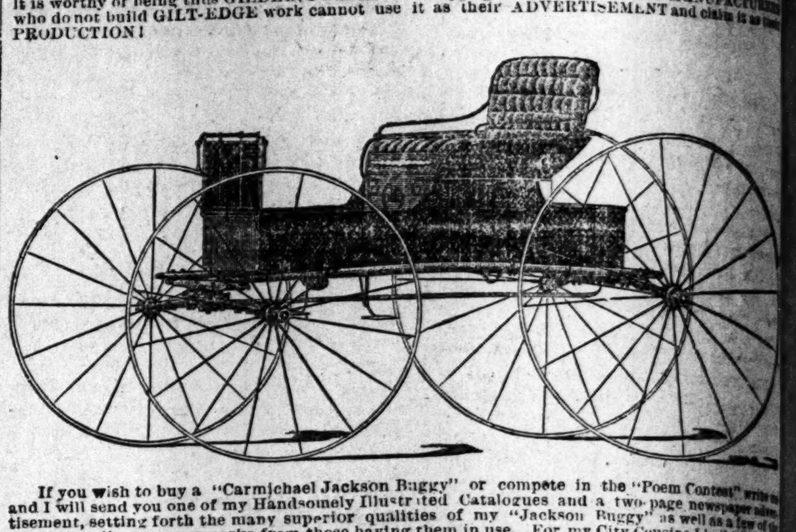
Then the joke was on the stranger.

Before the summer is over there will be some highly interesting developments in the Dahlonega field.

FRANK WELDON.

An Open Proposition to Georgia Contestants

This is to certify that I, J. R. Carmichael, carriage manufacturer, of the state of Georgia, town of Jackson, and county of Butts, do this day offer a premium of $5 for the best poem of not less than 250 words, advertising "J. R. Carmichael's Jackson Buggy," on the following conditions: Contest open only to Georgia poets; the poem must be typewritten, and submitted to me at Jackson, Ga., not later than May 15th, 1897; there must not be less than fifteen contestants. The poems will be submitted to Frank Stanton, of The Atlanta Constitution, whose decision as to which is the best shall be final. The name of the successful contestant will be published in The Atlanta Constitution, The Jackson Argus, Jackson Times and The Henry County Weekly. Now, friends, the $5 premium is the smallest part of this consideration, for if your poem is built of as good material as THE JACKSON BUGGY I will have it printed in GILT letters, framed with a GILT frame, hung in my office with a GILT wire on a GILT nail, and only GILT-edge people will see it. And if it is worthy of being thus GILDED, I will have it copyrighted, so all CHEAP MANUFACTURERS who do not build GILT-EDGE work cannot use it as their ADVERTISEMENT and claim it as their PRODUCTION!



If you wish to buy a "Carmichael Jackson Buggy" or compete in the "Poem Contest" write me and I will send you one of my Handsomely Illustrated Catalogues and a two-page newspaper advertisement, setting forth the many superior qualities of my "Jackson Buggy" as well as a few of the many complimentary remarks from those having them in use. For my City Cousins I build the Jackson Buggy with Ball Bearing Axles and Rubber Tires. Yours truly,

J. R. Carmichael, Jackson, Ga.

WILL BUILD NEW CHURCH.

PLANS READY FOR JACKSON HILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Congregation Will Take Action This Morning and Will Probably Ac- Accept the Plans.

The Jackson Hill Baptist church is to have a new house of worship—a building which will be erected on modern architectural lines, containing a large auditorium with a seating capacity to accommodate more than 1,000 persons, a large and well-lighted Sunday school room, pastor's study and other rooms which are necessary.

This morning the plans and specifications will be presented to the members of the church and congregation and it is quite probable that the plans as drawn will be adopted by the church.

Several years ago the Jackson Hill Baptist church was established at the corner of Jackson street and East avenue. The building is a small one and the congregation has outgrown the building, making it necessary that some arrangement be made for the accommodation of those who attend that church. The question came up several weeks ago and the church determined to build a new house of worship at as early a date as possible.

A number of subscriptions were started and it required but a short canvass to demonstrate that but little trouble would be encountered in securing the amount of money necessary for the building. The plans have been drawn and will be seen for the first time this morning when they are presented to the church and congregation.

Rev. A. A. Marshall, the beloved pastor, has met with unbounded success in his church work. When he became its pastor the membership was small and the congregation but few. By his zealous efforts the church has rapidly increased both in financial and numerical strength and it is now one of the strongest churches in the city. For a number of years Rev. Alex W. Bealer was superintendent of the Sunday school, and it is largely due to his efforts that the school is at present one of the largest and most active in the city.

Roxborough Springs Open.

I take pleasure in announcing that I have leased Roxborough Springs hotel to Mr. J. B. Wilkinson, formerly of Cleveland Springs hotel, North Carolina. Mr. Wilkinson is a capable and popular hotel man, I and many other people of Atlanta who have stopped at hotels managed by him can testify. Mr. Wilkinson will be pleased to entertain all who desire the enjoyment of an ideal summer home, and nothing will be left undone that will promote the pleasure and comfort of his guests.

MRS. THOMAS S. POWELL.

RAILWAY:-: SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

No.	Arrive From	Time	No.	Depart To	Time
†8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	†16	Brunswick	5 25 am
†35	Washington	5 10 am	†16	Columbus, Ga	5 25 am
†13	Jacksonville	7 20 am	†35	Greenville	5 30 am
†26	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	†13	Nashville	7 50 am
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	†12	Richmond	7 50 am
†27	Columbus	10 10 am	†8	Macon	8 10 am
†19	Fort Valley	10 20 am	†38	Washington	12 00 n'n
†9	Macon	11 10 am	†9	Louisville	4 00 pm
†88	Birmingham	11 30 am	†10	Macon	4 10 pm
†10	Louisville	11 40 pm	†37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
†37	Washington	3 55 pm	†20	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
†15	Jacksonville	7 45 pm	†18	Mt. Airy	4 35 pm
†14	Cincinnati	8 05 pm	†28	Columbus	4 40 pm
†11	Richmond	9 30 pm	†25	Tallapoosa	6 20 pm
†29	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	†14	Jacksonville	8 30 pm
†36	Gr'nv'le, Miss.	10 45 pm		Chattanooga	10 00 pm
			†36	Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	Arrive From	Time	No.	Depart To	Time
101	Hapeville	6 45 am	100	Hapeville	5 40 am
†5	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	†3	Savannah	8 20 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
†11	Macon	11 20 am	108	Hapeville	12 15 pm
109	Hapeville	[illegible] pm	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
111	Hapeville	[illegible] pm	†12	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	[illegible] pm	112	Hapeville	4 35 pm
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	114	Hapeville	6 10 pm
†1	Savannah	7 35 pm	†	Savannah	7 50 pm
†117	Hapeville	10 35 am	†116	Hapeville	9 00 pm
†119	Hapeville	[illegible] pm	†118	Hapeville	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	Arrive From	Time	No.	Depart To	Time
†3	Nashville	8 05 am	†2	Nashville	8 15 am
†1	Rome	9 40 am	†6	Chattanooga	3 00 pm
†1	Chattanooga	11 50 am	72	Rome	5 15 pm
†1	Nashville	7 30 pm	†4	Nashville	8 00 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad

No.	Arrive From	Time	No.	Depart To	Time
†38	Montgomery	11 40 am	†35	Montgomery	5 25 am
†34	Selma	6 45 pm	†33	Montgomery	1 30 pm
†36	Selma	11 30 pm	†37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 45 am
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	7 45 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	Palmetto	8 25 pm	25	College Park	9 45 pm
28	College Park	11 00 pm	27	Newnan	11 25 pm
†30	Newnan	10 20 am	†29	Newnan	1 00 pm

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	Arrive From	Time	No.	Depart To	Time
†2	Augusta	5 00 am	†2	Augusta	8 20 am
	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta	2 55 pm
†27	Augusta	12 15 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
†1	Augusta	6 00 pm	†4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	Arrive From	Time	No.	Depart To	Time
†41	Norfolk	5 20 am	†402	Washington	12 00 m
†403	Washington	2 50 pm	†38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

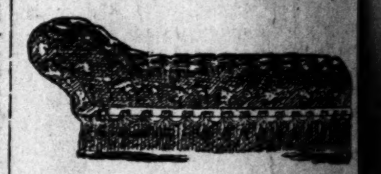
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. to Marietta.)

Knoxville.............7 30 pm | Knoxville..........8 15 am

R. S. CRUTCHER'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE IS STILL ON.

Is saving buyers many dollars. The opportunity to furnish your house at manufacturers' prices does not come often.



Mahogany Suits from...
Enamel Suits from...
Birch Suits from...
Oak Suits from...
Sideboards from...
China Closets from...
Dining Tables from...
Dining Chairs from...
Rocking Chairs from...
Center Tables from...
Ladies' Desks from...
Combination Bookcases from...
Roll Top Desks from...
Flat Top Desks from...
Rotary Desk Chairs from...
Bicycles from...
Refrigerators and Ice Boxes from...

Baby Carriages From $5.00 to $50.00

Rugs, Mattings, Window Shades, Lace Curtains and Poles.

Everything in my Mammoth Stock will be retailed at wholesale prices.

R. S. Crutcher, 53 PEACHTREE ST.

Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. are ready for business at their new stand, 69 Whitehall st., next door to J. M. High's, with everything on earth in Hardware and Kitchenware. See them about Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers. Their prices are always right.

Long-Lived Trees.

Although oaks, elms, cedars and hickories attain to great age, no tree is so long-lived as the palmetto of the south, especially that variety which grows along the banks of the Indian river, Florida. These trees are from forty to fifty feet high with a diameter of eight to ten inches and so smooth that they look as if they had been planed by a carpenter, up to about three feet of the top, where the leaves form a [illegible]. Indian river palmettos [illegible] years old [illegible] will be [illegible] breaking [illegible] say that [illegible] in the last thirty years [illegible] palmettos," [illegible] that they [illegible] form palatable food. If a rifle ball were to penetrate the top the tree would die. [illegible] amount of hacking may be done to the trunk without injury to the tree.

NEW TRUNK LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA

Macon and Dublin Ready To Begin Work of Extension This Summer.

IT WILL FLANK THE CENTRAL

And Letting the Georgia and Alabama Into the City of Macon.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TO ENTER GEORGIA

Owning the Augusta Southern and Joining the Oconee and Western. A Trunk Line to Florida.

Dublin, Ga., May 1.—(Staff Correspondence.)—This little city, the queen of the Oconee valley, is now the center of railroad manipulations which may involve a rearrangement of the trunk lines of Georgia.

The plans as outlined indicate the organization of not only a competing system to the Southern and Central properties, but its backing by a financial syndicate controlled from Chicago.

The Macon, Dublin and Savannah road, now complete to Dublin from Macon, will push its line straight through to Lyons in time to participate in the moving of the crop. There it will join the Georgia and Alabama and run its cars straight into Savannah, and, strangely enough, using the last seventeen miles of the Central itself, of which it is to be so formidable a rival, on which to enter the Forest City. This it will do under the lease of the Georgia and Alabama, a contingency not foreseen at the time. To the northwest it will join with the Macon and Birmingham, which will be completed, and join forces with the Fort Scott and Kansas City route.

And into this scheme of rearranging the trunk lines the staid old South Carolina proposes to have a hand, by which it hopes to divert some of Georgia's cotton export from Savannah to Charleston. As a final play in the game, an assault will be made on the main center of the Plant system, and the Florida port of St. Marks will be made a formidable rival of Mobile, making a direct cut at the business of the Louisville and Nashville as well as at the Plant system.

Superintendent Dunn, of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah, who has just returned from a survey of the line to Lyons, says:

"Yes, it is true that we are to push on at once to Lyons, where we will unite with the Georgia and Alabama, upon which we will enter Savannah. The trade is an even one, as we let the Georgia and Alabama into Macon, while they will let us into Savannah, a project which will be of great interest to both. I started out on the survey six weeks ago, surveying a line somewhat different from our former one, to Lyons. Leaving Dublin I deflected to a point near Bruton before I began the straight shoot down to Lyons, the object being to strike a height of land which avoided the water courses. The line passes within two miles of the old town of Blackville, where it enters the virgin forest, and cuts its way through the finest body of pine timber I ever saw. There is timber enough to give the road freight for ten years, and to more than pay for construction and equipment. The land is excellent in quality, well adapted to all the crops which grow in Georgia. Already there are people waiting to colonize along the new country thus opened. A. M. Moore, of Chicago, a friend of our financial backing, is greatly interested in the colonization of the Armenians. He has already planted an Armenian colony of fifteen families on the Southern road near Eastman. He has made an inspection of the lands adjacent to the surveying line, and it is almost certain that a large block of it will fall into his hands for that purpose."

Superintendent Dunn is highly elated over the prospect of his road becoming at last a trunk line the purpose for which it was started six or seven years ago, but which had to be abandoned because of the hard times. The road unfortunately, was built first to Macon instead of to Savannah. Had the Savannah end been taken care of at that time, the Macon end would have taken care of itself, but as it was the road was bottled up in Dublin, and rather drew trade to Macon than to Dublin, while the country lying toward Savannah became crossed with a dozen branch roads, acting as feeders to the Central. Mr. G. B. Shaw, a national bank president of Chicago, and Mr. A. C. Soper, a wealthy lumber operator of the same city, who control the charter of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah, have become aroused over their property, and the result of a recent visit was an order for a survey and the purchase of 7,000 tons of steel rails.

It was somewhat in anticipation of this that the proposed change of the main line of the Central was noised about a few weeks ago, about the time when Superintendent Dunn started out on his survey. The idea was to build out from Pineora, south of Statesboro, to Stillmore, thence to Bruton, seven miles north of Dublin, and on through to some station on the main line, probably McIntyre. This was along a track contemplated and surveyed some years ago, but afterwards abandoned, after a good deal of grading had been done. It will be observed that the survey of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah extension, just made by Superintendent Dunn, parallels this line so closely, in fact crossing it near Bruton, as to deter the one who gets left in going to work at once from entering it at all.

Two other railroads come into Dublin—the Wrightsville and Tennille, from Tennille, controlled by the Central, and the Oconee and Western, coming from Hawkinsville. This latter road is bottled up at both ends, and is compelled to look out for some aid in saving itself. The history of the road is peculiar. It was built by the Empire Lumber Company merely as a tramway on which to reach the East Tennessee. The manager of that company did what no other tramway owner is believed to have ever done—gone into market and floated bonds on his line as a veritable public highway. In order to give plausibility to this he extended it to Hawkinsville, while the mill was working its way through the woods to this place. The failure of the lumber company threw the road into the hands of its New York bondholders, who had no other recourse but to work out of the hole as best they could. They were antagonized by the Southern railway, which built its own line into Hawkinsville, and when they extended the other end into Dublin they were met by the Wrightsville and Tennille, which was also an enemy. Thus the little road has been lying about as a tempting bate to such rival roads as might have designs down this way. It is here that the South Carolina Railway Company has shown its first aggressive step. In the event of their success in having the courts sustain their claim to the Augusta Southern, which comes to Tennille, they will parallel the Wrightsville and Tennille into Dublin, thus joining hands with the lonely Oconee and Western, and gaining admission into the cotton heart of Georgia, and enter Charleston into a spirited fight with Savannah for cotton exports. This fight for business, which is one of the probabilities of a year or two, will be one of the prettiest in the annals of trade war. From Hawkinsville there are several directions in which the road might be continued, the most plausible one being Abbeville or Cordele, which lies temptingly in sight, and giving it trade relations with the Georgia Southern and Florida and the Georgia and Alabama.

There remains yet another scheme, which has already taken practical shape, and in which the Plant system is the object of attack, and Thomasville is the center to be pierced with an ultimate extension to St. Marks, the best port, it is said, on the gulf. There is no town in Georgia better known abroad than Thomasville, lying right in the center of that balsamic region which the rich northern man seeks. These people have made annual pilgrimages to the favored Georgia city, and as they returned home have spread its advantages so that the resorters were constantly increasing. Then Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, dropped $30,000 into an elegant residence, and one millionaire went so far as to invest $60,000 in a house, which he never occupied more than six weeks in a year. Even Mark Hanna has made himself at home in Thomasville, and it was thither that he took William McKinley three years ago to talk over the plans which have since made the latter president. Thomasville is hedged in with a network of Plant system railroads, and has no other outlet, and expected that the aged president of that company would fully protect her interests. Contrary to all this, the Plant people have utterly ignored the place, refusing to make it a main terminal, and treating it as a little lumber station, or something of that sort. During the winter now closed the man who wanted to go to Thomasville had to locate it as best he could. He had to buy a through ticket to, say Savannah, and then had to hustle around for the little side station which the magnates had treated so gingerly. No Pullman cars were run there, although the people seeking that point were the class who wanted them. A case is reported of a wealthy party which went to Thomasville anyhow, and which, when ready to depart, vainly telegraphed to Savannah and Jacksonville for sleepers, but to no purpose, and as a last resort they had to open up communication with the Pullman Company direct. Of course this policy is explainable on the theory that the Plant system wanted to draw this class of custom to the hotels on the west coast of Florida, and that made it the more galling to the people of Thomasville.

On Friday, two weeks ago, a well-known railroad operator was in Thomasville, and was appealed to by several citizens as to what means of relief were at hand.

"Organize," said he, "and build a road to Tifton. There you will find the Georgia Southern and Florida, which will send winter visitors to you on the most direct route. Eastern people and western people meeting in Atlanta will be delivered to this road by either the Central or the Southern."

The idea took, and that night $35,000 was subscribed, and work will at once begin from the Tifton end. But the possibilities which the railroad man quoted had in mind remain to be told. When Thomasville reaches Tifton, there is the Tifton road to Fitzgerald, where it meets a spur of the Georgia and Alabama. Thus the road has for its northern feeders all the great railways of the south except the Plant, with which it will have friendly relations. To the south an extension of but forty miles places it at Tallahassee, Fla., where it can connect with the short road owned by the Coats's Thread Company, which places it at the harbor of St. Marks!

"This entire chain," said he, "can be constructed for less than $200,000, a terribly tantalizing temptation to constructors, who never like to see a good opportunity go to waste."

St. Marks lies right at the head of the gulf of Mexico, looking straight into Havana, and down the coast to Galveston, Tampico, Vera Cruz, the cities of the Yucatan peninsula, and through the Caribbean to all the South American ports. It would divert the trade of Mobile, which now goes to the Louisville and Nashville, and deliver it to this new line and its friendly allies.

Of course even in such a scheme as this there is an Atlanta man in the way. Martin Amorous is building a line from Sparks to Moultrie. The company which he represents is said to have 25,000 acres of the finest and most dense forests in the country. This new port would afford a splendid point from which to ship the lumber of southern Georgia, and for this interest the people whom he represents are heartily concerned in this movement.

So the upshot of all this is that the pine forests of southeast Georgia are to be split open by the Macon, Dublin and Savannah, which becomes, at the same time, a formidable trunk line, and the probability of another line by the Central, on the Pineora and Bruton survey.

Thomasville is to be opened up to competition.

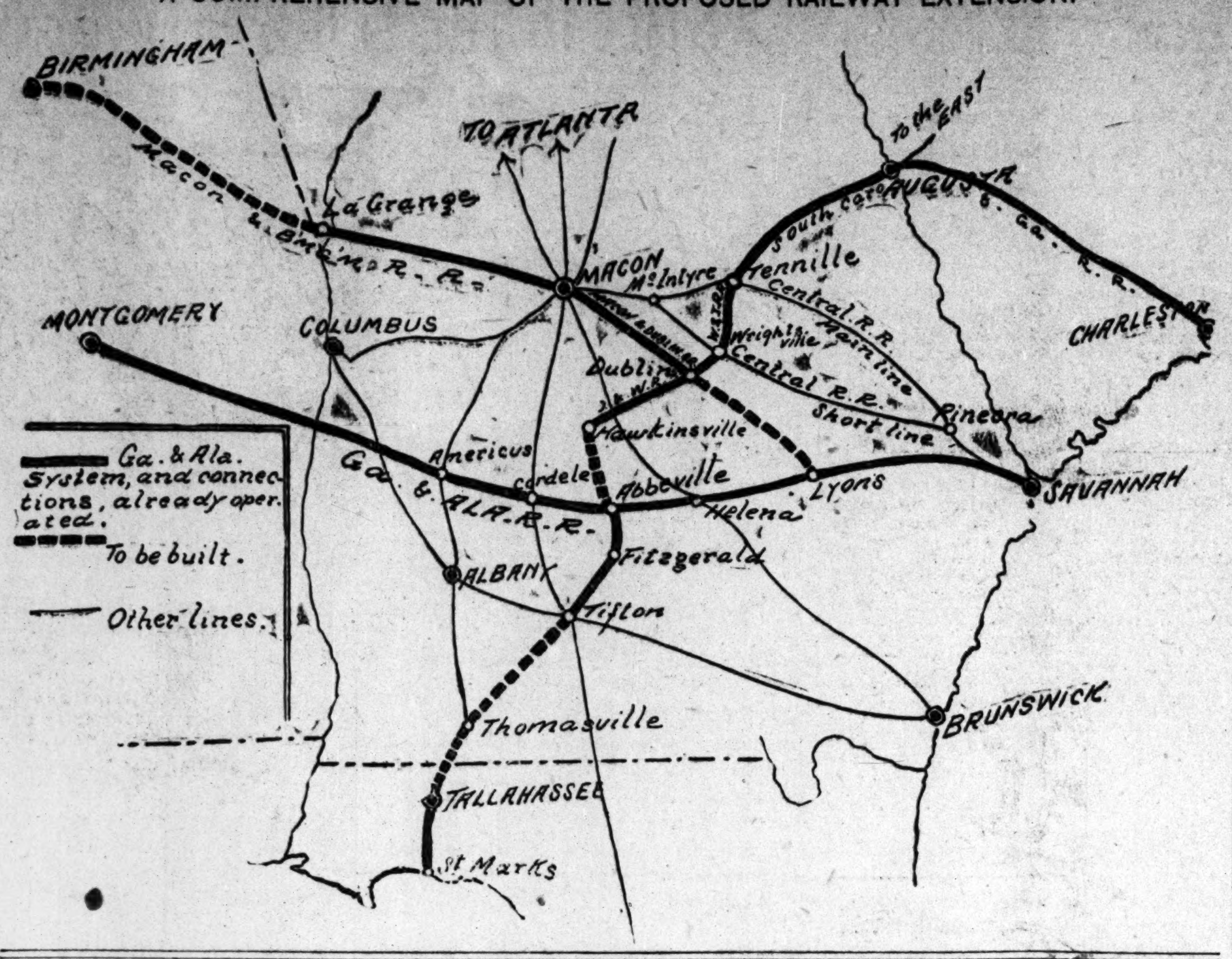
The forests of far southwest Georgia will be opened by the Thomasville route.

Charleston, through the connections which she will make in Georgia, will contest with Savannah for cotton shipments.

Between all of these rival routes, southern Georgia will be brought into market, and her lands will be eagerly taken up by settlers from other parts, and then it will be seen what a good country the old wiregrass is.

P. J. MORAN.

A COMPREHENSIVE MAP OF THE PROPOSED RAILWAY EXTENSION.



LIEUTENANT JOHN M. CARSON.

The Gallant Confederate Officer Who Captured the Indianola.

This brave ex-confederate officer died in Atlanta, Ga., on Easter Sabbath, April 18, 1897. As the leader of the gallant band who captured the federal boat Indianola on

LIEUTENANT J. M. CARSON.

the Mississippi river in 1863, he deserves a place in the memory of his countrymen and a monument commensurate with his valor and patriotism.

He was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, near Dandridge, November 13, 1842, educated at Tusculum college in the same state, and grew up to manhood among the mountains of east Tennessee.

At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the confederate service, and though but a youth in years was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He fought gallantly upon many sanguinary fields and was known as one of the bravest of the brave.

Detached from his brigade, he was sent for special service with his company in the department of the Mississippi. Here he performed one of the most gallant feats in the annals of confederate history. On board the little confederate ram, the "Webb," with a few of his brave men, he attacked the federal iron monitor, Indianola, by night, captured the crew and sank her to the bottom of the river. The captain of the Indianola presented him with his sword, though he did not demand it, as an evidence of his appreciation of Lieutenant Carson's kindness. This sword is still in Atlanta in the possession of his wife, who still survives.

At the close of the war Lieutenant Carson settled at Rogersville, where he became a merchant, known and loved by all. He took at once a prominent position as an enterprising citizen. He united with the Presbyterian church, of which he had been a member since he was fifteen years of age, and as superintendent of the Sabbath school and president of the Young Men's Christian Association at Rogersville, he was an active, earnest and faithful Christian. He had seriously contemplated entering the ministry in early life, but the war interrupted his plans and forestalled the accomplishment of his cherished purpose.

He moved to Atlanta, Ga., in 1896, where he joined some of his old and valued friends, among whom were Captain E. C. Atkins, Harvey Shedden, John G. Ernest, Samuel Scott and Mr. J. J. Boyd, the last of whom was with him at his home in Kirkwood the last well day and week before he died.

Lieutenant Carson leaves a wife and six children. The eldest child, Mr. Sturm Carson, is prominent in real estate circles of this city. Rev. Charles C. Carson, pastor of the Flemington and Blackshear churches in the presbytery of Savannah, is also his son. His younger sons and only daughter are still in the period of youth but full of promise. His noble and devoted wife is left in sudden and deep sorrow.

In his home circle Lieutenant Carson was gentle and kind. With the courage of a lion, he had the tenderness of a woman. His home life was beautiful and death never bore from a more loving family a kinder and a more affectionate father and husband.

The summons to depart came to him as suddenly as the storm breaks from a cloudless sky. In the very strength of splendid manhood, he was smitten without a moment's warning. And though but a little while of conscious life was left him, he had time to say to his loved ones: "My trust in Him has never failed me."

Appropriate and beautiful tributes were paid his memory by Rev. R. O. Flinn, Rev. James Patton and Rev. Wynn Joiner, at the funeral services at Kirkwood. In the quiet cemetery at Decatur his mortal remains were laid to rest, covered with spring's sweetest flowers, emblems of love and hope.

Thus lived and died one of God's noblemen. Pure in heart, brave, tender and faithful, he walked the path of life unstained in horror and died in full view of heaven.

Rest thee, loved friend and brother, brave soldier and dauntless Christian! God's eye will watch thy dust and some day clothe it with immortality. In the glad, golden morn we hope to see thy smile and clasp thy hand again.

"Death said not to him good night,
But in a brighter clime bade him good morning."

PLUMBERS ON TOP; MEASURE CHANGED

Ordinance Committee Holds a Lively Session Yesterday Morning.

LICENSED MEN ARE REQUIRED

They Must Tap Mains, but Others May Do Rest of the Work.

SAME CHANGE IN CEMETERY ORDINANCE

Councilman Lumpkin's Measure on the Physicians' Salaries Killed Outright—Committee Doings.

The ordinance committee of the city council held a joint meeting with the water board at the chamber of commerce yesterday morning and had a warm discussion on several ordinances introduced at the last session of council.

Mr. Woodward's measure to require all plumbers to be regularly licensed before they can do any work on the city's water pipes was materially changed before it was passed. At first the ordinance shut out entirely all those plumbers not having licenses, and it did not pass the committee until after a lively fight, in which all the committeemen took active part.

Several were in favor of rendering an adverse report on the measure and others wanted to so modify it as to require licensed plumbers to make first connections with the mains at all taps and other plumbers to do the work if necessary afterwards. After a good deal of discussion and kicking on the part of Mr. Woodward this last amendment was agreed to and a favorable report prepared.

It seems to be the general consensus of the committeemen, though, that the ordinance will never pass council tomorrow afternoon. Several of the council members have already expressed themselves as being bitterly opposed to the measure and have stated their desire to fight it to the end.

In order for the plumbers to secure licenses they must furnish evidence of their skill and ability to do the work and will have to furnish bond with good security.

The main object of the ordinance is to provide a penalty for those who fail to comply with the regulations of the water board. Heretofore when the rules were violated the water supply was simply cut off; if the ordinance is passed the guilty party can be taken before the recorder and fined not less than $5 nor more than $50 in the discretion of the judge.

Licensed Contractors---Nit.

Mr. Woodward seems to have been playing in bad luck yesterday for his ordinance prohibiting other than licensed contractors to do work at Oakland cemetery was also materially changed by the committee before a favorable report was recommended.

The measure provided that for the future only licensed contractors, who had given sufficient proof of their skill and ability, should be allowed to erect monuments, etc., in the cemetery. Mr. Thompson jumped on the ordinance with both feet and declared he would never vote for any measure excluding all contractors.

The ordinance was modified therefore after some warm discussion between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Woodward, so that only licensed contractors can do the work of erecting the vaults and tombstones, but that the owners may either do the repairing themselves or superintend the same.

Mr. Woodward's object in introducing the ordinance was to greatly improve the class of this kind of work being done at the cemetery.

Physicians' Ordinance Killed.

Councilman Lumpkin's ordinance appropriating certain sums for the purchase of drugs by the city physicians which would be taken out of their salaries was killed. There was some lively discussion on the subject in which Mr. Lumpkin insisted on a favorable report, but the majority was against him and an adverse report will be rendered to the council tomorrow.

The resolution raising the rank of the station housekeepers to desk sergeants and creating an office of sergeant of detectives without increasing the force and without increasing salaries was also given a favorable report.

MISSION BOARD MAKES REPORT.

Document Shows in Detail What the Baptist Denomination Has Done.

The home mission board of the southern Baptist convention, located at Atlanta, has held its last session for the conventional year.

The report shows 372 missionaries employed, 1,963 churches and stations aided, 4,700 baptized, and 9,500 additions to its churches. Its missionaries have raised and expended $52,000 in constructing and improving 186 houses of worship. The board debt is less than $500.

MRS. PERRY PLEADS FOR HER HUSBAND

Wife of the Doomed Murderer Calls on the Governor Yesterday.

WAS TOUCHED BY HER TEARS

Assured Execution Would Be Stayed Pending Supreme Court Action.

MOTION NEW TRIAL WAS ARGUED SATURDAY

Prisoner Still Gazes Through Grim Bars of Decatur's Jail---His Wife Faithful to Him to Last.

Steven Perry, the condemned murderer, quietly awaits at Decatur any new development in his case.

All day long the condemned murderer sat in his cell in Decatur jail and peered out through the rock grating that separated him from freedom.

He was visited by his wife during the day. She had been in bed nearly all of the preceding day and it was with great pain and difficulty that she stirred yesterday morning. But despite her nervous prostration and great weakness, she aroused herself in the morning to go out and do something for her husband.

She was half crazed by the early date set for the execution and seemed to doubt the ability of the attorneys for the defense to save her husband's neck. She was afraid that nothing could prevent the execution of the sentence and the fear almost drove her mad. Though she was half dead she dragged herself from her bed and dressed. She wanted to go somewhere, but she knew not to whom to appeal. She felt that if something wasn't done her husband would die on the day set—three weeks from Friday.

Mrs. Perry at last thought of Governor Atkinson and decided to go to him and make an appeal for the condemned murderer. She could think of no other person who could stay the sentence of death and she went to him. She seemed brokenhearted and worn out when she went into the governor's office at the capitol. At first she could hardly speak, but in a moment she recovered that wonderful nerve which supported her so well during the trial of the past week, and managed to tell the governor what she wanted. The appeal was a wild one, and even though the woman made it in that characteristic passionless manner that is peculiar to her, it was pathetic. There was a suggestion of tears in her voice and she could not speak plainly.

"Governor, I came to see you about my husband. I'm Mrs. Perry, and I am afraid if something isn't done he'll be hanged on the 21st."

She spoke the words with more feeling than was usual for her. The governor seemed much touched by the heart-broken recital she made to him. He comforted her as best he could, and talked to her in a very sympathetic manner. She wanted something done to stay the execution. The fact that the judge had given her husband only three weeks to live appalled her and drove her almost wild. It was more than she could bear, to think that he must die in so short a time. She begged that the governor do something to help her and that he do not let Perry die so soon.

The Governor's Reply.

The governor explained to Mrs. Perry that he could do nothing in the matter. He told her that the carrying of the case to the supreme court would act as a supersedeas in the case and stop the execution until Perry's fate was decided by the higher court. He advised her to see her lawyers, but she told him that they were gone and that she could not see Colonel Russell until next week. On the governor's assurance that her husband would not be hanged until the case had been decided by the supreme court the woman departed comforted, though not entirely satisfied. She went out to her husband and talked to him for quite awhile.

Perry is taking his fate colly and continues to display that wonderful nerve for which he is celebrated. He does not talk or laugh so much and has grown to look upon the situation in a more serious light, but he is still entirely composed. He stood by the grating of his cell looking out into the glad, free world a greater part of the day. For several minutes at a time he would look out at the courthouse, where have occurred during the past six weeks the most important events of his life's career. He seems to have a peculiar interest in the little courthouse and watches it as if he were studying some deep problem. Perhaps he is. Perhaps he is trying to solve the great questions of life that have been unfolding themselves to him during the last two months. He is certainly surprised at the turn of events. He never expected two weeks ago that he would be in jail a condemned man today. On the contrary, he thought that he would be walking the streets of Atlanta a free man by the voice of twelve men, who would justify his action. It is likely that the strain will begin to have some severe bearing on him physically, as the knowledge that one is condemned to hang within a few short days is a far different situation to a belief that he will soon be a free man.

To Fight the Case.

Colonel Russell, Perry's leading attorney, has returned to his home at Winder, but will be back in Atlanta tomorrow, to attend to a case he has before Ordinary Calhoun. He will remain in the city until Saturday, when the motion for a new trial for Perry will be argued.

The defense will introduce no new evidence at the new trial if one is secured. They will simply demand that the jury be charged to consider the case as one of manslaughter. The defense are well aware that they cannot hope to save Perry from severe punishment, but they are anxious to have the sentence one of imprisonment, if it can be done.

ONE LINE PUTS ON TRANSFERS.

The Atlanta Railway Company Begins Transfer System Yesterday.

The Atlanta Street Railway Company, of which Mr. Martin Amorous is president, obeyed Mayor Collier's ordinance yesterday and began the issuance of transfers on their lines. The patrons and the officials of the road express themselves as being well pleased with the new plan.

Although there is no material change in the operation of the line, yet a person may now go to Grant park from the city, changing at Richardson street, for one fare. A passengers living near the park can come to the city or go to Decatur also for 5 cents. As the line consists only of one main line through the city, thence to Lakewood and the barracks, not many transfers will have to be granted.

Neat transfer tickets are being used of yellow and black, on which appear the day, hour and minute. The conductor is required to punch the time of the passenger's ride so that lay-overs will be impossible.

EUGENE HILL OUT ON BOND.

ALLEGED FIREBUG MAKES GOOD BAIL TO THE SHERIFF.

His Bond Was Signed by a Negro and Hill Was Then Released from Custody of the Courts.

Eugene Hill, the negro under indictment on the charge of arson, was liberated yesterday morning upon a bond of $1,500, which was signed by J. M. Reeves, a negro.

Many applications have been made for the release of the alleged incendiary, but in all cases previous to this the bonds which have been tendered Sheriff Nelms have been refused as they were not considered solvent.

Yesterday morning Hill was carried into the sheriff's office. He was accompanied by Reeves and several other negroes. The bond which was signed by Reeves was investigated by the sheriff and was found to be good for that amount. Hill was then released from custody.

Hill is charged with being the firebug who has operated extensively in Pittsburg. The fires, which attracted a great deal of attention and caused many fire alarms and long runs by the fire department, have ceased since the arrest of Hill. This the detectives say, is very significant and shows conclusively, they claim, that the right man has been arrested. Hill will be tried before Judge Candler at the next term of the superior court and the indications point to the fact that many exciting disclosures will be made at the trial. Hill claims that he is innocent and had no further connection with the fires than that he was the rent collector for Harry Cassin, the owner of several of the houses which were burned.

Fast Time to Cincinnati.
Leave Atlanta via Southern railway 4 p. m., arrive Cincinnati 7:10 a. m. may2-7t

Taylor's

SPECIALS FOR TOMORROW!

Dress Goods.
36 pieces latest novelty all-wool checks and black dress goods, purple and white, green and white, navy and white and all staple colors; sold everywhere else at 50c per yard, tomorrow at
33 Cents.

Belts.
100 dozen ladies' white kid belts, worth 25c to 50c; also, plaid belts and leather belts, all new, clean, fresh goods in latest styles, tomorrow at
10 Cents.

Ladies' Collars.
50 dozen ladies' white linen collars, nicely laundered, in a wide range of styles; also a small lot of ladies' cuffs; none of these worth less than 10c, tomorrow at
2½c Each.

Organdies.
36 pieces fine lawn organdies in new Arabasque and Persian figures, full 30 inches wide, at
6½c Yard.

Calicos.
1,000 yards of Indigo Blue Collcos.
500 yards of staple Shirting Calicos.
500 yards of staple Gingham Checks.
1,000 yards of Cheese Cloths, in all colors, on table near elevator tomorrow.
At 3½c Yard.

Window Shades.
3x6 feet plain felt at 15c
3x6 feet plain Holland at 25c.
3x6 feet Decorated Opaque at 35c.
3x6 and 3x7 Shades at 50c.

Lace Curtains.
38x108-inch Nottinghams at 50c.
45x126-inch Nottinghams at 89c.
48x126-inch Fancy Curtains at $1.
$1.25 and $1.50 Pair.

Curtain Poles.
5 foot in oak, cherry and mahogany, with brass trimmings, 22c.
Hall Poles 25c, 35c and 50c.

Millinery.
A new lot of ladies' and misses' shapes in braids, lace and straw, assorted colors, at 35c and 50c.
75 Cents.

Skirts.
Black Grenadine Skirts, $2 and $3
Black Brocaded Mohair 98c to $4.98.
Black Brocaded Satin $5 to $6.98.
A new line of surprising values in latest novelty check and black skirts, silk and wool, $3.98 to
$1.50 Each.

Waists.
Silk Bodices, $2.50 to $5 each.
Percale Waists 25c to $1 each.
Lawn and Organdie Waists and Self or white collars, beautiful styles in large varieties, $2 to
59 Cents Each.

Wrappers.
We have all styles and sizes in house wrappers, calico, gingham, lawns and percales from $1.50 to
59 Cents Each.

Straw Hats.
Men's 25c to $1.50 each.
Boys' 15c to 50c each.
Misses' 15c to 50c each.
Ladies' 25c to $1 each.
Child's straw hat, white and colors
10 Cents Each.

Men's Suits.
Men's check cassimere and black and navy cheviot suit at $3.98.
Men's cassimere and black serge suits, round or square cut, at $5.
Men's all-wool black clay worsted suits round or square cut at
$6.98 Suit.

Boys' Suits.
Boys' two-piece satinette, 75c.
Boys' mixed cassimere suits, $1.
Boys' black and navy cheviots, $1.50.
Boys' all-wool navy flannel, $2.
Boys' all-wool suits, $2.50 and
$2.98 Each.

Men's Pants.
Jeans, 50c, 75c and $1.
Cheviots and cassimeres, 75c to $3.90.
Overalls, 25c, 50c and 75c.
We carry Sweet Bros.' overalls, 75c.

THE PRICES OF HATS ARE MARKED ON EACH COVER OF THE BOX.

Taylor's
240 MARIETTA STREET.

Suits - - - - -
For Warm Weather
$10, $12, $15. - -

Clothiers everywhere are advertising lines at the fore going prices. Each indulge in claims that are intended to impress and convince the general public that theirs are best and worthiest. All we say is: Come and examine ours. Bring skilled judges, careful experts with you. Subject every part of the Suit to critical tests—fabric, fit, finish—don't overlook a single detail. We'll help you get at the truth. We'll point out all the strong features—and the weak ones, as well, if any exist. After that act according to your own sense of the situation. Nine out of ten will buy.

The George Muse Clothing Co.,
38 Whitehall Street.

I want bids for the purchase of the building as now standing on the lot corner Pryor and Mitchell streets. The building to be taken down within 30 (thirty) days, will allow a reasonable time for moving the material from the lot. Address M. Adler, care M. Rich & Bros.

PARIS CONSERVATOIRE,
White Plains, N. Y.
This Conservatory is the only one in America conducted on the plan of the Conservatoire of Paris—Violin, Piano, Voice, Declamation, Voice, Opera, etc. thoroughly taught. Spacious buildings, ample grounds, 40 minutes from New York. Teachers wishing to pursue a more advanced course can enjoy New York advantages and still secure rest and quiet. $175 for Summer term, June 1st—September 1st. This includes board, instruction in one department, French, etc. For terms apply to
MRS. WESLEY M. CARPENTER,
PRESIDENT.

T. P. A.'S HOLD MEETING.

They Thank the Merchants of the City.

The local posts of the Travelers' Protective Association held an enthusiastic meeting at the Kimball house last night.

At this meeting resolutions of thanks to the merchants of Atlanta for their liberality was passed. The merchants helped the drummers raise money for their convention and by their kindness enabled the boys to do the grand thing.

A meeting for the purpose of completing the business of the convention will be held at room 112, Kimball house, Saturday night. Refreshments will be served.

Kellam & Moore
have the latest, the best and the most perfect nose guards made for eye glasses. Their optical stock is complete in every respect. Their factory is fully equipped and prepared to do all kinds of optical grinding. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

INSURANCE NEWS AND NOTES

In the death of Charles C. Little, late vice president of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, the fire insurance business has lost one of its most brilliant and best equipped workers. He was distinctly a progressive man and was probably the best posted of all insurance officials on standard fire insurance and water supply. He was the prime mover and organizer of the Factory Insurance Association and an expert on automatic sprinkler protection.

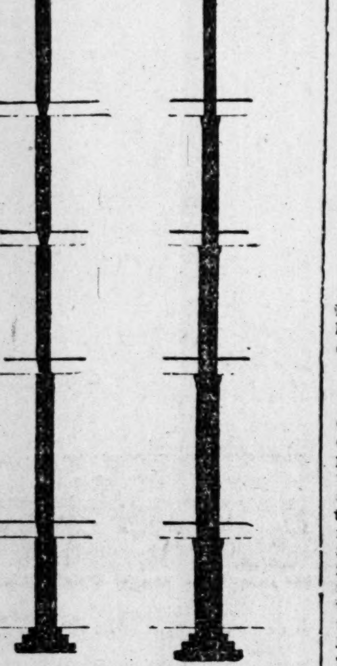
Personally he was equally prominent, being a member of several of the leading New York clubs, and secretary of the celebrated Larchmont Yacht Club. Mr. Little has frequently visited Atlanta and made many friends here to whom his death was a great shock.

Mr. Harry C. Stockdell, general agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn, is in New York, where he went soon after the announcement of the death of Vice President Little. It is rumored about the Equitable building that Mr. Stockdell has been offered an executive position in the New York office, quite possibly the mantle of the late vice president.

The collapse of the building at the corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets has called the attention of the underwriters to the danger of insecurely built structures of large area. Chief Joyner has been particularly active in improving the ordinances on this line, but in some cases buildings have gone up without sufficient inspection to ensure all details being carried out. It will be interesting to note the following from Rough Notes, an Indianapolis insurance journal of high standing.

"These drawings are designed to show sections of two walls, constructed under different conditions, for a building of four stories with basement.

"One wall, marked 'defective wall,' has for the first story a sixteen-inch, or two-



brick wall: those above are twelve inches in thickness. The joist are run into this wall in a manner common to this character of construction. There is no ledging. There are many instances in Indianapolis, as in other cities, where the brick wall is twelve inches in thickness from the top of the first floor joist to the top of the building. This is by no means an uncommon condition: it is the usual way in which people build walls when they are not regulated by law, or if they can manage to evade the law. Apparently, it takes the strong arm of the law and the earnest efforts of insurance organizations to get people to build aright. If allowed to do so they will persist in building weak, defective walls.

"The other wall, marked 'standard wall,' is of the character which the Underwriters advise people to build, and on which they will pay a premium in the way of low rates for fire insurance. This wall is heavier than is demanded by the building ordinance, which permits a seventeen-inch wall for the first two sories and a twelve-inch wall for the upper two.

"The rate on the 'standard wall' is a relatively low one, and on the 'defective wall' it is (properly) higher.

"City officials of Indianapolis have allowed many bad buildings to be put up, and citizens are paying the penalty. Thin walls, badly built, develop heavy losses. The community in which heavy losses occur have them to pay. The community which builds well and has few losses, and those which aggregate relatively small sums of money, have much smaller premiums to pay. It would be supposed that so simple a proposition as this would be understood by all; but it is not. Insurance rates are not decreased by a town meeting, by word of mouth, or by vicious legislative enactment. A meeting at the board of trade of the Commercial Club will not make lower rates.

"The investor who puts up a building with thin walls where there is no building law, or who slips it through in a city where the building laws are not enforced, thinks he is doing a shrewd thing. Let's figure a little on this: We have two walls, one 'defective' and the other 'standard.' They are party walls. In a building a hundred feet long, it would cost just $720 more to put up the 'standard wall' than the 'defective wall.' Say that the building and stock which it contained require $200,000 of insurance. The risk with the 'standard wall' could be insured at the rate of 65 cents per $100, or $1,300. The one with the 'defective wall' would not be accepted at a premium of less than 1.30, or $2,000. There is $1,300 of excess premium paid out in one year to save $720. Is this an exaggerated instance? If one assumes that it is let him look over risks of this or any other city and see. Within the past week, in this city, the rates have been advanced on one building from 1.65 to 4 per cent solely on account of bad construction."

Some of the beauties of cheap insurance are illustrated in the following from the receiver of two New York concerns recently placed in liquidation:

"The following circular is being received by claimants from the liquidator of the Brewers' and Maltsters' and Syracuse Mutual Underwriters:

"'I beg to advise you that the affairs of the Brewers' and Maltsters' and Syracuse Mutual Underwriters are in such condition that these concerns will be unable to pay your claim in full. The reasons being:

"'1. Many of the underwriters refuse to co-operate with the attorney in the liquidation of the affairs of the concerns.

"'2. Other underwriters are insolvent.

"'3. Other underwriters have died, and claims against their estates would have to take the usual legal course.

"'4. All have exceeded the amount of their liability as limited by the policies issued.

"'In order to close the matter immediately, I can arrange to liquidate your account if you will assign your claim for 33 1-3 per cent cash. Upon receiving assent to this proposition we will at once forward the proper papers.'"

The Spectator has tabulated the record of sixty millionaire fire companies doing business in this country from 1887 to 1897. During the ten years these companies did a business of nearly a billion dollars, but when the losses and expenses are deducted it leaves the net ratio of profit to premiums only 1.21 per cent.

The meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association on the 19th of May will be largely attended by New York managers and executive officials. The association is arranging for a through sleeper from this city to Old Point, over the Seaboard Air-Line.

J. J. Kenny, vice president and managing director of the Western Assurance Company, and vice president of the British-American Assurance Company, was in Atlanta this week, the guest of Manager George J. Dexter. He has now returned to his home in Toronto.

The Kentucky and Tennessee Association is likely to have a new lease of life. A meeting will be held on May 11th to reorganize, and it is hoped that white-winged harmony will hover above the gathering.

Mr. Thomas Egleston, general agent of Hartford Fire, has just returned from a business trip to New York.

Manager Edgar S. Wilson, of the Firemen's Fund, is in New Orleans with President Dutton, of the San Francisco office.

Leon Dargan has resigned as special agent of the Queen, for Texas, and as before stated, has been succeeded by Thomas L. Lauve.

Life.

Mr. Clarence Angier, state agent of the Mutual Benefit, of New Jersey, has recently appointed L. J. Laird, of this city, supervisor of agents for northern Georgia, and T. H. Overby, of Cochran, for southern Georgia. Though Mr. Laird has been for some years connected with the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, he has had considerable life insurance experience, both old line and assessment. He was once before an agent of the Mutual Benefit and later president of the Atlanta Mutual Life Association. Mr. Overby has long been one of the company's best agents in the wiregrass region.

On May 25th the Penn Mutual will be fifty years old and its officers propose to celebrate the glorious event by having a mammoth birthday party lasting three days, to which will be invited the managers, agents and policy-holders of the company.

The Provident Savings has, under President Scott's management, during the first three months of 1897, made an increase of about 100 per cent in its actual new business over the amount written for the corresponding period of last year.

General Agent R. F. Shedden, of the Mutual Life, left Thursday night for Nashville and from there he goes on a business trip to New York and Boston.

W. S. Richardson, general agent of the American Union Life Insurance Company, has just returned from Augusta, where he has appointed Charles E. Crocker & Co., district agents for eastern Georgia.

Royal Arcanum Assessments.

The supreme council of the Royal Arcanum assembled last week in Boston to discuss the advisability of adopting a new plan of assessments. The proposed reform was defeated, and instead the remarkable action taken of reducing the per capita tax to 90 cents per annum. A glance at the figures for 1896 discloses a deficiency of $10,000 in the income of the Royal Arcanum. It is now just twenty years since the order was founded, and about time for the death rate to take a jump. The history of the few assessment societies that have survived a nineteenth birthday show the twentieth year of experience to be a crucial one. It is, therefore, the more surprising that the Royal Arcanum, with a rising mortality percentage, and a deficiency in income, should deliberately shut its eyes to the need of an advanced scale of assessments.

Guaranty Fund To Be Examined.

The policy-holders of the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life, represented by Judge Tuthill, W. P. Williams, A. W. Harris, John Young, Charles H. Case and E. E. Barrett, all prominent Chicagoans, demand that the president, the secretary and the cashier of the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life resign, and after the resignation of these three officials are handed in it is proposed that the affairs of the company be examined by Superintendent Durfee and the superintendents of two other states in which the company is doing business. The confidence in the society asked for by the representatives of the policyholders in a former circular has not been forthcoming. In order to satisfy the demands of the policyholders the board of directors voted at its quarterly meeting to have a thorough examination of its affairs made by the insurance department of Illinois, Ohio and Georgia, which will be made as soon as the three departments can agree upon a date.

Fraternal Insurance Case.

Hamilton, Ont., April 29.—A case of interest to members of fraternal insurance societies was decided on Wednesday afternoon when Concord lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, was ordered by the judge to pay over to the widow of Thomas Long an insurance of $2,000 which was refused by the society on the ground of Long's suspension from the lodge for non-payment of assessment. Four days after her husband's death the widow sent in the money due, but it was then refused.

Captain Edward S. Gay returned yesterday from a trip to Florida. Whenever the boys get in real hot water they send for such battle-scarred veterans as Captain Gay to help them out.

Special Agent Dan B. Harris, of the North American, is in town after a tour of South Carolina, where he has been inspecting business and looking after a few lame ducks. They say that Dan can get money out of an agent after the sheriff has given him up in disgust.

Portsmouth, Va., is excited over the confession of Frank Linn, the head of the organized gang of incendiaries who have been terrorizing that town for seven weeks past and whose torches started the blaze of a month ago, when St. Paul's Catholic church and almost thirty dwellings were consumed, causing a loss of more than $200,000. Linn was arrested for burglary, and at his trial his wife betrayed the secret of his conspiracy to destroy the city for the purpose of robbery. Then plan was concocted in her kitchen last January, but its execution was delayed until heavy March winds should render it almost certain of success. Linn confessed the whole story before the commonwealth's attorney and his own counsel. The five men now confined in the jail at Portsmouth he says, are guilty parties.

The following letter from Comptroller General Wright is a reply to an inquiry from Editor Carter as to the claims of a mutual fire insurance company:

"Comptroller General's Office, Tax Department, Atlanta, April 15, 1897.—Mr. W. F. Carter, Editor The Guidon, Meldrim, Ga. Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 12th instant, inclosing a clipping from your paper of March 26th, and stating that certain parties representing the Georgia mutual insurance companies have complained at the injustice done them in said editorial. I have read your comments on this class of insurance companies, and find that you have stated facts, the only objectionable feature of the article being, I suppose, the term 'fake insurance,' used in the discussion of the matter. So far as the statement of facts is concerned, you are correct, with the exception that you give a statement of assets amounting to $100,000 and credit the same to the Underwriters Mutual Fire Insurance Company, whereas, as I understand it, said company has no assets, and the statement which you print should be credited to the United States Loan and Trust Company. I think that is the name of the corporation which guarantees the policies of the Underwriters Mutual, said guarantees not being required by its charter or the laws of this state. I know nothing about the guarantee company. I am informed, however, that its officers are also the officers of the Underwriters Mutual. The official notice from this office, which was printed some time ago, calling the attention of the public to the facts connected with the business of these Georgia mutuals, was done for the protection of the public and to put them in possession of information as to their assets and liabilities, and the security offered by such companies doing business in this state.

"WILLIAM A. WRIGHT,
"Insurance Commissioner."

Accident.

James T. Prince, special agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, has returned to the city, after spending a week with E. V. Preston, superintendent of agents, at Old Point Comfort.

Mrs. Sarah J. Pfeifer, widow of the wealthy laundryman of Pittsburg and Chicago, has sued the Fidelity and Casualty Company for $15,000, the amount of an accident policy carried in that company by Mr. Pfeifer, who was killed while hunting on December 28th. The Fidelity and Casualty's side has not yet been heard but as usual they will doubtless show some good reason for resisting this claim.

IN MEMORIAM.

To the Late Vice President, Mr. Charles C. Little. From the Southeastern Department of the Phenix Insurance Company.

They tell us he is dead. But this we know,
Another star hath set. Its brilliant glow
That cast about this land its gladdened light,
And many a heart, less fortunate, made bright,
Hath soared above all earthly things, and now
He sweetly sleeps. Upon his brow
No furrows mar its marble whiteness. There,
He ne'er shall trials know, nor pain, nor care.

Say not we, then, that he is dead.
But rather far a mighty soul hath fled
Unto its Keeper; but hath ended here
A good, grand and beautiful career.
A strong man in whose strength was recognized
Such deeds as e'er float upward to the skies,
Hath left this world, perchance reluctant, too,
Until a guardian angel gently drew
The veil aside, dividing Death and Life,
And then he knew while still mid earthly strife,
What Life Eternal meant; and soon the light
Of this great Lamp of Light went out, and night
Reigns here; but grateful we to know
In heaven above it doth the brighter glow.

To those who deeply suffer this great loss,
We scarce know what to say. There is a Cross
Before which heavy hearts may bow and feel
Great power and strength from heaven o'er them steal.
We human creatures are so frail at best
And hence we know we cannot bring that rest
That sorrowing hearts most need, and so to One
Who hath been merciful since life begun.
Look thou up, lean thou on Him for strength,
And in thy loss thou shalt be comforted at length.

—EVANGEL STOCKDELL.

Atlanta, Ga., April 25, 1897.

Pictures in the Fire.

It always sets me dreaming
When I see the firelight gleaming
And vague shadows chase each other on the wall;
I want no other light there,
Just the coals that shine so bright there,
To dream of you is best life after all.

Now I see a cozy nest, love;
Where I so would like to rest, love;
O'er the door the honeysuckles all a-climb.
There's some one in the door, love,
And my heart is running o'er, love,
For I dream that it is you—and you are mine.

The dream makes me forget, sweet;
But then comes the old regret, sweet;
My heart would break for just one glimpse of you.
My lips are aching so, sweet,
For touch of yours once more, sweet;
But firelight fades—I know it can't come true.

Old-time longing comes again dear;
Once more your presence lend, dear,
That I may dream you live—mine as of yore.
Some day I'll read your eyes, dear,
And see the glad surprise, dear;
'Twill be worth the years of waiting that I bore.

NELLE WOMACK.

Covington, Ga.

The Cyclone.

Oh, the cyclone! There is death
And destruction in its breath;
Desolation marks the track
Where it makes its wild attack.
Grim despair
Settles there
When the spirits of the air
Sweep dancing, shrieking, whirling on like demons from their lair.

Arlington peaceful lay
One bright but sad March day;
At school glad children dear
Dreamed not that death was near,
But it came; and the words
Flashed from sea to sea, was heard
By sympathetic millions, whose hearts in pity stirred.

The storm struck fierce and wild
And many a happy child
Met destruction in the blow
That laid the schoolhouse low.
Oh, the slain!
Oh, the pain!
Broken homes and hearts remain
Where the cyclone swept in fury, and death followed in its train.

What a strength is in the gale!
Oh, how feeble and how frail
Seem the structures made by man
When the storm king and his clan
In the air
Snatch them up and madly tear
Piece from piece and lightly bear
All along their track the wrecks of homes and leave them scattered there.

South Wales, N. Y. J. W. OWEN.

FOR RENT.

Those desiring to rent houses, stores, offices, sleeping rooms, coal or wood yard, or, in fact, anything to be rented, by leaving their names and addresses, or sending same in to us, we will mail them weekly until they get what they want, one of our weekly papers we are now publishing, ing description. Our new list is complete. Respectfully, John J. Woodside, the renting agent, No. 50 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 48 N. Broad Street, Corner Walton.

12-r. h., Whitehall, g. and w.	$37 50
10-r. h., Logan, g. and w.	25 00
10-r. h., Courtland, g. and w.	40 00
9-r. h., Formwalt, g. and w.	30 00
9-r. h., Park, gas	25 00
9-r. h., Alexander St. (May 1) g. and w.	31 50
9-r. h., E. Ellis, g. and w.	37 50
8-r. h., Woodward, g. and w.	18 00
8-r. h., Yonge, at Edgewood, g. and w.	18 00
7-r. h., Lucy	16 00
7-r. h., Mangum, g. and w.	18 00
7-r. h., Whitehall, g. and w.	23 00
7-r. h., Irwin, g. and w.	25 00
7-r. h., Capitol avenue	12 00
6-r. h., Pulliam	10 00
6-r. h., Stonewall	18 00
5-r. h., Davis	10 00
5-r. h., Bass, g. and w.	20 00

Call and see our lists. Good stores on them.

STORAGE.
SECURITY WAREHOUSE CO.
Foundry St. and W. & A. R. R. 'Phone 315. SEPARATE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall, Kimball House.

Desk room with front window, 8 E. Wall.

Cozy 5-r. cottage, Loyd, near Georgia Ave., furnished or unfurnished. Must rent at once.

Handsome 9-room residence, Inman park.

102 North Pryor, 7 rooms; right in the center. Now is your chance.

8-r. h., 10 Gartrell.

If you want your property rented, place it with me. C. H. GIRARDEAU, 8 East Wall.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad street, corner Walton. Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

7-r. h., 20 Cooper	$ 27 50
9-r. h., 98 West Peachtree; g. and w.	21 00
8-r. h., 45 Peters	20 00
26-r. h., 35 Auburn	100 00
6-r. h., 19 Brotherton	22 50
6-r. h., 11 Wellbourne	7 00
8-r. h., 209 Ivy	30 00
18-r. h., 15 Houston	75 00
11-r. h., 31 Gilmer	50 00
14 rooms, 60½ Decatur	40 00
9-r. h., 47 Thomas	22 50
8-r. h., 284 East Fair	20 00
8-r. h., 21 Baugh, West End	10 00
6-r. h., 23 Garnett	25 00
7-r. h., 41 W. Baker, furnished	40 00
5-r. h., 169 Richardson, May 8	18 00
5-r. h., 227 E. Georgia avenue	16 00
5-r. h., 94 N. Pryor, furnished	27 50
6-r. h., 53 Gilmer, g. and w.	21 00
5-r. h., Seaboard ave., at Inman Park	18 00

We move tenants free. See notice.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith & Tomlinson, 12 W. Alabama St. Telephone No. 225.

Large brick store, ? very near the center.
A superior store for meat and fish market—one of the best.
Half of superior Whitehall store.
Store and three rooms connected.
6-room house, garden, stable. Larkin street.
A beautiful, new, 6-room residence, garden, stable, shade, fruits—just ouside the city.
7-room house, gas, water, bath, West End.
7-room house, heart of city.
New pretty 7-room house, south side.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

11-R. H., Whitehall street	$40 00
8-r. h., Peeples street, West End, gas and water, large lot	20 00
7-r. h., Ridge avenue, water	13 10
6-r. h., very large lot, West End	16 00
6-r. h., Decatur St., upstairs, g. and w	16 00
10-r. h., Cooper street, g. and w	22 50
9-r. h., Oak street, large lot, stables	30 00
9-r. h., Pulliam street	12 50
8-r. h., Formwalt, g., w. and b.	25 00
8-r. h., Whitehall street, g., w. and b.	22 50
8-r. h., Connally street, g. and w	15 00
8-r. h., Capitol avenue	10 00
6-r. h., West Peachtree	25 00
5-r. h., W. Kimball, very nice	18 00
5-r. h., Logan, corner	10 00
3-r. h., Kelly street	7 00
8-r. h., Logan avenue, near Grant park	12 50
8-r. h., Yonge street, g. and w.	17 60
5-r. h., Madison avenue	13 00
5-r. h., Leach street	10 50
9-r. h., W. Mitchell, near in	30 00
6-r. h., North Boulevard	20 00
6-r. h., West Mitchell street	16 00
6-r. h., Mangum street	15 00
6-r. h., E. Hunter, g., w. and b.	25 00
5-r. h., Pulliam street, near in	14 00
5-r. h., Larkin street	10 00
5-r. h., East Fair street	15 85
5-r. h., Mangum street	14 60
4-r. h., Grant street	11 60
4-r. h., Martin street	10 00
4-r. h., Haygood street	8 00
4-r. h., Wallace street	6 00
4-r. h., Bell street, high lot	12 00
3-r. h., Harden	7 50

Also fifty other choice three, four and five-room houses. Call and get my list. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street. Telephone 754.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Nice office rooms in the Inman building. These are the most pleasant office rooms in the city. Call and see me. G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad. may 2—3t

FOR RENT—Offices in the new Lowndes building, 104 N. Pryor street; no prettier offices or better service in the city; rents low. Call at room 200, in building. apl27—5t

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—Prominent corner store in best town in Georgia. Address D, box 112, Macon, Ga.

FOR RENT—Part of store and large show window in heart of the city. Apply at 11 Marietta st.

FOR EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—A six-burner gas range and writing desk for bicycle or anything of value, or sell. Weldon, care Constitution.

LOST.

LIBERAL REWARD paid for return to 407 Temple court of silver vinagrette lost at Keeley's store.

LOST—Gold badge on Memorial day, somewhere between Decatur and College Park. Latin inscription on one side, R. B. Beavers on the other. Notify Mrs. J. M. Butt, College Park, Ga., and receive reward.

REWARD—Five dollars reward for the return of large black Newfoundland dog, or information leading to his recovery. Isaac H. Haas, 385 South Pryor street.

GOLD MEDAL LOST—The undersigned lost, April 30th, on Highland avenue, gold medal, harp and crown, marked "Faculty Medal, awarded to Ida L. Murray, 1897." Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to A. G. DeLoach, city.

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED for cash south side lot, near Grant park preferred. Or would buy house if desirable. G. M. P., Constitution.

FOR SALE—Dogs.

THREE MALE New Foundland puppies, guaranteed full stock, at $8 each. McMillan Seed Co., 35 Marietta st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

NOTEHEADS, BILL HEADS, statements, cards, envelopes and circulars printed, 75c for 500, at Star office, 20 Peters street.

SAY, BUD, we can clean that old suit to look like new; give us a trial; $1.50 per suit. Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur street, 'Phone 41.

CALL TOMORROW at our new offices over Beermann's, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets. Atlanta Dental Parlors.

TILE WALKS, cement walks, basement floors, steps and curbing put down by the Atlanta Tile Co. All work guaranteed, and prices low. 123 Loyd street.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

FIELDER & MOWER, No. 6 Wall st., are headquarters for typewriters and supplies. New and second hand machines, all makes and all prices.

HAVE YOUR old typewriter repaired by our expert typewriter adjuster. All makes of machines repaired and work guaranteed. 'Phone 241. Fielder & Mower, No. 6 Wall st.

MIMEOGRAPH, Neostyles, Simplex, Hectograph, Duplicators and supplies always in stock. Telephone 241. Fielder & Mower, No. 6 Wall st., office suppliers.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 16 N. Pryor st., Kimball house, buys, sells and rents Remingtons, Williams, Yosts, etc. Guaranteed. Easy payments. Repairing. my2 15t

INSTRUCTION.

STENOGRAPHY, new method, can be learned in sixty days; simply wonderful; full course, $10; last term opens this week; call at Washington seminary, 46 Walton st.

41—Gavan Book Company—41.

SCHOOL BOOKS, law and medical books, bought in small or large lots. We buy any old histories of any southern state; just got in a lot of dictionaries good as new; very cheap. Write us what you want. More cheap books than ever.

STILL IN THE LEAD. THE BEST BICYCLE.

It is an easy matter for a dealer to say he has "THE BEST," but this assertion is always weighed carefully by the best posted customers. Our long experience in the business enables us to know which makes are the best, and we know there is not a more complete or better line of wheels shown anywhere than those we handle. The fact that our customers are the best posted and exacting buyers is sufficient proof that we made no mistake in our selections. We represent the following well-known wheels: Victor, Hoffman, Waverly, Barnes, Viking, Union & Sylph, $100 Bicycles; 1896 models of any of the above machines, $75; Model Waverly, as good as many at $100, $60; "Electric City," a standard $75 wheel, $50; old reliable "Overland," $50; "Alexander Special," the best value on the market. Don't buy a Bicycle until you have seen and examined our stock. A complete line of sundries at cut prices.

W. D. ALEXANDER, 62, 69, 71 N. PRYOR ST., ATLANTA, GA.

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS of gasoline for 60 cents, delivered free in any part of city. Telephone 1508, or drop a postal; prompt attention. H. D. Harris, 95 N. Boulevard.

MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c, stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. june 21-156t sun tues thur

FOR SALE—Chickens, Eggs, Etc.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Beauty Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, 15 for $1.50. No stock for sale. Belgian hares, white Belgian hares, English rabbits. None finer. Ed L. Sutton, Clarkston, Ga. apr 25 2t sun

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks, $1 for 13; White Plymouth Rocks $1.50 for 13 during this week. H. A. Kuhns, Atlanta.

WANTED—Houses.

FURNISHED or unfurnished house wanted, on north side, on or near Peachtree; small house preferred. Address Mrs. W., X. Y. Z., care Constitution.

WE ARE having demand for small cottages for rent; list them now with Yates, Jenkins & Ambrose, 20 N. Pryor street, Kimball house. apl18—3t—sun

"YE OLDE BOOKE SHOPPE," No. 23 Marietta Street.

IMPORTERS and dealers in new and second-hand law, medical, scientific, theological, standard choice and rare books; school and college textbooks.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BEAN STATION, Tenn.—Mineral Hill summer resort; open for guests and visitors; located near Tate Spring and ¼ mile from the depot; nine different waters; sulphur, epsom, lithia, etc; terms reasonable. W. J. Heacker, Proprietor. may 2 5t sun

TO FAMILIES intending to pass the summer in New York city—Furnished suites and floors at 72 Madison avenue, New York city, may be had for the summer at moderate rent with breakfast, privately served, if desired. House of high repute for thirty years, situated conveniently to principal hotels and restaurants. Address Executors of Mrs. C. K. Parker, 72 Madison avenue, New York city. apr 18 3t sun

OPIUM HABIT.

OPIUM, morphine, cocaine habits painlessly cured at home for $10. "No cure no pay." Address L. F. Tilden, manager, 66 Powers street, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM, morphine habit, cure guaranteed; painless; $15, $5 cash, balance when cured. American Medical Dispensary, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Roughton, manager. apr25-12-sun

MATRIMONIAL.

YOUNG MAN worth $60,000 would like to correspond with some nice young lady. Address Fule, box 761, city.

TWO YOUNG men would like the acquaintance of two young ladies. Address Dan and Harry, general delivery, cit.

A MATRIMONIAL BUREAU, thoroughly honorable and most extensive; description of the following sent free: Widower, 51, worth $500,000; widower, 39, $300,000; bachelor, 32, $85,000; orphan maiden, 25, $30,000; unencumbered widow, 44, $100,000; widow, 28, $20,000; Catholic widow, 41, $30,000. Many southern persons. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE or exchange for suburban property one 10-room house, modern improvements and large shady lot, situated on electric car line and in one of the best neighboods in Atlanta. Address Sam, care Constitution office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Lovely home just outside of city with 40 acres of land. Property with encumbrance not wanted. Address Owner, care constitution.

BEAUTIFUL HOME overlooking the city, cheap for cash or will exchange; great sacrifice. Address Big Bargain, care Constitution.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—Cheap; one second-hand piano on installment plan. Apply at 31 West Mitchell street.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, nicely furnished and newly papered, in private family. 46 Luckie street.

TWO or three rooms, furnished with every convenience for housekeeping; elegant house; choice neighborhood. 182 Jackson street.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor; suitable for couple or gentlemen. All conveniences. Centrally located. Apply 75 Trinity avenue.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room in private family; hot and cold baths. Address 19 West Cain street.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished ground floor room, suitable for gentlemen. 37 Auburn avenue.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen can be had at 67 Garnett street; near in; no children in house.

FOR RENT—Two pleasant and neatly furnished rooms near in on Capitol avenue to couples or young men. Home-like surroundings. Address "Pleasant," Constitution office.

FOR RENT—Attractive furnished front rooms, single or en suite, with gas and bath; gas stove for light housekeeping. 70 Cone street.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; reasonable rent for the summer. 84 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Large front rooms, furnished, unfurnished, first and second floor; high, cool location, half block postoffice. 57 Walton st.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—One second-hand set electric fans, also one motor and letter copying press. Fans.

NEW SEWING MACHINE for sale at great bargain. Address Southern Star, 20 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Oak roll-top desk, Remington typewriter, No. 5 letter press, cabinet letter file, 12 drawers, fifteen feet heavy office railing 3½ feet high, 20 feet iron bank office railing, Yale locks. J. C. Bridger, No. 19 South Broad street.

FIRST-CLASS LIME for sale cheap. Address The Davitte Manufacturing Co., Davitte, Ga.

PLANTS—Cabbage, pepper, egg plant and tomato plants, fine stock, Monday. McMillan Seed Co., 35 Marietta st.

SPECIAL NOTICE—On account of a change in business, we will close out our entire stock at and below cost: One-burner gasoline stoves, only $2; 2-burner gasoline stoves, only $2.90; $10 refrigerators reduced to $7.92; $12 refrigerators reduced to $8.60; 1-burner gas stoves, only 50c; 2-burner gas stoves, only $1; No. 7 cook stoves, only $3.73. These are only a few sample prices. Everything marked down to close 'em out quick. Black & Tendick, 4 W. Mitchell street, 2 doors from Whitehall.

SOR SALE—Cheap; soda fount, 8 sirups, Apply to B. W. Mays, Jackson, Ga.

BY SOME mysterious mistake some one shipped us a lot of watches, and as we have been unable to locate the owner, we are going to sell them for $1 each. They are stem winding and stem setting and look to be worth three or four times what we ask. Honey Moon Gum Company, 80 South Pryor.

MONKEYS, PARROTS—Big lot of Marmoset monkeys to arrive Tuesday at $12 a pair; parrots from $6 to $12 each. McMillan Seed Co., 35 Marietta st.

FOR SALE—Clay, Unknown and Whip-poor-will teas. Lock box 161, LaGrange, Ga.

FOR SALE—Cash register as good as new for $50. Address W. F., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Lot of Rodgers' razors only 50c. each, warranted, for ten days only, at Vittur's Cutlery Works, 11 Marietta st.

ELEVATORS and dumb waiters. Atlanta Elevator Works, 64 S. Forsyth street, Established 1890. dec27-1y-sun

BRASS PIPING for exhibit and glass showcases about three feet high. O. A. Alexius, care Constitution.

RECEIVER'S SALE—Safe, vault, desks, railing and other bank equipment. Property of Fidelity Banking and Trust Co. Bids will be received by the undersigned until May 8, 1897, for the property listed below. Offers for the property as a whole or any portion thereof will be considered. You can lease the banking rooms at 34 East Alabama street for a term of years or remove the property. One Mosler screw door, steel, burglar proof safe, with triple time lock. Interior measurement 27 inches high 27 inches wide, 14½ inches deep. Guaranteed in perfect condition. One fire-proof vault, built by Hall's Safe and Lock Co. Outside plates and inside lining of heavy and substantial construction, filled with fire-proof material. Interior measurement: Length 9 feet, width 7 feet, height 7 feet, 6 inches. Entire outfit of bank railing of beautiful design, forty feet or more long, with teller's cage, directors' room, 12x12. Wood work in oak, panel and hand-carved work. One Amberg letter filing cabinet with sixty drawers; one Globe check file with four drawers; two oak standing desks, 8 feet long each; one letter press and table; one Standard check punch; one oak table for directors' room, 2½x6 feet, heavy and covered with felt; one oak roller top desk, 5 feet, of handsome design; three revolving office chairs, leather and cane seats; three stools or standing desks; one step ladder, 8 feet; nine oak, leather bottom chairs for directors' room, heavy; one oak double wardrobe, used for storing stationery, fitted with shelves. Any information wanted will be given promptly. Everything can be seen at the banking room. James L. Logan, receiver Fidelity Banking and Trust Company, 34 East Alabama street.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

ON MAY 11TH is offered for lease a five-room house, nicely furnished or unfurnished, near in; good location; modern; just painted; gas range, bath, garden planted. "Obliging Owner," Constitution.

FOR RENT—To suitable party, for the summer, a nicely furnished home at 87 Park street, West End. Apply 31 West Mitchell street.

A NICELY FURNISHED 10-room house, centrally located on Whitehall, to desirable parties without children. Address X. Y. X., Constitution.

6-R. COTTAGE, close in, for rent, furnished, until October 1st. Address W. T. D., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—For 3 months a modern 7-room furnished house, close in; give possession June 10th; board of young man taken as part rent. B. W. F., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—No. 13 Forrest ave. furnished; 12 rooms, all modern conveniences. Also Hotel Granite; will rent for storehouse, fix to suit tenant. Venable Bros. apr23 fri sun tues

CHOICE of two partly furnished floors; modern conveniences, one block from Peachtree, or would accommodate a few young men. 137 Spring street.

FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

FOR RENT—A small hotel nicely furnished and in best part of city, 2 blocks of union depot. This place can be rented cheap and is the place to make money. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta st.

THE GRAND VIEW HOTEL and Willard house for the season of 1897. The highest elevated and best equipped hotels at Tallulah Falls, Ga. Fully furnished. Rent to be paid in advance. None but parties with the cash need apply. Mrs. B. A. Young.

FOR RENT—Boarding house of 17 rooms; best location in city on north side to be had; boarders in house; furniture for sale. Address Business, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Large boarding house; very central; 8 suits of furniture and dining room and kitchen furniture for $22.50 cash and board of two adults and two children. Address immediately, J. G., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Five-room house, $8 month for one year, to small family; city and well water. Apply 255 Magnolia street.

10-R. H., 3 blocks Equitable building; only $50 month; year's lease. L. C. Stacy, Edgewood avenue.

9-R. H., and 1 acre shaded grove, 180 Ponce de Leon; all modern conveniences; C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall.

FOR RENT—Following choice 7 and 8-room north side homes: 282 Courtland, $20; 100 East Ellis, $25; 135 East North avenue, $35; 11 Clifford, $20; 62 Irwin, G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

4-R. COTTAGE, gas, water, bath, near in, north side, only $15. L. C. Stacy, Edgewood avenue.

7-R. H., 227 Courtland, near in; price right. C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall.

FOR RENT—In suburbs West End: 4-r. cottage, on Gordon street, junction Lucelle ave. $10, 6-r. cottage and large lot. Apply John W. Stokes, Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, opposite Equitable.

FOR RENT—Nice 7-room house in Austell, Ga. Apply to A. H. Irvine, Austell, Ga.

FOUR-ROOM HOUSE on Georgia avenue near Pryor; gas and water. Apply East Fair.

FOR RENT—8-room house on north side, near Peachtree; newly painted and papered; hot and cold water and gas. Immediate possession. Desirable, care Constitution.

MY LATE RESIDENCE, 318 Washington street, a house with nine rooms, in good order and with all conveniences.

12-ROOM house, large reception hall, electric bells, two bath rooms, two servants' rooms. 66 Forrest avenue. Apply 66 Forrest avenue.

FOR RENT—10-r. h., 204 Cooper, and 402 Auburn; both have hot and cold water and bath; $25 each. Knox, W. Alabama street.

FOR RENT—Elegant 12-room brick residence, newly papered and painted, in, north side, $50. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—6-r. h., Cooper st., just painted and in good repair; we will rent for per month. See me about this. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta.

FOR RENT—Splendid 8-room house, north side; gas, water and all conveniences; if you wish a nice place investigate this. Address M. L. E., Constitution.

FOR RENT—No. 222 West Peachtree, corner of Linden; house quite new and in excellent repair; has nine rooms in addition to kitchen, storeroom, pantry, dressing rooms and linen closets; two baths, hot and cold water; gas, electric bells; hard wood finish and very carefully built; double floors and walls; location most desirable and on car line from north to south side, passing within a block of ten churches. Address as above.

FOR RENT—12-r. h., Spring st., $90; Auburn ave., $100; 10-r. h., Forrest ave., $45; 9-r. h., North ave., $50; 9-r. h., Highland ave., $30; 8-r. h., 55 E. Cain, $30; st., $30; 8-r. h., Luckie st., $25; Highland ave., $18; 6-r. h., W. Peachtree, $25; 12-r. h., 51 W. Mitchell, $45; st., $35; 8-r. h., Pulliam, $25; 7-r. h., E. Fair, $26.50; 7-r. h., Cooper st., $20; Rawson, $12.50; 8-r. h., 49 Woodward; 5-r. h., 455 E. Fair, $15. Also several smaller houses. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta st.

FOR RENT—New seven-room house, twenty acres land near Poplar Springs. as P. Hill, Poplar Springs.

COZY 5-room cottage, No. 449 Loyd. See the house and you'll hunt me up. C. H. Girardeau.

FOR RENT—The loveliest little home, suitable either for private or for boarders, all furnished complete. Address H. A., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Nice 12-room, modern, close in, south side residence. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

6-R. H., corner Crumley and Formwalt, $17.50. See me Monday if you want it. C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall.

FOR RENT—Lovely home on Forrest avenue. First-class tenant desired immediately. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

7-R. H., 102 North Pryor, right in heart of city. I will make price right. C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Large corner front room, nice for the summer; one or two beds. North Forsyth st.

FOR RENT—8 large rooms at 110 Whitehall st. Apply at 11 Marietta st.

FOR RENT—Three desirable rooms per month, at 225 Crumley street.

THREE connecting rooms on ground floor, gas, water and good neighborhood. Apply No. 142 West Hunter street.

FOR RENT—3 connecting rooms, gas and water; to parties without children. Pulliam street.

FOR RENT—Front room on first floor, furnished, at 41 Auburn avenue.

TWO very desirable rooms, close in, north side. F. E., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Two rooms built for school, within three blocks of Hotel Aragon. B. B., care Constitution.

The Georgia Buggy Co.
Always lead the van,
Others follow if they can.
Nos. 39-41 South Broad, Nos. 34-36 South Forsyth Streets.

IF YOU ARE after a surrey, we have the finest in town. The Georgia Buggy Co.

ANOTHER CARLOAD of vehicles just arrived. Come to the grand opening next week. Prices will open your eyes and touch your heart. The Georgia Buggy Co.

THE GREEKS have gone to war
And Turk must come to taw;
Imitators flee when we persue,
Now give the devil his due.
The Georgia Buggy Co.

THE PRETTIEST LINE of canopy top surries, extension top carriages, phaetons, buggies, traps, carts and harness ever displayed in this country. Remember The Georgia Buggy Co., and don't forget the place, Nos. 39-41 South Broad, Nos. 34-36 South Forsyth street.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WILL GIVE $75 per month position in my business for use of $500 to push same. Have more business than means to handle. Will give ample security and will return money on thirty days' notice. Address Manufacturer, care Constitution.

SALESMAN—To represent factory making a celebrated high-grade overall, a specialty in that line. Liberal commission paid to right man; must have a knowledge of the trade and come with first-class references from business houses. Give full information as to territory covered, age, present or former employer, etc. O. L. H., Box 179, Saint Albans, Vt.

WANTED—A good sewing machine salesman. Good inducements to good man. Give full information. Address box 623.

$30 WEEKLY SALARY and expenses paid salesmen for cigars; experience unnecessary; permanent position. The W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN—School supplies; country work; $100 salary monthly, with liberal additional commissions. R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN wanted for cigars; $35 weekly; salary and expenses; reliable house; experience unnecessary. C. G. Morgan & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. may2-sun tues thu

SALESMEN to sell Baking Powder in Glass Rolling Pins to Grocery Trade. No competition, experience unnecessary; $80 month and expenses or 25 per cent commission. Chicago Baking Powder Co., 1235 Lexington street.

WANTED—Salesmen—$10 per day handling our cigars; to introduce our celebrated Cubana hand-made, long-filler cigar, we give with 100 cigars, price $3.50 "free" with first order, one double gold-plated handsome American watch, fully guaranteed; we pay commission of $1 on every order, and anyone can easily take from 10 to 15 orders per day. If you mean business, order agent's outfit, and we will ship 100 cigars, watch, cards, order blanks, instructions by express C. O. D. $3.50 with privilege of full examination. We refund this money for samples to actual salesmen when they have placed 30 orders. No other firm ever offered such inducements, therefore success is certain, failure impossible. Union Eagle Cigar Co., Depart. I, 57 Dearborn St., Chicago.

HUSTLING salesman to sell chewing gum in the city and on the road. Call Monday at 80½ South Pryor, between 10 and 11. Honey Moon Gum Company.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell to dealers on time; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Write for particulars. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

$30 WEEKLY SALARY and expenses paid salesmen for cigars; experience unnecessary; permanent position. The W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. apr13 sun tues thur

SALESMAN—$5 a day; no canvassing; no deliveries; no collections. Samples free. Side line or exclusive. Mfrs., 3941 Market street, Philadelphia. apr25-4t sun

SALESMAN—$25 a week easy! A brand new thing. Send your address quick and get particulars. "People's," 3941 Market St., Philadelphia. apl4—4t-sun-aats

SALESMEN for cigars; $126 monthly and expenses; old established house; experience unnecessary. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. apr25-12t sun wed fri

SALESMEN for cigars; $125 monthly and expenses; old established house; experience unnecessary. C. C. Bishop Co., St. Louis. apr30 12t sun wed fri

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINIST and engineer to introduce new mechanical book. Address R. C. Hones, Greenville, S. C.

SELL REVOLVING SHIRT bosoms; $10 daily with our goods and prices. Sample and terms 25c. H. E. Landers, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—Persons desiring government appointments to write at once for valuable information about positions, salaries, etc., and next examinations to be held in Atlanta, to National Correspondence Institute, Second National bank building, Washington, D. C.

STATE MANAGERS for Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas; must have $1,000 cash; salary $1,000 and expenses. Address Robertson, 67 Perin building, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Traveling men to carry light side line; sells quick and easy to harness, hardware and general store dealers. Good commissions. Centaur Mfg. Co., 90 and 92 Illinois street, Chicago. may 2 3t

MEN AND WOMEN wanted everywhere to take orders and advertise. Salary and commission. Outfit free. Inclose stamp. Standard Novelty and Specialty Co., Thomas building, Philadelphia.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists applicants in securing positions with reliable firms. Five placed last week. Send in your application while chances are good. Established 1890.

CASH PAID for your neighbors' names; $8 per 100. Steady work; send 10c for blank book and instructions. J. H. Rowell, room 3 H, 1556 Huron St., Chicago.

WANTED—Gentlemen to start a paying mail order business; capital unnecessary; inclose stamp. National P. C., Mobile, Ala.

WANTED—Men and women for mail order business; $160 to $300 monthly; pleasant work; no canvassing; no capital. Address with stamp E. A. Bienenstok, 3852 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

TAILOR—Young man, good habits, good opportunity. Address J. E. P., Constitution.

SALESMAN—$10 daily made selling machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice; charged like storage battery; keeps perishable articles indefinitely; indestructible, everlasting; every owner of refrigerators buy them; exclusive agencies given good men. Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

WE WANT a few capable men to sell our Morris telephone desk; $2,000 a year easily made by good salesmen. Every telephone user buys at sight. Recommended by every telephone exchange. Retails at $2. Large discounts to agents; steady income for years supplying additional rolls of paper required. Can be instantly attached to any telephone. Address the D. Watt Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMAN—$10 daily made selling our machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice; charged like a storage battery; keeps perishable articles indefinitely; indestructible, everlasting; every owner of a refrigerator buys them; exclusive agencies given good men. Address headquarters, Arctic Refrigerator Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Catholic man to travel for old established house; must begin on low salary. Address Catholic Truth, lock box 528, Chicago.

WANTED—Women to crochet at home, evenings or spare time during the day. We supply materials and patterns and pay for finished work. L. White & Co., 209 State street, Chicago, Ill.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists, teachers wishing positions in Texas are invited to address the Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

MACHINISTS, engineers, iron workers. Good pay to right parties for position in your own city. For particulars address Sta. B., box 21, Cincinnati, O. may2-sun mon

BOYS AND GIRLS—We are giving away $100 bicycles; you can have one; particulars free. Romance Magazine, Broadway, New York.

WE CAN POSITIVELY start you in paying business; write us. Business Guide Co., Cincinnati.

AGENTS—"Perfection" Self-heating Hair Curler. Used everywhere. Makes hair soft and glossy. Fast seller. Liberal commissions. Circulars free. Standard Specialties Co., 206 Broadway, New York. april11-3t-sun-m-p

HUSTLERS for sampling, distributing, sign tacking; both local and traveling. Inclose stamp, references. Advertising Bureau, 113 W. 31st St., New York. oct25-52t oct25-52t sun

DON'T BE HARD UP.—I took old Dr. Lee's advice; am making $1,400 a year and expenses; secured agency for $5 Quaker Bath Cabinets. Easy job; no capital. Turkish and Vapor Baths at home are delightful. Save doctor and medicine bills; cure and prevent disease. Write for place. L. World Manufacturing Company, (12) Columbus, O. uns 8 Aou

MEN—Who will work for $4 day, salary or commission; canvassing consumers and dealers. Clifton Soap & Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. apr25 4t sun

HUSTLING young man to travel for old established firm. Permanent. "Z," box 82, Philadelphia. apl18—2t—e-o-sun

BUSINESS MEN—Communicate with the Atlanta Business College, Whitehall St., when in need of office assistants. 'Phone 366. april1-12m-m.p.

WANTED—Male Help.

MEN AND BOYS everywhere to distribute sirup samples; light and steady work; name reference. Pratt Sirup Company, Camden, N. J.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS to canvass from house to house in this state; good men willing to work faithfully and having conveyance should secure exclusive territory at once. We have many averaging $65 per month; bond of $100 required. Linderman Company, 404 Gould building.

WANTED—Experienced book sewers. Apply Foote & Davies Company, 14 East Mitchell street.

GOOD CANVASSERS in adjoining states for house to house work; our men are making from $60 to $80 per month, so can you if you will attend strictly to business; bond of $100 required. Linderman Company, 404 Gould building.

WANTED—A young man to keep a set of books for a retail business; must write shorthand. Address in own handwriting, giving references, Whitehall Street, care this office.

WANTED—At once, ten young men to accept Christ; salary eternal life; I will make it plain. Address Baptist, care Constitution.

WANTED—A man to sell bar goods on a per cent; bought a bankrupt stock and want to close it out at once. McClure's Five and Ten cent store, 73 Whitehall.

WE WANT TO HIRE a reliable Catholic gentleman or lady in every parish in the country; $60 a month salary will be paid. References must be furnished. Address Murphy & Co., Augusta, Me.

WANTED—Traveling men to carry light side line; sells quick and easy to harness, hardware and general store dealers; good commissions. Centaur Mfg. Co., 90 and 92 Illinois st., Chicago. ap125—sun-wed-sun

APPLICANTS' examination for positions in Columbus public schools will be held May 8th in Atlanta by Professor M. L. Brittain; in Savannah, by Superintendent Otis Ashmore; in Valdosta, by Superintendent W. B. Merritt; in Birmingham, by Superintendent J. H. Phillips. For further particulars write to C. B. Gibson, superintendent, Columbus, Ga. apr25-2t-sun

WANTED—A first-class canvasser for encyclopedic work. Salary. Ency. Constitution office. apr30-3t

A NEW LINE—Field open; legitimate business; staple goods; introduce to merchants and others; good pay; steady work; references given and required; proposition and samples for 4 cents in stamps. Streator Chemical Works, Streator, Ill. apl27-6t

WANTED—An idea—Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co., dept. A 12, patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for new list of 1,000 inventions wanted. may31-12m

WANTED HELP—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, swift operator on Yost typewriter. Address, stating salary, Wholesale, care Constitution.

WANTED—Lady bookkeeper. Apply in your own handwriting and give your references; state salary. Address R. S. V. P., care Constitution.

SALESLADIES easily make $5 daily selling "Venus Belts," retail 25c. Necessary for ladies during certain periods; exclusive territory given. Venus Belt Mfg. Co., Merchants' Building, Chicago.

WANTED—At once a quick, good millinery trimmer for May and June at $30 per month. Box 18, Covington, Ga.

A GOOD home for young, educated lady, who is willing to assist in housework, sewing and small children. For particulars inquire, with reference, P. O. 18, Montgomery, Ala. apr25-2t-sun

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position by experienced retail shoe salesman; very best of references; willing to go anywhere and work cheap at beginning. J. Lewis, Milledgeville hotel, Milledgeville, Ga.

WANTED—By an experienced man position as bookkeeper or clerk in grocery store or bookkeeper in other business. Good reaferenece. Address W. J. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or stenographer by a young man of considerable experience. Good reference. V. Anxious, care Constitution.

AN A1 double-entry book man wants permanent position with some good reliable house, either here or elsewhere; car furnish best of references as to ability, character, etc. Address Bookman, box No. 7, city.

WANTED—By a strictly moral and temperate business man position with wholesale or retail house; any line. Address "E Pluribus Unum," care Constitution.

POSITION by registered and graduate in pharmacy in or out of town; best of reference given. P. H. G., Constitution.

WANTED—By stenographer, extra work to do at night. Terms reasonable. Address R. E. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—A young man of good address and with five years' experience in office and bank work; must have work at once. Address C. L., Constitution.

THOROUGHLY qualified and experienced bookkeeper and general office man; must have work of some kind. W. C. E., 141 Spring street.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and competent, desires position; highest recommendations. E. A. D., 63 Mangum street.

WANTED—By Virginian, with A. B., B. S. degrees, professorship in college or high school; experienced in advanced work; good disciplinarian; highest testimonials. Marshall Morton, Coleman, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

LADY with ten years' experience, wishes position in summer resort hotel or boarding house; references exchanged. Address, Mrs. L. R., care Constitution.

WIDOW wishing situation as milliner, stenographer, clerk or housekeeper. Address Mrs. M. A. H., 117 East Church street, Jacksonville, Fla. may2-sun wed

WANTED by a young lady a position as stenographer and typewriter; accurate, careful and willing. "V. S.," Constitution.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Horse, buggy and harness for family use. State price. Cash paid for bargain. Address Hiram, care Constitution.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the old razor grinder ain't dead yet; you will find him at Vittur's Cutlery Works, where you can have your old razor ground at short notice. 11 Marietta st.

WANTED—To rent office safe with option of buying; office space for rent. Apply 509 Temple Court.

WANTED—A second-hand spring delivery wagon. Apply Monday 734 Equitable building.

WANTED—Gentlemen's Straw Hats to clean to look as good as new. Mrs. J. R. Carmichael, 178 Peachtree street.

AUTHORS—We want your stories, poems and book MSS; best prices; inclose stamp. Authors' and Writers' Union, Chariton, Ia.

WANTED—Buyers for bicycles. One Cleveland, $100 wheel, for $45; one Essex, $75 wheel, for $50. Come early Monday. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty.

WANTED—999 pairs of pants at the Excelsior Steam Laundry Monday morning to clean and press at 50 cents per pair. 'Phone 41. 53 Decatur street. W. E. Hanye, manager.

A COUPLE without children want another couple to share a modern north-side house with them; rent reasonable; references exchanged. Address Jasper, care Constitution.

CONFEDERATE MONEY, bonds and stamps bought, and highest prices paid. Chas. Barker, 20 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To make estimate on plastering or brick work. J. G. Thrower, 'phone 374.

WANTED—Everybody to know T-Berry Cream is a sure cure for dandruff, falling hair, scalp diseases, tetter and eczema. Every jar guaranteed or money returned; 25 cents. Sold by the Equitable pharmacy. apr25-5t-sun

WANTED—Old Gold; we pay highest market price, cash or trade. Delkin's, 10 Peachtree st. apr23 tf

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—By gentleman and wife for permanent occupancy three unfurnished connecting rooms. Address "F. G.," Constitution office.

WANTED—Well furnished large front room and first-class board, north side, by couple. Address A. A. C., care Constitution.

Wanted—Agents.

WE GOT IT—The best selling article on earth; 2 to 6 used in every house; samples free; no experience required. McIntyre Novelty Co., box 353, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents for "Princess" Asbestos clay cake pans; entirely new; only perfect pan. Wages $2.75 to $4.75 daily; pay weekly. Central Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.

CASH PAID for your neighbors' names; $8 per 100; steady work. Send 10c for blank book and instructions. J. H. Rowell, room 3 G, 1556 Huron street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents and canvassers in every town to handle "D. I. F." Thoroughly cleans and refinishes hardwood interiors, furniture, bicycle enamel, etc., without injury; sells quick with practical demonstration and re-orders follow; samples free. Address Ed R. Gale, 709 Security building, Chicago.

KINETOSCOPE—Bargain; three films; Central park, coochee dance, barroom scene; Crodus primary batteries; first-class working order. Outfit, machine and all, $75. W. H. Hartley, Griffin.

WANTED—Agents to sell the new process window washer, best seller, exclusive territory to hustlers. Sample 75c. Kiefer Bros., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Agents to insure depositors' bank accounts by selling the indelible check protector; it inks the perforations; absolutely impossible to raise amounts; highly indorsed; retails $5; large commissions. Wesley Mfg. Co., Times Building, New York city.

AGENTS for wonderful X-ray gaslight burner; no chimney, no wick, no smoke; sample free. Superlative Manufacturing Co., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 to $50 weekly; steady employment; valuable sample outfit free. Address Chalmers & Co., 356 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—We can help you get rich; new goods; wonderful sellers; particulars free. National Illuminating Co., 239 Broadway, New York.

MONEY made fast and easy; legitimate, desirable business; $100 daily been made; write. Bargain Novelty Company, Decatur, Ill.

AGENTS—$10 daily guaranteed workers; "Revolving Shirt Bosom;" eight shirts in one; sample, 25 cents. Particulars, address Burgie Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

GENERAL AGENTS wanted in every city and town in Georgia and Alabama; position permanent; if you cannot earn $100 per month don't answer. Address 405 Lowndes building, 104 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga. may1-1m sun tues sat

AGENTS WANTED in Athens, Newnan, Hogansville, Elberton, Toccoa, Palmetto, Madison, Barnesville, Forsyth, Columbus, Lithonia, Anniston. Liberal commission paid. Will not interfere with other business. Guthman Steam Laundry, enlarged and remodeled. The finest steam laundry in the south. 130 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Suits cleaned, dyed and pressed.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—No experience required; you work right around home; demand never filled; whole or spare time. Send your address. We will explain how easy it is. Aluminum Novelty Co., 385 Broadway, New York. may2-12 sun

BEATS EVERYTHING eles on earth; $12 a day; nickel-plated sash lock; free postage; 6 cents. Matchless Spec. Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.

WANTED—Agents for unoccupied territory by Chicago's largest tailoring house; take orders for clothing. Good opportunity for right men to establish themselves. Elegant sample line free. The Big Tailors, Cor. State and Harrison, Chicago.

SIX MILLION PEOPLE voted for Hon. W. J. Bryan. His only book, "The First Battle," is now ready. Agents making from $25 to $150 per week; the greatest seller of the age; send for outfit quick. Beware of fraudulent books. W. B. Conkey Company, sole publishers, Chicago. apr125-8t sun wed

WANTED—Agents $75 per month and expenses paid active men if right; goods sold by sample only; samples, also horse and carriage furnished free. Address Jobber, box 5308, Boston, Mass. apr25-32t sun tues thur sat

AGENTS WANTED to sell Roachsault, guaranteed killer for ants, bugs, roaches. Send 10 cents for sample. Barrett & Plowman, 1318 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa. apr 30-fri sat sun

AGENTS WANTED—To sell "The Ingram Safety Extinguisher Burner." The best selling, indispensable household article in the market. Send 15c for No. 1, and 25c for No. 2 sample. If not satisfactory, return and money will be refunded. William K. Chase, Holyoke, Mass. april 25 4t sun

AGENTS make $40 weekly selling our line of new and attractive specialties. Catalogue and particulars sent free. George C. Vining, Mgr., 15 Randolph street, Chicago. apr 18 tf sun

AGENTS WANTED in every town; brand new goods; sell at sight; no experience required; liberal terms; write for full information. Mutual Manufacturing Company, 126 Chambers street, New York. apr4-11t sun

AGENTS—Male and female, a rare opportunity for you; big money; new; every woman wants it; improves her style; write quickly; particulars free or samples 25 cents. J. Grant & Co., box 3201, Philadelphia, Pa. april-4t sun

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—No experience required; you work right around home; demand never filled; whole or spare time. Send your address. We will explain how easy it is. Aluminum Novelty Co., 335 Broadway, New York. ian17-13t-sun

MUST HAVE agents at once to sell Sash Locks and Door Holders. Sample Sash Lock free for 2c stamp. Immense; better than weights; burglar proof; $10 a day. Write quick. Address Brohard & Co., Box 32, Philadelphia, Pa. feb14-26t sun

MONEY TO LOAN.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 TO 8 PER CENT money to loan one to five years straight or monthly. Purchase money notes wanted. Building and loan stock and Merchants' bank deposits wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO. negotiate loans on business and choice residence property at from 5½ to 7 per cent. 210 Norcross building.

ATLANTA Loan and Investment Company, 811 Equitable building, has ready money for loans on real estate, payable monthly, at $15 on the thousand (including principal and interest). We are prepared to make all good loans without delay. Long or short time.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice improved Georgia farms, at exceedingly low rate of interest. If security is sufficient, rate will be made satisfactory.

PAUL BARNETT, 15 Edgewood avenue, makes real estate loans at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Cash on hand now.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president. oct 11-1y sun tues thur

MONEY LOANED—Notes discounted, loans made on real estate; low rates; money always on hand. R. M. Gann, 14 South Broad.

LOANS promptly negotiated on Atlanta real estate; $600, $700, $800, $1,000 at 8 per cent; $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $7,000 and $10,000 at 7 per cent; all of the above amounts are here spot no delay. Call on D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

$50,000 TO LOAN at 6 and 7 per cent; 1 to 5 years. Robert Schmidt, 66½ East Alabama street.

GEO. S. MAY, Private Banker, 12 Alabama st., loans on real estate and collaterals; purchase money notes bought; exchange issued; foreign money bought and sold.

$600, $1,000, $2,000 to loan at 7 per cent, improved property; also desire to buy purchase money notes. Fitzhugh Knox, 8½ W. Alabama st.

MONEY TO LOAN—Any amount, without real estate security. Harris Loan Co., Private Bankers, 45 North Broad st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

IN THE gold fields of north Georgia is where the wealth of this nation is, and it only requires a little money to take it out of the hills and vales and turn it into the ways of trade and commerce. I have six choice gold mines in Lumpkin county for sale or to lease on shares. The ore assays from $4.50 to $5 per ton. Call and see some of the ore at my office. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

FOR SALE—Stock of groceries; fine location, doing a business of $35 a day; cash, no credit; rent of store $12.50 per month; stock and fixtures will invoice about $800. J. M. Bishop, 304 Norcross building.

WANTED—Silent partner, with $500 to invest in paying business; will give security against loss and guarantee $75 per month. Address Yankee, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—$300—Established office business paying $50 to $100 per month; no experience necessary to handle. Address Widow, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Improvement in wrench. So constructed that handle may be placed in a position out of the way when desired. Address I. A. Cunningham, care John Wedderburn & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Mud scrapers. Convenient device designed for attachment to shoe brush for removing mud from boot or shoe previous to polishing same. Jacob J. Schramp, care John Wedderburn & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Simple and valuable improvement in hat boxes. Adapted to be folded for packing or transportation. Positively dust proof. Investigation solicited. Miss Susan E. Surles, care John Wedderburn & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Tool bag for bicycle. May be rolled up in compact form. Most convenient article of the kind ever yet invented. Address N. E. Badgley, care John Wedderburn & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Handle bar clamp, by use of which bars may be adjusted and clamped by rider at desired elevation without dismounting. Address F. R. Parks, care John Wedderburn & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—U. S. patent for sale. Moulding machine. Cuts strip of lumber in two at one operation. Gets the molding from ½ the stock. For cuts, etc. Address W. V. Long, Leesville, Carroll County, O.

FOR SALE—Hand clamp by which the average boy can readily form a model boat or yacht. Knocks down and packs in neat form. John Strang, care John Wedderburn & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Freight car in which fruit, vegetables, etc., can be sent long distances without danger of freezing or of becoming overheated. Address George B. Davis, care John Wedderburn & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Sunshade. Adapted to be attached to the body of a person thereby permitting free use of hands. For particulars address Mrs. C. M. Speer, care John Wedderburn & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Pan lifter. A practical and useful device by use of which a baking pan or other cooking utensil may be safely handled. Anton Hautech, care John Wedderburn & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

$237 AVERAGED every week last five years, by placing $10. Dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time. Chance of a life time. C. E. Cooper & Co., Covington, Ky.

$200 BUYS CASH grocery business, on good stand, rent cheap. Apply at once. Southern Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree.

FOR SALE—Small drug store doing good business. Excellent opening for physician. Address F. S., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Office business (mail orders) that paid over $2,100 last year; can be made to pay $5,000 just as easy; close investigation invited of those who mean business. Address P. O. Box 600, city. fri-sun

BUSINESS MAN with $3,000 to manage Atlanta branch of large northern mercantile house, salary $200 per month. Southern Commercial Co., 14 N. Forsyth street.

WE HAVE 6 second hand Caligraphs, 2 Hammonds, 2 Williams, 3 Remington, 1 Smith Premier, in good condition; will sell cheap and give easy terms. Fielder & Mower, No. 6 Wall st.

MAN WHO CAN INVEST $5,000 in dividend paying stock of large high-rated manufacturing concern can secure first-class salaried position. Must understand bank work and other high class interior finish. "Gibbs," box 711.

$5,000 CASH BUYS half interest in established, well-rated mercantile business. Active partner wanted. Southern Commercial Co., 14 N. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

$10,000 BUYS interest in wholesale business. Sales last year $500,000. Agent for Armour & Co. and other large houses. Purchaser must be experienced business man and take active management. Southern Commercial Co., 14 N. Forsyth street.

FIRST-CLASS manufacturing business in southern city, paying large profits. Must sell at once. Inventories $13,000. Will sell for $6,000. Reason, foreign political appointment. S. C. C., 14 N. Forsyth St.

NORTHERN business men with money, seeking business connections in the south. Southern Commercial Co., 14 N. Forsyth street.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS. Do a mail-order business and make money fast and easy. Address C. A. Campbell, 502 Fifth avenue, Baltimore, Md.

$1,000—MAKE your dollars make dollars for you; that's the secret of the rich becoming richer; the golden opportunities of this year's events were never surpassed for large and small investors to secure an income with a limited capital, which will enable them to lay by something for a rainy day. Last year more than 300 per week was realized. We lead, others imitate us. Write for particulars. Condon & Co., Boon Block, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—Lady or gentleman with $400 cash to manage store in Atlanta—goods cash. We deal with best people; salary $15 per week and half net profits. Address B. B., Constitution.

WANTED—A business lady or gentleman with $500 to manage strictly legitimate business in Nashville. You can clear over $2,000 in six months. Only those with the cash and meaning business need apply. Address D. R., care Constitution.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY is offered to a business man with $800 to invest to take sole agency in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida for wholesale and retail of a line of goods already well established here and having a large sale. Address Opportunity, care Constitution.

WANTED—Partner with $400 to take half interest in business that will pay $1,000 per year. Address W. F., care Constitution.

$20 TO $200 invested now in grain, pork or stocks will pay big profits. Send for our free market review explaining how to speculate successfully. W. H. Bell & Co., Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago.

WANTED—Capable man with $3,000 to carry stock of goods and manage branch for Chicago house; salary $200 per month and all expenses; also extra percentage. Permanent position with good future prospects. Address Henry Morton, 215 Madison street, Chicago.

$237 averaged each week last five years by placing $10. Dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time. Chance of a lifetime. C. E. Cooper & Co., Covington, Ky.

ATTENTION—Saw mills for sale, 150 h. p. Poole & Hunt engine in good order; also 90 h. p. boiler, with front and everything complete ready for use; will sell engine and boiler cheap, and may be able to use some lumber in exchange for same. Georgia Cotton Oil Company. apr-4-5t-sun

MAKE MONEY on grain, provisions and stocks. There never was a more favorable time, as prices have been too low. There is no speculative center known that is better than Chicago for conservative, profitable trading. Write us for our daily and weekly market letter and booklet, telling how to trade on board of trade, all sent free. Write us at once. Dudenhaver & Co., 503 Consolidated Exchange building, Chicago. mar 28 13t sun

GET RICH QUICKLY—Send for "300 Inventions Wanted." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. jan31-sun-tf

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE—Write for our "Expose of Bucket Shops," "Investors' Manual," etc., free. References, any Chicago bank. C. A. Whyland & Co., grain, provision and stocks, 10 Pacific ave., Chicago. Members Chicago board of trade and stock exchange since 1880. aprill1-tf-sun

$200 INVESTED earns $80 weekly; no stock speculation or gold mine investment; you control capital; fifth successful year; particulars free. Chase & Campbell, 12 Union square, New York. apr25 1m

BOARDERS WANTED.

THREE or four young men can be accommodated with board at 69 Luckie Street.

IF YOU ARE looking for pleasant rooms and splendid board, call at 76 Walton st.

LOYD STREET, corner lot, just the place for a nice home. C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall.

THOSE coming to Atlanta will find good board, pleasant location and surroundings at the Bonaventure, 32 and 34 Houston street. New management.

DESIRABLE front rooms; also single rooms for gentlemen; table and service first-class; rates moderate. The Alvin, next postoffice.

THE WILLIAMS HOUSE, central and best location, one block from union depot; first-class rooming hotel at 50c and 25c per day, $1.50 to $3 per week. 8½ Marietta street.

ELEGANT ROOMS, with board, by day, week or month; accommodation choice, central location, 43 Walton, corner Fairlie.

GOOD BOARD and pleasant rooms can be had at summer rates. Capital House, 46 East Mitchell street.

52D, 54 WEST, New York City—Beautifully furnished rooms; suites, single; vacant May 1; excellent table; select; reference. Special rates for southern guests. apr 28-3t wed fri sun

WANTED—Couple to board in nice family, Capitol ave.; front room, furnished; references exchanged. Address C. N., care Constitution.

WANTED BOARDERS—Elegant rooms; first-class board for permanent and transient guests. "The Gardien," 50 Houston street. apr30-fri sun

WANTED BOARDERS—Large pleasant front room and board at 258 Peachtree St. apr 30 fri sun

WANTED—Couples or 4 young men for 2 choice rooms with board in private family. Beautiful location for summer. Rates reasonable. Apply P. O. box 313. sat sun

THE MORRISON, 269-271 West Eleventh street, New York city; comfortable family house; superior table; central, convenient; terms very moderate. apr18-2m-sun wed sat

HOTEL SCOTIA, 28 Houston street. Special rates for permanent guests. apr129-1m

BOARDERS WANTED—Two young men can get a large room neatly furnished, all conveniences and excellent table fare for $30 per month. Good locality, close in. Address Winslow, care Constitution. apr 28-4t

AT 71 LUCKIE STREET—Good board and nice front rooms for $3.50 per week; close in.

COUPLE or two gentlemen to occupy rooms, single or en suite, with board, in private home. 34 West Peachtree.

63 HOUSTON—Elegant rooms and first-class meals; rooms for rent, furnished or unfurnished, with or without meals.

WANTED BOARDERS—Four young men or two couples to occupy nice large, light, well furnished rooms and enjoy excellent table with private family at reasonable rates. References exchanged. 36 West Baker or 20 East Alabama street.

WANTED BOARDERS—Few boarders, nice large cool rooms close in; good location; reasonable rates. 131 Washington street.

AT 86 South Pryor, near Mitchell, one block from Whitehall, to occupy large front room. Table boarders wanted also.

BOARDERS WANTED—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor, excellent table, good service, hot and cold baths; terms reasonable. Also nice settled lady for roommate. 73 Auburn avenue.

HAPEVILLE, GA.—Boarders wanted, good accommodations, near Atlanta, shady, near station. Mrs. W. H. Betts.

BOARDERS WANTED—Elegant rooms, with good board for couples or young men; summer rates. 296 Peachtree.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, 133 Marietta street, two blocks from postoffice, rates from $3 to $5 per week.

TWO COUPLES or gentlemen to board in elegant private home; lovely grounds; shade and flowers. Peachtree, box 667.

DESIRABLE, well furnished rooms, double or single, with board. 21 West Baker, three doors from Peachtree.

TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS, with or without board; one block from Equitable building; terms very reasonable. 70 Ivy street.

CHOICE ROOMS, new house, elegantly furnished; lovely location; close in; fare excellent. 185 South Pryor. may2-2t

PRIVATE FAMILY, north side, will take married couple or two young men to board; references requested. R., Constitution office.

NORTHERNERS will find best of cooking and accommodation at 231 W. Peachtree street.

FIRST-CLASS room and board at 139 Spring St. Table boarders solicited.

LARGE, cool rooms; extra large, shaded lawn; every modern convenience; fine table; convenient to car. 64 Forrest avenue.

CALL AT Mrs. Stewart's, 34 Auburn ave., for board at $3 per week; nice, comfortable rooms.

AUCTION SALES.

ATTEND AUCTION SALE Monday, 12 o'clock, May 3d, corner Forsyth and Peters st.; lot 85x250 feet; to highest bidder; 1-3 cash, balance 6 and 12 months. S. B. Turman, trustee, 8 E. Wall st., Kimball house.

AUCTION by the Fulton Auction and Commission Company, 15 Marietta street.—Fine Furniture. Owing to the removal of Colonel A. E. Buck to Japan, all the household goods at present contained in his residence, at 584 Peachtree st., will be sold at auction absolutely to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve, on the premises, Wednesday, May 5, 1897, at 11 a. m. Terms cash. Goods to be removed by purchasers immediately after conclusion of sale. A cash deposit to guarantee sales will be required of all purchasers. No postponement account of weather. The Fulton Auction and Commission Company, auctioneers. Cash advances made on consignments.

ATTEND SALE Monday, at 12 o'clock, corner Forsyth and Peters sts., lot 85x250 feet; to the highest bidder; 1-3 cash, balance 6 and 12 months. S. B. Turman, trustee, 8 E. Wall st., Kimball house.

LADIES' COLUMN.

LADIES—You can borrow any amount on diamonds, pianos, etc., from Harris Loan Co., 45 North Broad st.

LADIES—I erase all wrinkles, bleach the skin, remove all blemishes from the face and develop the form by the Only French Method in the city. Madam Steven, Parisian Toilet Parlors, 58½ Whitehall st.

PRICE & THOMAS—Fly screens, carpenter and cabinet work. 58 S. Pryor street, next to courthouse. 'Phone 933.

LADIES to know we do all kinds of repair work, plastering, wall tinting, etc. Thrower, at Miller's book store.

WANTED—Ladies to know that it pays to have dresses and every other article of wear cleaned and dyed at Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street. Feathers cleaned, curled and dyed. 0-6m sun

OSTRICH FEATHERS cleaned, curled and dyed at I. Phillips, 69½ Whitehall street. Atlanta Feather Works. apl27—tues-thur-su

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

FOR SALE BICYCLES—One swell Cleveland, $45, was $100; one Essex, $30, was $75. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty.

BICYCLES—600 fine second-hand wheels, all makes; must be closed out at once; $5 to $15; write for bargain lists. Mead Cycle Company, Chicago.

FOR SALE BICYCLES—One Cleveland, $100 wheel, for $45; one Essex, $75 wheel, for $30; big bargains. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty.

DO YOU WANT a '97 High Grade Bicycle guaranteed for twelve months at factory price? If so, address, for particulars, the Georgia Bicycle Mfg. Co., Cor. Pryor and Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga. Agents wanted everywhere. apl27—1m

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS and bonds for sale. Some gilt-edged interest and dividend-paying securities. Southern Commercial Co., 14 N. Forsyth street.

$20,000 TEN YEAR 6 per cent first mortgage gold bonds for sale. Southern Commercial Co., 14 N. Forsyth street. sun tues

LIFE INSURANCE policies bought for cash. T. J. Willson, 47 Blymyer Bldg., Cincinnati, O. apr30-182t

WANTED—To Exchange.

TO EXCHANGE—Valuable Florida property for mercantile interest in Atlanta. Address Ray, 117 Peachtree street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$3,250 ON EASY terms buys beautiful cottage home in best part of West End; 6 rooms; gas, water, bath; hard oil finish; cabinet tile mantels; pretty lot 55x190 with 2-room servant's house; tile walk and all-around a strictly up-to-date home. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

SHADED PRYOR ST. LOT, corner Bass; nothing like it on south side. C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall.

WEST END LOTS, special bargains; nice locations, from $500 to $1,250. 39½ N. Broad st., room 3.

WE HAVE some fine farms cheap; small cash payments, balance easy. Yates, Jenkins & Ambrose, 20 N. Pryor street, Kimball house. apl18—3t—sun

FOR SALE—5-r. h., gas and water; large lot, $2,250; $50 cash, balance monthly. Also 8-r. h., gas and water, $250 cash, balance monthly. Knox, 8½ W. Alabama st.

$2,000—Beautiful north side residence lot, near Peachtree, 62x190; strictly a bargain. L. C. Stacy, No. 17 Edgewood avenue.

BEAUTIFUL new modern home for sale in College Park. A bargain. Address A. B. C., care Constitution.

$50 CASH AND $14 a month will buy two nice new four-room houses; total, $800. Address Bargain, postoffice.

FOR SALE—Peachtree property at a great bargain; I have some vacant property, corner Seventh and Eighth streets, that I will sell for one-fifth cash, balance in two, three and five years at 7 per cent; size of lots to suit purchaser. Also, 300 feet on Juniper street, in rear of above property, on same terms. W. W. Austell, 'phone 713, three calls. may2-sun tues fri sun

ONLY $5,000—9-room house in North Atlanta; built by a northern man for a home; is well built and convenient; two stairways, cellar and attic, unusually large and numerous closets, pantries and dressing rooms; every modern convenience; stable and servants' house; large lot; easy terms. H. C. R., Constitution.

4-ROOM cottage, 110 East Pine street, for sale cheap by owner. Call at residence.

5-R. COTTAGE, with gas, water and bath, situated in good north side neighborhood; less than one mile from carshed, for only $2,240. You can pay for it monthly at $20 or $25 per month without a cash payment; notes bear 6 per cent interest. The house is rented until March 2, 1898 at $15 per month. This is a rare opportunity for a salaried man to get a home or make an investment. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood.

VACANT LOT, Dodd avenue; can make a price that will interest you. C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall.

FOR SALE—Twenty-five choice suburban lots on electric car line, Savannah, Ga., at $350 each, or will exchange for improved Atlanta property in good location. Write M. M. Brown, 26 Orange street.

WE HAVE some fine bargains in city property; must go at once. Yates, Jenkins & Ambrose, 20 N. Pryor street, Kimball house. apl18—3t—sun

WE HAVE some fine bargains in suburban property; must be sold quick. Yates, Jenkins & Ambrose, 20 N. Pryor street, Kimball house. apl18—3t—sun

BEAUTIFUL 6-room cottage, modern and new, 234 Formwalt, 50x160 to ally. C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall.

$3,600—EASY terms; new house, north side; 8 rooms, besides bath, pantries and closets; handsome finish; gas, plumbing and sewerage; nice neighborhood; lot 50x200. 39½ North Broad st., room 3.

ATTEND AUCTION SALE Monday, 12 o'clock, May 3d, corner Forsyth and Peters sts.; lot 85x250 feet; to highest bidder; 1-3 cash, balance 6 and 12 months. S. B. Turman, trustee, 8 E. Wall st., Kimball house.

FOR SALE—I offer for sale at a great bargain a very choice piece of city vacant property, consisting of seven and one-half acres, lying on McDaniel street and Southern railroad, near the Southern shops. This is a most valuable site for manufacturing or railroad purposes; or very desirable subdivisions into lots for stores, residences, etc., being close in with good railroad and electric line fronts. Capitalists and manufacturers, look into this. Call at room No. 4, 23½ W. Alabama street. G. B. Adair or R. H. Randall. apri 20-2w tues thur sun

WE HAVE forty thousand acres of land, including many desirable farms in the vicinity of Cordele, Ga., for sale. Mutual Loan and Trust Co., of Cordele, Ga. By D. T. Dougherty, President. may 1 4t

FOR SALE—On long time—five beautiful building lots on North avenue, opposite the Technological school. Will build houses and furnish money on the installment plan. Apply to W. A. Hemphill. apr 11tf.

PERSONAL.

DR. HINMAN'S Lecture Postponed—Owing to inclement weather the stereopticon lecture on "Mexico," by Dr. Hinman, at Good Templar hall, 72½ North Broad street, was postponed till Friday night, May 7th, to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 and 15 cents, on sale at Miller's book store.

WE WILL sharpen and repair your lawn mowers in first-class order, at Vittur's Cutlery Works, 11 Marietta st.

ATTEND AUCTION SALE of lot corner Forsyth and Peters st.; lot 85x250 feet; Monday, May 3d, at 12 o'clock, on the premises; 1-3 cash, balance 6 and 12 months. S. B. Turman, trustee, 8 E. Wall st., Kimball house.

"THE ACCURACY of your information is beyond my expectations and absolutely correct." J. Fellows, 78 Revere street, Boston, Mass. Thousands testify that I can tell the past and reveal the future. Send 10 cents and date of birth for sketch of your life. L. Thomson, astrologer, Kansas City, Mo.

SAY, BUD, don't wear that old slick suit of clothes when you can send it to the Excelsior Steam Laundry and have it cleaned to look like new. 'Phone 41. 53 Decatur street. W. E. Hanye, manager.

SAVE YOUR MONEY and your clothes by having them cleaned and pressed at $1.50 per suit at the Excelsior Steam Laundry. 53 Decatur street. 'Phone 41. W. E. Hanye, manager.

THE PUBLIC is invited to visit the most modern dental apartments south—over Beermann's, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets.

EXAMINE THE SIDEWALKS laid by the Atlanta Tile Co. on Capitol avenue, and you will be sure to give them your work in that line. Address 123 Loyd street.

1,000 NICE WHITE CARDS printed for $1 at Southern Star office, 20 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

FLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas make the best screen known to the trade. 58 S. Pryor street, next to courthouse. 'Phone 933. Screens repaired.

MARRY—Send 10c for matrimonial paper published monthly; wealthy patrons; personal introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 155 E. Washington street, Chicago.

SUPERFLUOUS Hair, moles, warts, etc., scientifically and permanently eradicated with electric needle. Mildred G. Smith, fifth floor Lowndes building, near the Grand. apr25-6t-sun

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. april 25 tf sun

MOTHERS—Your children cured of bed wetting or no pay. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. nov29-ft sun

DISEASES OF MEN treated; cures guaranteed; free pamphlet. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. april 11 8-t sun

LADIES, your bust enlarged six inches; failure impossible; results guaranteed; 1,000 testimonials; book and full particulars sealed for 4c. Aurum Medicine Company, department V, 55 State street, Chicago. aug30—52t—sun

PILES absolutely cured. For convincing proof and free sample address Hermit Remedy Co., Suite 10, 187 Dearborn street, Chicago. apl25—sun-wed-sun

NOTICE—From now on we will keep our Bicycle office open until 9 o'clock every night for the accommodation of our patrons wishing to rent wheels at night. Georgia Bicycle Mfg. Co., cor. Pryor and Mitchell. apl27—7t

FLY SCREENS—South Ga. Lumber Co., 62 W. Hunter street, 'Phone 532. apr16-1m

HAVE YOUR scales repaired at No. 82 and 84 N. Broad street. Thirty-five second-hand safes for sale. Atlanta Safe and Lock Works. apr15-1m

FURNITURE.

ONE WALNUT 3-piece marble top toilet bedroom suit, $50, was $100; one refrigerator, $8, was $17; one chiffonier, $10, was $20; also some shades, tables, etc., very cheap at L. M. Ives, 56 S. Broad street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

D. Morrison, 74 E. Hunter St.

IF THE READER HAS $1,000 and will assume a mortgage of $1,000, on which there has been paid nearly $200, he can get a big bargain. The property was valued by two expert appraisers under oath last year for $3,200. It fronts 210 feet on Decatur street and 175 feet on Clifton avenue, just east of this city. There is one very large and three small buildings on the place. Room for six more, which would all rent well. Titles perfect. Taxes very low and price this week away down to $1,800.

6-R. H., nearly new, has gas, water, bathroom and sewer connections, lot 50x160 on beautiful South Pryor street. Here is one time when the reader can get an up-to-date cottage at a low price and on very easy terms. If the buyer will pay $500, assume a mortgage of $2,000, which can run 6 years, the other $400 can be paid $15 or $20 per month; total $2,900.

15-ACRE TRUCK and dairy farm, 11 acres in cultivation, including 4 acres in orchard of apples, peaches, cherries and quince, the balance in woods; 4-room house on the place, which is just 6½ miles from the center of this city, on the Bolton and Buckhead road. This place ought to be cheap at $1,500, but the owner will exchange it for city property of about the same value, or will sell on easy terms for $1,000.

5 CHOICE building lots in different parts of West End; all are bargains, in price from $650 up to $1,500 each.

IS THE READER looking for a good investment in real estate? If so, this ought to fill the bill, a nice high corner lot 200x200, on which there is three new 3-room houses with halls, with plenty of room for six more houses. If you want to buy do not miss this; only $600 cash, balance easy; price down to $2,100.

6-R. H., gas, water and bathroom, lot 48x150, on Crew street, near Georgia avenue; this place cost about $3,600, but I am not looking for the cost; all I want is to give some homeseeker a bargain and on easy terms. If the reader belongs to the above class please call soon and let me show you how easy you can get the above for $2,600.

22½-ACRE TRUCK, fruit and dairy farm, only 4 miles from the center of this city, within 200 yards of the electric car, 5-room house, nearly new, two barns, about 75 choice fruit trees in full bearing, large number of the finest grape vines, good garden in high state of cultivation, nearly 2 acres in the best kind of strawberries with a ditch for irrigating, two pure spring branches run through the place, about 7 acres in pasture and woodland; ¼ cash, balance easy; price only $2,250.

4-R. H., and hall on nice lot 50x100, on the highest and best part of Gartrell street. This place is easily worth $1,800, but I will sell it this week for a very small cash payment and the balance almost like rent, say $15 to $20 per month. Price only $1,300.

NICE BUILDING LOT, 45x150, east front, on Formwalt street, near Dodd avenue. This lot is cheap at $700, but the owner must have money, therefore the sacrifice. Do not miss it—$450.

REMEMBER that I make a specialty of selling houses on the easy payment plan and I feel sure that I can help you get a home. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

9-R. H., Woodward avenue, water and gas, not far from Capitol. Call and see me for a good bargain.

5-r. h., Powers, a nice home, $1,000.

4-r. h., Tumlin street, cheap, $750.

50 acres, 3-room house, barn, stable, on Georgia railroad, two springs on place. Will exchange for home in the city.

Vacant lot on South Pryor, 50x130, $2,000.

10 acres 4 miles out, west side, all in young oak and hickory grove, on public road, per acre $45.

Vacant lot 95x375, College Park. This is a beautiful lot. Will sell this cheap. Call and see me.

6-room house, York avenue, house new, a splendid lot, $2,000.

1 4-room house and 1 3-room house, Humphries street, on a good lot, renting for $16 per month, $950.

George Ware, 22 S. Broad St.

$650—7-R. H.; terrible sacrifice.
$800—4-r. h.; good condition; rents for $10.
$1,000—5-r. cottage, north side, easy payments.
$700—Fine lot 50x140; street improvement and car line.
$1,100—Pryor street lot; big bargain.
$1,500—Fine corner 100x200; 4-r. and 2-r.; snap.
$1,900—5-r. cottage; north side; large lot.
$2,100—5-r. h.; water, gas, etc; new and neat.
$2,650—7-r. h., two-story, 60x225; snap.
$3,200—8-r. h., corner, close in, north side; desirable.
$4,500—8-r. residence; everything modern and new.
$4,800—Three 6-room houses; new; rent for $56.

I have big snap in 6-r. cottage on Currier street, and also Forrest avenue.

Stop blowing your money into schemes, but put it in dirt; I have a lot of property to sell on very easy payments. George Ware.

For Sale by S. B. Turman, Real Estate and Loan Agent.

TWO 2-story brick stores on prominent business street, rents for $65 per month, $6,500. You ought to see it.

$2,400 TAKES 6-r. h., corner lot, 50x110 feet, on north side, prominent street, all improvements down, worth double the price. Come and see me.

$4,500 WILL buy 3 new 6-room houses and store inside three-fourths circle; paved street; rents $55 per month.

$1,400 TAKES 6-room house and store; lot 72x140 feet; corner.

$6,000—NINE-ROOM house, Capitol avenue, lot 100x200 feet; close in. This is a pick up well worth $10,000. Now, if you mean business, "sing out." A part of purchase money can run a long time at 6 per cent interest.

$3,200—TWO 4-room houses and 5-room house, lot 100x125 feet; rents for $36; inside three-fourths circle; paved street.

$8,500 TAKES 12 nice lots, close in, 6 fronting one street, with all street improvements and worth $1,200 each; also six lots fronting on the back street and worth $600 each. This is the chance for speculation!

$2,800—NORTH side, 8-r. h., water and gas, all improvements. Cold wave snap froze the poor owner out.

$3,000 BUYS cheapest lot on Washington street, close in and best locality; 50x190 feet to alley. Terms easy.

$1,300 TAKES three stores on corner, paved streets, rents for $18 per month. This is a snap.

$700—Two 2-r. houses, rent for $8 per month; good street; sidewalks down. S. B. Turman, real estate and loans, 8 East Wall street, Kimball house. 'Phone 164.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUG DESTROYER—We have the finest potato bug destroyer and plant stimulator in America; give it a trial; 25 and 50c. packages. McMillan Seed Co., 35 Marietta st.

DON'T throw away that old suit when you can send it down to the Excelsior Steam Laundry and have it cleaned to look like new. 'Phone 41. $1.50 per suit.

SEED POTATOES—Carload genuine eastern seed potatoes—Early Rose, Burbank, Goodrich, Peerless, White Star, White Elephant; wholesale and retail; special rates to jobbers; send in your orders. I. C. Bucher & Co., 23 South Broad street.

FLY SCREENS made and repaired by Price & Thomas, 58 S. Pryor street, next to courthouse. 'Phone 933.

THE ATLANTA TILE CO., will lay your sidewalks and yard walks and guarantee the durability of same. Prices were never lower. Office 123 Loyd street.

I HAVE a full line of carriages, traps, standhope phaetons and buggies, harness, saddles, etc. Prices the lowest, quality considered. H. J. Fite, 62 Peachtree.

ATLANTA SAFE AND LOCK WORKS.—All makes of safes and locks, both fire and burglar proof, repaired or opened. We also buy and sell. Key fitting a specialty. Send in your burnt safes and have them repaired. 82 and 84 N. Broad. 'Phone 849.

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED a car of Studebaker spring work, which consists of the finest traps, surreys, standhope phaetons, buggies, stiver wagons, etc. Prices to suit your convenience. H. J. Fite, 62 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—A covered top one-horse wagon suitable for grocery business. Apply 105 Madison street.

FOR SALE—Good horse, seven years old; weighs about 1,100 pounds; sound, gentle and stylish; suitable for family; owner going to leave city; will sell for $85. Call at W. O. Jones's stables and see him. sat sun

PUZZLES TRADERS

Best Authorities Cannot Account for the Present Gold Movement.

IT CAUSES TRADE STAGNATION

Has Also Produced a Declining Tendency in Nearly All Values.

PREDICTED MOVEMEHT NOT BE SEVERE

Backwardness of Business and Absence of Demand for Idle Money Also Depressing Influences.

New York, May 1.—The close of the week's trading was marked by the same condition of apathy and almost of stagnation which has characterized the market all through the week. This was accentuated by the fact that today was a holiday on the London exchange and by the definite announcement from Boston that the shipment of gold to Europe on Tuesday next by a house there would be increased to $1,000,000. The market was left freely in the hands of professional traders and was without feature of general interest. The prevailing dullness was accompanied by the heaviness of inertia and prices sagged even on the limit offerings of shares. A few individual properties were subject to special unfavorable influences, and the general market showed itself sensitive to the sympathetic effect of these, though the fluctuations were within a narrow compass. The average decline for the day was something over ⅜ per cent. The Grangers were rather heavier than the general list, the decline in that group in the case of Northwest extending to ¾ per cent. The Coalers were pretty well held outside of New Jersey Central and Reading, the former closing ⅝ net decline, after an increase of ¼. Tobacco fell only ⅜ in the face of the announcement of the withdrawal from the directory of a prominent interest. The largest losses were in the specialties—a point each for Tennessee Coal and Brooklyn Union Gas, the former on reports of prospective labor troubles. Western Union declined further ⅞ to 76⅞ and Sugar lost ⅝. The only gains in the list were in Leather preferred on covering. Pullman, Lackawanna and Consolidated Gas, each of which rose ½. The market closed unsettled and irregular. The dealers in stocks and bonds have been occupied all the week almost exclusively with the gold export movement which has set in, and have manifested considerable uneasiness at the proportion assumed by the shipments.

The gold movement has proved a puzzle to the best authorities, and the inability to account for it satisfactorily has been as much the cause of the stagnation in stock dealing as any positive apprehensions of its effects. Last Saturday the opinion was quite general that no exports of gold would be made until the then prevailing rate of exchange, which was $4.88¼ for short sterling, should rise above that figure. Yet today with demand sterling is only just steady at $4.87¼, or 1½ per cent below the profitable point agreed upon by the exchange houses. A shipment of $1,000,000 additional gold is announced from Boston to be made by next Tuesday's steamer. The doubt as to gold shipment being in response to the exhaustion of our credit balance abroad grows out of the extraordinary heavy excess of our merchandise exports over imports for the nine motnhs of the fiscal year, an excess aggregating $323,000,000. Those who argue that the balance of credits has turned against us assert that this excess of exports must be largely discounted on account of undervalues to evade customs duties. They point to the heavy importations for the last two months in anticipation and the heavy obligations incurred for still heavier importations to come before the new tariff goes into effect, large volume of our securities that has to be paid for the charges we must pay to foreigners for our ocean carrying trade; the credits carried abroad by American travelers to be expended there, the withdrawal of foreign capital which was placed in loans in the New York money market and payment of dividends and interest on the securities still held by foreigners. All these are said to amply account for the wiping out of the trade balance in our favor and a legitimate exchange demand for gold shipments. On the other hand, it is claimed with authority with sterling exchange on the basis of $4.87¼ for demand, there is no profit in gold shipments, which must be due to the payment of something equivalent to a premium growing out of a demand for special causes. Austria has sold a number of the treasury bills in London which are payable in gold, thus increasing her claims on London in much the same way as our government did to replenish the treasury gold reserve. Japan and Russia are also earnest seekers for gold for currency purposes. Paris exchange on London is at a point to require gold shipments from London, owing to heavy sales in London of securities held in Paris. That this reflected demand for gold is an element in the explanation of our gold shipments is reasonable to suppose. At all events the fact that $6,477,000 gold has been shipped to Europe during the week and that $1,000,000 more is already announced for the week has discouraged transactions in stocks and has unsettled the minds of capital to an extent that has brought the stock market into a condition of stagnation and has produced a declining tendency in nearly all values. The backwardness of business generally and the continued absence of demand for the large stocks of idle money held are further influences to depress the markets. With a large surplus reserve of gold in the United States treasury and an unusually large stock of the metal in the country outside the treasury, and with the current receipts of the government in excess of expenditures on account of heavy customs receipts, confidence is expressed that the ill effects of the outward gold movement will not be severe, nor long continued, even if the exports reached considerably larger proportions and are continued for quite a time. In the stock market the stagnancy has restricted the changes in the standard shares to narrow limits either way.

The bond market was devoid of feature during the week, and prices of the leading issues show but little net changes. The main trend of values was toward a lower plane in sympathy with the influences governing the share market, but the losses are not extreme except in a few of the usually neglected mortgages.

The total sales of stocks today were 35,395 shares, including the following: Sugar, 7,200, and Western Union, 5,100.

Money on call easy at 1¼@1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87½ for demand, and $4.86¼@4.86½ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.87@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.85½.

Bar silver, 61½c.

Mexican dollars, 48 3-16c.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds easier.

Government bonds weak; new 4's, registered, 122⅞; new 4's, coupons, ex-interest, 112⅞; registered, ex-interest, 96; coupons, ex-interest, 122⅝; 4's, registered, 110¾. Pacific 6s of 1898 104⅛; 5's, registered, 112⅞; coupons, 112¼.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	10¼	Ontario & Western	13
Adams Express	150	Oregon Nav	10
Alton, Terre Haute	57	O. S. L. & U. N.	16
American Express	112	Pacific Mail	26
Baltimore & Ohio	11⅝	Peoria Dec & Evans	⅛
Canada Pacific	51⅛	Pittsburg	160
Canada Southern	46	Pullman Palace	157
Central Pacific	7¼	Reading	17⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	Rio Grande West	12½
Chicago & Alton	165½	do preferred	30
C., B. & Q.	72⅛	Rock Island	61½
Chicago Gas	81⅛	St. Paul	71⅝
Consolidated Gas	159½	do Preferred	130½
C. C. C. & St. L.	27	St. Paul & Omaha	57¾
Colo. Coal & Iron	⅝	do preferred	139
Cotton Oil Certificts	9¼	Southern Pacific	14¼
Del. & Hudson	104⅛	Sugar Refinery	113⅝
Del., Lack. & W'n	148¾	do. preferred	103
Den. & R. G. pref	37¼	T. C. I.	20
East Tenn	......	Texas Pacific	8½
Erie	12	Tol. & O. Cen. pref.	50
do. Preferred	28⅛	Union Pacific	5⅝
Fort Wayne	162	U. S. Express	40
Great Northern pref	118	Wabash, St. L. & P.	4⅞
Chic. & E. Ill. pref.	95	do Preferred	12¼
Hocking Valley	1¼	Wells Fargo Ex	101
Illinois Central	92½	Western Union	76¾
St. Paul & Duluth	18	Wheeling & L Erie	⅝
Kansas & Tex. pref.	26⅛	do Preferred	2¾
Lake Erie & West'n	14¼	Minn. & St Louis	16⅝
do. Preferred	63	Den. & R. G.	9¼
Lake Shore	160¼	Gen. Electric	31¼
Lead Trust	22¾	Nat'l Linseed	10
Louisville & Nash	43⅝	Col. Fuel & I.	16
Lou. & N. A.	¼	do preferred	87
Manhattan Consol	84¼	Tol. St. L. & K. C.	5⅛
Memphis & Char	15	do preferred	18⅛
Michigan Central	95	Southern	7¼
Missouri Pacific	14⅛	do preferred	25⅝
Mobile & Ohio	17¼	Tobacco	69¼
Nash. & Chat	66	do preferred	102
N. J Central	77⅛	A. T. & C. Co.	87
Norfolk & W. pref.	22⅛	Leather pref	52¾
North American Co.	3⅝	Rubber	13¾
Northern Pacific	11½	do preferred	63
do Preferred	34¼	Cotton Oil pref	56
U. P., Den. & Gulf	1	P. C. C. & St L pref.	47
Northwestern	102¾	American Spirits	10⅛
do Preferred	150	do preferred	27¾
N. Y. Central	98¼	O. R. & N. pref.	41¼
N. Y. & N. E.	37	C. C. Co.	150

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s	122⅝	Cen. Pac. 1st of '95	102⅛
do coupon	123⅝	Den. & R. G. 7s	112⅞
do 5s reg	112⅞	do do 4s	87½
do 5s coupon	112⅝	Erie 2nds	63⅜
do 4s reg	110¾	G. H. & S. A. 6s	104
do 4s coupon	112¼	do do 7s	95⅛
do 2s reg	96	H. & T. Cent. 5s	110
Pacific 6s. of '95	104⅛	do do 6s	105
Ala. Class A	106	M. K. T. first 4s	83⅜
do Class B	105	do second 4s	55⅞
do Class C	101	Mutual Union 6s	110
do Currency	100	N. J. Cent. gen'l 5s	110⅜
La. new consols, 4s	97	Northern Pac. 1sts	116¼
Missouri 6s	100	do do 2nds	52⅝
N. Carolina 6s	122	Northwest Consols	143
do 4s	102	do S. F. deb. 5s	115
S. Caro. non-fund	⅛	Rio Grande W. 1sts	72¾
Tenn. new set 6s	80	St. Paul Consols 7s	132½
do do 5s	105	do C. & P. W. 5s	115⅜
do do 3s	......	St. L. & I. M. Gen. 5s	69
do old 6s	60	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	111
Virginia centuries	64⅛	Texas Pac. 1sts	89⅜
do deferred	50	do 2nds	20¼
Atchison 4s	79⅞	Union Pac. 1sts '96	102⅜
do second A	44¼	West Shore 4s	109½
Canada So. 2nds	105½	O. R. & N. 1sts	113
L. & N. A 4s	78⅛	do 4s	82⅛
Southern 5s	89⅛	N. Pac. 4s	86

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, May 1.—The stock market today was intensely dull and the traders took bear side, encouraged by expectation of further gold shipments next week. The declines were not material, however, except in a few instances.

Prospects of a strike of miners were advanced to explain a fall of 1 per cent in Tennessee Coal and Iron, which liquidation was apparent.

Western Union was weak, breaking below 77. United States Rubber preferred was exceptionally strong.

As a rule small declines were shown in the general list and the market closed unsettled and irregular.

London stock exchange was closed today on account of holiday.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Today's Closing Bids.	Yesterday's Closin Bids.
Atchison	......	......	......	10¼	10
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	114	114	113½	113⅝	113⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	......	......	......	27	27¼
B. & Q.	72⅝	72⅝	72	72⅛	72⅝
Chicago Gas	81	81⅛	81	81⅛	81¼
Canada Southern	......	......	......	46	46
D., L. & W.	148⅝	148⅝	148¼	148¾	148¼
Erie	......	......	......	12	12
Edison Gen. Elec.	31	31¼	31	31¼	31
Amer'n Tobacco	69¼	69¼	69⅛	69¼	69⅛
Jersey Central	77⅝	77¾	77⅛	77⅛	77¼
Lake Shore	160½	160¼	160⅛	160½	160
National Lead	......	......	......	20¼	22¼
L. & N.	43¼	43⅜	43	43⅛	43⅛
Missouri Pacific	......	......	......	14½	14⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	......	......	......	11½	11¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	20⅝	20⅝	19⅞	20	20⅝
Northwestern	103⅛	103¼	102¾	102⅞	103½
Southern Railway	......	......	......	7¼	7¼
do Preferred	25⅛	25½	25⅜	25⅜	25½
North'n Pac. Pref.	34⅛	34⅛	34	34¼	34½
New York Central	......	......	......	98¼	98⅜
New England	......	......	......	37	37
Omaha	58⅛	58⅛	57⅞	57¾	58⅛
Pacific Mail	......	......	......	26	26⅞
Reading	17⅝	18	17⅛	17½	17⅞
Rock Island	62	62	61½	61½	62⅛
St. Paul	72	72⅛	71½	71½	72⅛
Union Pacific	......	......	......	5⅝	5⅝
Am'n Cotton Oil	......	......	......	9¼	9¼
Western Union	77⅝	77⅝	76¾	76¾	76⅞
Am'n Spirits Co.	......	......	......	10⅛	10⅛
U. S. Leather Pref	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	52½
Manhattan	......	......	......	84½	84¼

New York Bank Statement.

New York, May 1.—The Financier says that the statement of the associated banks does not reflect the actual changes that have occurred during that time. In the first place, the payments into the treasury on customs duties for the week were unusually heavy. The withdrawals of legal tenders for gold export purposes were in excess of $6,000,000, so that the banks must have parted up to Saturday with a larger sum than they have been called upon to furnish since the election. Yet, in spite of this fact, the statement shows an actual increase of $179,500 in cash, the gain of $256,700 in specie having been offset by a loss of $77,200 in legal tenders. The favorable feature of the statement is the increase of $984,500 in loans, bringing the total to a point exceeded only twice during the current year.

The excess reserve of the banks is really very much under the $48,917,625 reported on May 1st. There is no question that the gold exports and the heavy imports of merchandise will have an important influence on the money market if continued in the present volume. For the week ending May 1st the total imports at New York were $14,786,000, which is $6,500,000 in excess of the imports for the same week last year. The week's total, in fact, is heavier than at any time for several years past.

New York, May 1.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve decrease	$ 340,275
Loans increase	984,500
Specie increase	256,700
Legal tenders decrease	77,200
Deposits increase	2,079,100
Circulation decrease	370,100

The banks now hold $48,917,625 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Bank Clearings.

Atlanta, Saturday	$ 166,701
For the week	1,117,102
Same week last year	983,070

Chicago, May 1.—Clearings $15,360,003. New York exchange 50c premium. Foreign exchange barely steady; demand $4.87¾; 60 days $4.86⅝.

Memphis, Tenn., May 1.—Clearings $242,416; balances $65,202. New York exchange selling at $1.50 premium.

New York, May 1.—Bank clearings $105,932,429; balances $9,473,997.

New Orleans, May 1.—Clearings $1,171,326.

Boston, May 1.—Clearings $18,294,210; balances $1,196,132.

Foreign Finances.

London, May 1.—4 p. m.—Bar silver quiet at 28 3-16d.

Money ½@¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 1⅛. Six months bills 1⅝ per cent.

Holiday on the stock exchange.

Berlin, May 1.—Exchange on London eight days sight, 20 marks 37 pennings.

Paris, May 1.—4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 102 francs 97 centimes for the account with exchange on London 25 francs 10½ centimes for checks.

Government Receipts and Expenditure

Washington, May 1.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures for the month of April shows that the total receipts were $37,812,135 and the expenditures $32,072,097, leaving the surplus for the month of $5,740,038, as compared with a deficit for the month of April, 1896, of $4,704,488.

For the last ten months a deficit is shown of $33,166,696.

During April the receipts of customs amounted to $24,454,351. From internal revenue $11,447,213; from miscellaneous sources $1,910,570.

These figures show a gain in the receipts from customs, as compared with April, 1896, of $12,638,620, or over 100 per cent.

The gain from internal revenue sources was about $221,500.

BAGGING AND TIES.

I am in position to quote closest possible prices on
2 lb. Sugar Bag Cloth,
2 lb. Piece Bagging,
45 lb. New Arrow Ties.
If you want the inside get my figures before you buy.

C. E. CAVERLY,
ATLANTA, GA.

WEATHER FAVORABLE

Caused an Easy Start, After Which Wheat Was Hammered Down.

WAS A MIDDLE UPWARD SPURT

July Close 1-8c Off—Other Markets Follow, Corn and Oats Declining 3-8c, Provision 2 1-2 to 10c.

Chicago, May 1.—Rain in California and favorable weather, present and prospective, for spring wheat seeding, together with an absence of export demand, were the influences under which wheat declined 1¼c for July yesterday. Other markets followed the same course, corn declining ⅜c, oats about the same and provisions 2½@10c.

Wheat started easy at a slight decline on the rather tame response of the foreign markets to the good advance here yesterday and the heavy receipts in the northwest. July opened at 71½@71⅝c, as compared to yesterday's closing price of 71¾c, and under liquidation, which started at once, it was hammered down to 71¼c. Then the market turned and in half an hour July had climbed up to 72⅛@72¼c, the highest price reached during the session. The deliveries on May contracts were conspicuously small, the total not exceeding 50,000 bushels. It has been many years since such small figures have been seen, and the bulls were quick to seize the advantage which this fact gave them. After that flurry, however, the market commenced to sink. It was the same old story—dull trading and what little there was being mostly selling on the advance. By 11 o'clock July had declined to 71⅛c. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 435 cars, against 389 a week ago. The Liverpool market was firm at ½@¾d higher. Chicago receipts were 15 cars. Argentine shipments for the week were 64,000 bushels, against 696,000 a year ago. Country elevator stocks in the northwest, which a month ago were reported at 9,800,000 bushels, were given today as only 6,300,000 bushels. A bullish Missouri crop report was received about 11 o'clock, but had very little effect, a rally of only ½c resulting. The market then again sagged, finally getting down to 70½c shortly before the close. The closing price was 70⅝c. Bradstreet's report of wheat and flour shipments for the week from both coasts put them at 1,158,886 bushels, against 1,654,000 the week before and 1,260,000 a year ago.

Corn was weak with wheat and better weather in the west. There was a slight narrowing of the spreads as a result of the May deliveries. Little interest was manifested, the only strength the market showed being during the early advance of wheat. This was soon lost under sharp liquidation. Exports for the week were 3,567,000 bushels. July opened at 25¼@25⅜c, went to 25½c, declined to 25c, where it closed.

Oats were weak with most of the professionals large sellers. Heavy local realizations and sympathy with corn were the influences. Trading was quiet until the last half hour, when liquidation became heavy. July opened unchanged at 17⅞@18c, declined to 17½c, closing easy at 17⅝c.

There was a small provision market. Fluctuations were narrow and infrequent with prices showing a tendency toward heaviness on the large receipts at most western markets. The weakness of grain also had some effect. At the close July pork was 2½c lower at $8.60; July lard about 5c lower at $4.17½, and July ribs about 10c lower at $4.65 bid.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 10 cars; corn, 200 cars; oats, 263 cars; hogs, 32,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, May	71¾	72⅛	71⅛	71¼
Wheat, July	71¾	72¼	70½	70⅝
Wheat, Sept	68	68½	66⅝	66⅞
Corn, May	24	24⅜	23⅝	23⅞
Corn, July	25⅜	25½	25	25
Corn, Sept	26⅝	26⅞	26¼	26¼
Oats, May	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
Oats, July	18	18	17½	17⅞
Oats, Sept	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18¼
Pork, May	8.45	8.50	8.45	8.50
Pork, July	8.60	8.62½	8.52½	8.60
Lard, May	4.12½	4.12½	4.10	4.10
Lard, July	4.17½	4.20	4.15	4.17½
Lard, Sept	4.30	4.30	4.25	4.27½
Ribs, May	4.62½	4.67½	4.62½	4.62½
Ribs, July	4.67½	4.67½	4.62½	4.65
Ribs, Sept	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments
Flour, barrels	5,000	4,000
Wheat, bushels	6,000	18,000
Corn, bushels	106,000	9,000
Oats, bushels	236,000	111,000
Rye, bushels	1,000	.....
Barley, bushels	16,000	4,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, May 1.—The wheat market was weak today, July closing with a loss of over 1c. Liverpool cables were disappointing, being only ½d higher and not reflecting our advance of yesterday. There was, however, a temporary spurt in prices on light deliveries, and the Missouri state report, which stated that 31 per cent of the wheat acreage had been plowed up in that state and that the condition of the remainder was 62 per cent. On this rally long wheat came out freely, causing a sharp set back. Clearances were liberal at 300,000 bushels, but no export business was reported here. Sales of 80,000 bushels cash wheat to millers was announced. Argentine shipments were 64,000 bushels and Beerbohm predicted world's shipments would be about 4,800,000 visible Monday; expected decrease 1,500,000. Northwest cars were heavy at 435, against 387 last week and 301 last year. Estimated cars Monday 10. On any further break we advise purchase of wheat.

Corn and Oats—There was renewed liquidation in corn and oats. May closed weak at bottom prices in each instance. Traders sold freely on prospect of fair weather. Estimated receipts of corn 200 cars. Oats 263 cars. Deliveries were light.

Provisions were quiet and generally a shade lower in sympathy with the heaviness of the grain markets. Packers were moderate buyers. Estimated receipts of hogs for Monday 30,000.

McCullough Bros.' Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., May 1.—We note but little change regarding the condition of our market from that of last week. Fruits of every nature—that is, fruits that have come from a distance—are getting scarcer every day, as the season is rapidly drawing to a close, the place of which will be taken by our home-grown products in the way of strawberries, watermelons, peaches, etc.

Some few russet apples are arriving; none, however, worthy of note, which, of course, as scarcity always does, holds the price stiff. The next ten days, we think, will close the present apple season.

Our market is also making way with the last car of California oranges for the present season. The results from the handling of this fruit on this market so far have been both profitable and satisfactory, and no doubt during another season there will be noticable great strides of progress in this line. The surrounding country is becoming educated to the handling of California fruits as a whole, and, of course, look to the Atlanta market, which has become famous in this line, for their supplies.

Lemons continue to advance, and our market is rapidly disposing of stock that was bought when the prices were lower. We look for a limited demand in lemons during the latter part of May, with prices ranging from $1.50 to $2 per box in advance of the present one.

The banana situation is in anything but a settled state, and the market at all places of importation is badly excited and not more than half enough fruit is now being imported to supply the trade, even at the price now in effect.

Old irish potatoes are very scarce with a heavy demand, especially with the hotels and restaurant trade. None arriving, however, and the new crop being gathered will act as a substitute.

Sweet potatoes are very dull, as the season is about over. Stock arriving more or less in a decaying condition.

No old onions on the market. The supply is mainly being furnished by Florida and Louisiana with a new crop and prices high.

Cabbage are very scarce indeed and green stock arriving by express is being taken on the spot at 2¼ to 2½c per pound.

Receipts of live poultry are very heavy. Prices are holding up, however, as the consumption is quite heavy also. This applies to chickens. Live turkeys are very dull at 6 to 7c per pound. Little or no sale for ducks or guineas.

The price of eggs has dropped 2c per dozen during the last week with the market heavily stocked, and a good indication for a further decline.

Fresh table butter is meeting with ready sale at 15 to 17½c per pound.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

Local Review.

Gold shipments are about the only important developments of the week, but they have been without influence, as the metal is in abundant supply and there is hardly a chance that the money market will be affected. The surplus reserve of the banks and the amount of gold in the United States treasury are both largely in excess of the needs of the country, and if our neighbors on the other side are in need we can help them without detriment to ourselves.

Dividend-paying stocks and desirable bonds have held firm, but trade has been quiet.

Local trade has been on somewhat broader lines than formerly, inquiry taking in securities which have been neglected by investors.

Georgia railroad stock has stiffened up perceptibly, while Southwestern is on the other tack, and has declined fractionally, though there has been no special activity in either.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	102		Atl'nta 4s	101¼	102¼
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102		Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	110	
Ga. 4½s, 1915	114	115	Macon 6s	116	
Savannah 5s	107½	109½	Columbus 5s	104	
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	117		Waterw'rks 6s	104	
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	115		Rome 5s	100	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	105		So. Car. 4½s	107	109
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	114		Newn'n 6s, LD	104	
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	108		Chatta. 5s, 1911	105	
Atl'nta 4½s	103		Col., S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	74	76
			Ala. Class A	106⅛	107¼

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	101¼		6s, 1900	108	110
Ga. 6s, 1910	110		Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	119	121
Ga. 6s, 1922	113		do income 6s, 1900	101	103
Ga. Pac. 1st	114	115			
C., C. & A. 1st					

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	159	159	Aug. & Sav	93	95
Southwestern	92½	93¼	A. & W. P	100	
			do deben	99½	101

Public Debt Statement.

Washington, May 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of the business on April 20th the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $998,244,132, a decrease for the month of $5,718,068, which is principally accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash. The debt proper, independent of the cash in the treasury, was increased during the month by $326,843, on account of the deposits of national bank notes in excess of redemptions. The debt is classified as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $843,365,030; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,353,830; debt bearing no interest, $377,615,789. Total, $1,226,334,649. This, however, does not include $605,107,472 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $90,762,888; silver, $518,496,109; paper, $149,391,838; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $18,095,818. Total, $876,746,655, against which there are outstanding liabilities amounting to $648,656,138, leaving a cash balance in the treasury of $228,090,517.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, May 1.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $228,099,517; gold reserve $153,340,869.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., May 1, 1897.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, May 1—Flour, first patent, $6.00; second patent 5.50; straight 4.80; fancy 4.70; extra family 4.50. Corn, white 47c; mixed 45c. Oats, white 33c; mixed 31c. Texas rustproof 40c. Rye, Georgia 75c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 95c; small bales 90c; No. 2 timothy small bales 85c. Meal plain 45c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 83c; small sacks 85c. Shorts 95c. Stock meal 90c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $5.00 per ton. Peas 90c@$1.25 per bushel, according to kind and quality. Grits $2.50.

New York, May 1—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat, spot quiet and weaker; No. 1 nothern 82 f o b afloat; No. 3 hard winter 87 afloat; options opened easier because of rains in California, rallied on higher cables and light deliveries, but later sold off again under fine crop news add big northwestern receipts, closing ⅛@⅜c net lower; No 2 red May 78; July 77¼. Corn, spot easy; No. 2 29⅛ in elevator, 30½ afloat; options opened weaker in consequence of fine weather and big deliveries, sold off further with wheat, closing ⅛c decline; May 29; July 30¼. Oats, spot steady; No. 2 23; No. 2 22; No. 2 white 27; No. 3 white 24; track, mixed western 22@25; track, white 25@30; options dull and weaker with the other markets, closing ⅛@¼c lower; May 21⅛.

Chicago, May 1—Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat 71¼@72¼; No. 3 spring wheat nominal; No. 2 red 87¼@90¼; No. 2 corn 24¼@24½; No. 2 yellow 24¼@24½; No. 2 oats 17; No. 2 white 22¼@23½; No. 3 white 20@22; No. 2 rye 33½; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3 28@28¾; No. 4 26; No. 1 flaxseed 75½@77½.

St. Louis, May 1—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, spot dull but steady; No. 2 red cash in elevator 94; track 96; No. 2 hard cash 74; May 95; July 76⅝@76½; August 74⅛; September 74⅛. Corn, spot lower; No. 2 cash 20⅝@21; May 21; July 23¼; September 24⅛@24⅛. Oats, spot higher; No. 2 cash 19⅜; May 18; July 18⅛ bid.

Cincinnati, May 1—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 91@92. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 26⅛. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 21½.

Provisions.

Atlanta, May 1 — Clear ribs boxed side 5⅜c; clear sides 5⅛; ice-cured bellies 7½c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 5⅛; second quality 5; compound 4¼.

New York, May 1—Lard dull; western steamed 4 35; May 4.35; refined quiet; to continent 4 65; compound 4.00@4.00. Pork steady; mess 8.75@8.95.

Chicago, May 1—Mess pork, per bbl, 8.50@8.55. Lard, per 100 lbs, 4.10@4.12½. Short rib sides, loose, 4.55@4.90. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, 5.25@5.50. Short clear sides, boxed, 5.00@5.12½.

St. Louis, May 1—Pork lower; standard mess 8.38@8.90. Lard lower; prime steam 3.92½; choice 4.00. Bacon, boxed shoulders, 5.25; extra short clear sides 5.37½; ribs 5.50; shorts 5.62½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 5.00; extra short clear sides 5.00; ribs 5.12½; shorts 5.25.

Cincinnati, May 1—Lard easy at 4.00. Bulk meats dull at 4.80@4.90. Bacon dull at 5.55@5.60.

Groceries.

Atlanta, May 1 — Roasted coffee $12.00 per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 14; fair 13; prime 11½. Sugar standard granulated 4⅝c; New Orleans white 4⅛; do yellow 4⅜c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 30@50c. Rice head 6½c; choice 5⅝@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 85c. Cheese, full cream 12½@13c. Matches 6 5s 50c, 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 5½c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.20.

New York, May 1—Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 23@29.

Chicago, May 1—Sugar, cut loaf 5.39; granulated 4.76.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, May 1 — Eggs 9@10c. Butter, western creamery 20@21c; fancy Tennessee 15@17½c; choice 12½c; Georgia 12@14c. Live poultry, turkeys 6@7; hens 22½@25; spring chickens 25@35c; ducks, puddle 18@20c; Peking 22½@25c. Irish potatoes, Burbank $1.50@1.75 per bbl; 50@60 bu; Tennessee 30@40c per bu. Sweet potatoes 50@60c per bu. Honey, strained 7@8c; in the comb 8@9c. Onions, new crop, $1.50@1.75 per bu; 5.00@6.00 per bbl.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Atlanta, May 1 — Apples $3.50@3.75. Lemons, Messina $2.50@2.75. Oranges, California $2.75@3.00. Bananas, fancy $1.35@1.50; culls 65@85c. Figs 11@11½c. Raisons, new California 1.65@1.75; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 11@11½c. Nuts, almonds 11c; pecans 9@10c; Brazil 7½@8c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½; Georgia 3@3¼.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, May 1 — Turpentine firm at 25¾; sales 390 casks; receipts 1,027. Rosin steady for I and above, and firm for H and below; sales 3,500 barrels; receipts 2,558; A, B, C, D $1.40; E $1.45; F $1.50; G $1.55; H $1.50; I $1.70; K $1.75; M $1.80; N $1.90; window glass $2.05; water white $2.20.

Charleston, May 1 — Turpentine quiet at 26; sales none. Rosin firm; A, B, C, D, $1.30; E $1.35; F $1.40; G $1.45; H $1.55; I $1.65; K $1.70; M $1.75; N $2.05; window glass $2.15; water white $2.25; sales none.

Wilmington, May 1—Rosin firm; strained $1.25; good strained $1.30; Receipts 125 barrels. Spirits turpentine nothing doing. Receipts 62 casks. Tar firm at 95. Crude turpentine firm; hard $1.03; soft $1.80; virgin $2.00.

CAMPAIGN EXCITING

Has Been Decidedly in Favor of the Bulls the Past Week.

WAS A PAUSE ON YESTERDAY

Only the Boldest Dare Sell tne Summer Months Short.

ATTENTION IS CONFINED TO NEXT CROP

Speculation Is Becoming More General and the Position of Cotton Still Grows Stronger.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named:

Atlanta—Nominal; middling 7 3-16c.
Liverpool—Firm; middling 4¼d.
New York—Quiet; middling 7⅝c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 7 9-16c.
Savannah—Firm; middling 7 7-16c.
Galveston—Firm; middling 7½c.
Norfolk—Firm; middling 7½c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 7⅜c.
Memphis—Quiet; middling 7⅝c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 7¾c.
Charleston—Firm; middling 7⅜c.
Houston—Steady; middling 7½c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	Receipts 1897	Receipts 1896	Shipm'ts 1897	Shipm'ts 1896	Stock 1897	Stock 1896
Saturday	94	219	....	....	7154	5244
Monday	....	....	....	....		
Tuesday	....	....	....	....		
Wednesday	....	....	....	....		
Thursday	....	....	....	....		
Friday	....	....	....	....		
Total	94	219	....	....		

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 1.—The statistical position, as made up by The Financial Chronicle, is as follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Visible supply	2,924,856	3,019,880	3,052,027
American	2,525,556	2,640,580	2,589,827
Crop in sight	8,038,028	7,990,975	6,627,443
For the week	47,053	57,667	53,822
Port receipts	34,588	47,260	39,828
Plantat'n deliver's	21,661	28,807	25,608
Total port stocks	*506,813	540,633	436,858
Net port stocks	401,108	448,709	336,055
Interior stocks	171,920	184,847	233,044
Exports	66,410	127,129	65,612

*Includes 105,705 on shipboard not yet cleared. New York stocks now 188,633.

The market during today's short session has been characterized by nervousness. Opening was rather easy, the market being influenced by The Chronicle's report, which was better than expected. The near months were unchanged to 5 points higher, while new crop months showed decline of 1 to 3. There was considerable realizing on part of recent purchases and some selling for short account. Toward close, however, the market became firmer, and final prices show a net loss for the day of 2 to 3. Rally was brought about chiefly through a demand from local shorts to cover outstanding contracts. Bears are disposed to act with great caution at present time in view of inherent strength of situation. Inquiry from outside is increasing, and if market maintains its present strength for a few days longer there promises to develop a considerable increase in the speculative demand. The advices from the south regarding the crop outlook will be the controlling feature for the immediate future.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
May	7 53	7 53	7 46	7 46-48	7 48-49
June	7 55	7 55	7 47	7 48-49	7 51-52
July	7 55	7 57	7 50	7 52	7 55
August	7 54	7 55	7 48	7 50	7 53-54
September	7 20	7 20	7 14	7 16-17	7 20-21
October	7 00	7 00	6 97	6 98-99	7 01-02
November	6 97	6 97	6 97	6 95-96	6 99-7c
December	6 96	6 96	6 95	6 95-96	6 99-7c
January	6 99	6 99	6 98	6 99-7c	7 02-04
February	7 01	7 03	7 01	7 02-04	7 05-07
March					
April					

Closed steady; sales 77,600 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, export and stock at the ports:

	Receipts 1897	Receipts 1896	Exports 1897	Exports 1896	Stocks 1897	Stocks 1896
Saturday	12158	5166	25818	14185	477199	411990
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	12158	5166	25818	14185		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

January	6 73	July	7 47
February	6 76	August	7 28
March		September	6 81
April		October	6 64
May	7 45	November	6 67
June	7 43	December	6 69

Closed quiet; sales 17,400 bales.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, May 1.—The pronounced strength which the cotton market has recently developed after the period of complete stagnation through which we have passed is beginning to attract considerable attention from outside sources, and the speculative demand has to some extent increased during the advance, which has been due more to the question of supply and demand than to speculation. The statistical position at the present time is an exceptionally strong one, and it is now pretty well demonstrated that we shall have a smaller surplus supply at the end of the current season than for many years past. As the world's consumptive requirements have materially increased during the past few years, a crop of 9,000,000 bales cannot now be regarded as excessive. Ellison estimates the consumptive requirements for the present year at 8,800,000 bales. If this amount can be consumed in the face of the extreme business depression through which we have passed in this country and the almost constant political disturbances in the old world, which have no doubt held business in check to a considerable extent, to say nothing of the famine in India, which has, of course, had considerable effect upon the demand for manufactured goods from that country, it seems reasonable to expect that with the general improvement in business in America, which is anticipated, and a satisfactory solution of the political questions which have agitated Europe during the past year, the consumption of American cotton next year will be considerably increased, and at least 9,000,000 bales will be required to meet the demand. Therefore, as our surplus supplies on the 1st of September will probably not greatly exceed 500,000 bales, it will be readily seen that unless we produce at least 9,000,000 bales next season there is a possibility that we may experience an actual shortage in supplies. A comparison of the present statistical situation with that of the past four years, on the 1st of May, may not at this juncture be found impertinent. Visible supply—1897, 2,924,856; 1896, 3,052,027; 1895, 4,165,000; 1894, 3,746,000. Liverpool stocks—1897, 1,254,000; 1896, 1,161,000; 1895, 1,716,000; 1894, 1,735,000. August contracts, New York—1897, 7.52; 1896, 7.95; 1895, 6.64; 1894, 7.30. While at this period last season crop prospects were of a favorable character, inasmuch as planting operations were progressing most favorably, and the statistical situation was not as strong as at present, the contract market was nearly ½c per pound higher than at present. The new crop this spring is certainly starting under rather unfavorable auspices. The season is backward in every section with the exception of portions of Texas, and many complaints are being received of poor stands, resulting from cool, wet weather. Taking the cotton belt as a whole the reports which we receive do not indicate any material increase in aggregate acreage; therefore, taking everything into consideration, the existing situation appears to be an exceptionally strong one, and unless the crop outlook decidedly improves during the next few weeks it seems reasonable to expect a substantial increase in speculative activity, and as a result a further appreciation in values.

New York, May 1.—(By Associated Press) The cotton market opened easy with near months unchanged to 5 points higher and far months 2 to 3 points lower. Trading was moderately active and fairly well scattered through the summer and fall months. Favorable news from Liverpool caused the better feeling in the near positions on the call. The late months were weak under southern and Liverpool selling. Wall street was also a seller early in the session. Following the call a steadier feeling prevailed on shorts covering to even up accounts over Sunday, but the market again eased off later under local selling, and at 11 a. m. was barely steady at a net decline of 4 to 5 points; sales 45,000 bales.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 1.—(Special.)—The campaign in cotton this week has been exciting and decidedly in favor of the bulls. The professional traders here have been disappointed in their hopes that the improvement in the planting reports would be more potent in affecting values than the amazingly strong statistical position and the eager absorption of cotton by spinners of the world. Today there was a pause in both the activity of the market and the march toward a higher level of prices. Liverpool was better this morning, but the advice there was regarded as hardly adequate. Nevertheless there were large buying orders here for the near months and they opened higher. The Chronicle report on the outlook in the south was construed as favorable and the late months were sold in consequence. They opened lower. Liverpool sold early and bought in the last hour. August opened at 7.55, declined to 7.48, advanced to 7.52, again gave way and closed at 7.50, with the tone of the market steady. The general alarm over the danger of a great shortage in supply of cotton before the new crop begins to pour in is certainly well founded, and the speculative world has begun to recognize the fact, and as a result the investment buying this week has been notable and much cotton has passed from weak into strong hands. Only the boldest dare sell the summer months short and those who believe in lower prices are confining their attention to the next crop. Although the advices from the south have become more favorable, they are by no means glowing, and it seems to us poor policy to add to the already enormous short interest in the fall and winter months by selling them. Speculation in cotton has become more general, but the advance this week has been due not to this, but to the position and merits of the staple. Such an advance is more apt to be permanent than rapid, and we rather expect to see something of a setback next week. A decline in prices will not add to the supply of cotton in the world, and if it comes we think it will present an advantageous opportunity to invest. The continued success of the Turks in the war with Greece has led to a feeling of security in considering the effect of the war upon the markets of the world.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 1.—The trade on both sides of the Atlantic is looking for a reaction from the advance of the week, and there has been a disposition to take profits in Liverpool and New Orleans. Judging from the shipments from the interior towns, the receipts at the ports should be larger today and Monday. An idea was current that the Liverpool market would be closed on Monday, but no official notification of such closing was received. A general disposition, however, to look for a reaction encouraged the selling of the distant positions as being too far away from the continental spot demand to be influenced by the requirements of the spinners. Europe was a buyer of the distant positions on the decline, evidently not liking crop accounts which were published in The Chronicle this morning. A feature to be noticed in the situation is the fact that the amount in sight is now 1,410,000 bales more than last year, but the visible stock of American cotton is now 62,000 bales less than last season. It is estimated that between 30,000 and 40,000 bales of our stock is in process of shipment.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, May 1—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices firm; middling uplands 4¼; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,300; speculation and export 500; receipts 5,000; all American.

Futures opened steady with demand moderate.

	Open'g.	Close.	
May	4 12-64	4 12	Buyers
May-June	4 11-64	4 11	"
June-July	4 10-64	4 10½	Buyers
July-August	4 10-64	4 10	Sellers
August-September	4 6-64	4 6⅛	"
September-October	3 63-64	3 63	"
October and November	3 55-64	3 56¼	"
November and December	3 54-64	3 54	Value
December and January	3 53-64	3 53	Sellers
January and February	3 53-64	3 52½	"

Futures closed steady.

New York, May 1—Cotton quiet; sales 437 bales; middling uplands 7⅝; middling gulf 8; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 201,996.

Galveston, May 1 — Cotton firm; middling 7½; net receipts 768 bales; gross 1,768; sales none; stock 50,386; exports to continent 6,159.

Norfolk, May 1—Cotton firm; middling 7½; net receipts 824 bales; gross 1,273; sales none; stock 16,148; exports coastwise 63.

Baltimore, May 1—Cotton nominal; middling 7¾; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 11,800.

Boston, May 1—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 431 bales; gross 1,162; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington, May 1—Cotton firm; middling 7⅜; net receipts 5 bales; gross 5; sales none; stock 4,996.

Philadelphia, May 1—Cotton quiet; middling 8; net receipts 30 bales; gross 30; sales none; stock 5,605.

Savannah, May 1—Cotton firm; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 745 bales; gross 745; sales 126; stock 24,764; exports coastwise 112.

New Orleans, May 1—Cotton firm; middling 7 9-16; net receipts 1,674 bales; gross 1,674; sales 1,950; stock 117,248; exports to France 7,050; to continent 7,350; coastwise 424.

Mobile, May 1—Cotton nominal; middling 7⅜; net receipts 720 bales; gross 720; sales none; stock 14,339; exports coastwise 1,163.

Memphis, May 1—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 7⅝; net receipts 160 bales; shipments 3,047; sales 750; stock 58,591.

Augusta, May 1—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 251 bales; shipments 500; sales none; stock 14,543.

Charleston, May 1—Cotton firm; middling 7⅜; net receipts 702 bales; gross 702; sales none; stock 24,065.

Houston, May 1—Cotton steady; middling 7½; net receipts 546 bales; shipments 663; sales 370; stock 4,677.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, May 1.—Coffee, options opened 7 to 10 points lower under bearish cables. The market improved on Baltimore and local buying later in the session. Receipts at Brazil were moderate. Deliveries in this country small; closed steady and unchanged to 10 points advance; sales 8,500 bags, including May 7.50@7.55; June 7.55; July 7.55@7.6; August 7.60@7.70; September 7.70@7.75; December 7.80@7.85; February 7.95; March 7.95. Spot coffee, Rio firm; No. 7 invoice 8; No. 7 jobbing 8⅛; mild steady; Cordova 12@13½. Sugar raw, quiet and steady; fair refining 2¾; centrifugal 96 test 3 3-16; sales 2,400 tons. Java 96 test at 3 3-16. Refined steady; mould A 4¾; Standard A 4⅜; confectioners A 4⅜; cut loaf 5⅛; crushed 5⅛; powdered 4⅝; granulated 4½; cubes 4⅝.

Florida Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.

Strawberries 10 to 12½c quart; cucumbers, per crate, $1.25 to $1.50; squash, 75c to $1; tomatoes, $2.75 to $3; English peas, $1.50 to $1.75; string beans, round green, $1 to $1.50; new potatoes, per barrel, owing to size, $3.50 to $5; beets, 75c in cabbage crates, $2.25 to $2.50; cabbage, good demand, per pound 2c to 2½c; lettuce per drum, $1 to $1.25; asparagus, in fair demand, 10c to 11c per pound; cauliflower per pound, 8c to 10c; egg plants, dozen, 75c to $1; pineapples, dozen, $2.50 to $3 per crate, $6 to $8.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, May 1.—In the cattle market the week closed quietly with the usual light Saturday run. Heavy receipts during the week have resulted in a drop of 10@15c in the average offerings. Yesterday's prices were paid today.

Prices for hogs were weak and largely steady. Sales were largely at $3.90@4, with being at an extra range of $3.85@4.05 for prime light selling the highest.

Prices for sheep were steady. Sales were made from $2@2.50 for inferior sheep to $5@5.25 for prime to extra heavy and export sheep, few being choice enough to sell above $4.75. Lambs sold at $4.50 for the poorest to $5@5.50 for fair to prime flocks from Colorado.

M. L. BATES, Pres. F. M. FARLEY, Vice-Pres. W. A. BATES, Cash.

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The advent of May means that Winter Clothes must be dropped. Warm weather is just ahead and forethoughtful men will begin now to prepare for it. How can they do so better than coming here for

$10.00 Spring Suits at $5.00
$12.00 Spring Suits at $6.00
$15.00 Spring Suits at $7.50

That's the way we are selling the balance of Eads-Neel Co.'s stock. They are the best and finest goods manufactured in America. Now is the time you need them most; now is the time we cut prices down to about one-third less than cost of production. It's an unprecedented happening. None of the "marked-down" Suits will be charged. Come with money.

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Formerly Eads-Neel Co.

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--32-- PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 3. 23-32.

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING MAY 2, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

TWO HOURS OF EXTRA SPECIALS

IS WHAT WE OFFER MONDAY!

FROM 10 O'CLOCK UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK--one hour only--we will sell 496 Men's fine new Spring Suits, in sack styles only, sizes 34 to 42. They are top-notch of elegant style, fit and quality. They are better Suits than we ever thought we could offer at such a ridiculous sum.

CHOICE FOR ONE HOUR $3.48.

FROM 11 O'CLOCK UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK--one hour only--we will sell 5 cases of Men's fine Fedora and Alpine Hats, sizes 7, 7⅛, 7¼ only, in brown and black.

CHOICE FOR ONE HOUR 49c.

Tomorrow's Rare Offerings Mean Money Saving to Our Public!

They signify that and more. This store was never so helpful as it is now, and it's helpful because of mutual helpfulness. Your dependence upon this supply point keeps it an ever open outlet for merchandise, and because it is the one great outlet available, almost every large block of dependable goods is first offered us. And if the price and goods are right we take the goods, no matter how many. And so the business grows, and is passing all records just when the whole country seems to have joined in a wail of despair. . . . .

MEN'S SUITS.

All-wool Cheviots, Cassimers and Thibets, stylishly tailored, perfect fitters, ten styles to select from. Price.................. $5.00

MEN'S SUITS.

Handsome brown and white rough Scotch Cheviots, Worsteds and Plaids, all the new designs, cut in popular styles; the greatest bargain ever produced; eleven styles to select from. The price.................. $8.50

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The acme of tailoring art; there are none better in quality; gray Tricots, black and clay Worsteds, Plaids and Mixtures, all new designs and patterns; twelve styles. The price.................. $15.00

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Double-breasted blue Serge Coats to wear with duck or light pants, made to fit all size men; a very fine imported cloth.................. $5.00

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Men's Tan Shoes, chocolate and oxblood colors, any size and style desired; elsewhere $5.00, at The Globe.................. $3.00

Men's Tan and Black Shoes, Congress or Lace, sizes 5 to 12; elsewhere $3.00, at The Globe.................. $2.00

Men's Oxford Ties, medium and narrow toes, genuine Kangaroo Calf; elsewhere $3.00, at The Globe.................. $2.00

Men's "ZEPHYR" Shoes, all solid leather, single or double sole; elsewhere $2.00, at The Globe.................. $1.48

Ladies' Tan and black Oxfords, any style desired, cloth or kid top; elsewhere $2.00, at The Globe.................. $1.48

Ladies' Turned Oxfords, Vici Kid stock, just a sample line, sizes 2½ to 5; elsewhere $1.25, at The Globe.................. 75c

Ladies' House Slippers, 3½ to 8, at The Globe.................. 50c

Misses' Strap Sandals and Oxford Ties, sizes 11½ to 2; elsewhere $1.00, at The Globe.................. 50c

MEN'S TROUSERS.

In Cassimers and Cheviots, Plaids and Hair Lines, an extra special bargain, the price..... $1.50

MEN'S SUITS.

Dark and medium light mixed Worsteds, Cassimers and Cheviots, tasty designs, all the new effects, ten styles to select from. The price $6.50

MEN'S SUITS.

Genuine imported black and clay Worsteds, rough Cheviots, Scotch Plaids and Overplaids, nobby gray and brown mixed Tweeds. Suits worth double their price; ten styles to select from. The price.................. $10.00

MEN'S CRASH LINEN SUITS.

Basket weave Crash Suits, made in single-breasted sack style, neatly tailored, splendid values, komfortable and kool. The prices..................

$3.50, $4.00, $5.00.

"BROWNIE" OVERALLS.

To fit the little Fellow—4 to 14. It saves their clothes; no need of darning their stockings; made extra strong, with apron front..................

The Price 25 Cents.

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The best line we ever had; all the best makes, leading lines. Children's Suits in Cheviots, Worsteds and Plaids, tastily trimmed; also Junior Suits..................

$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, UP TO $5.00.

Wash Pants, Great Value, 25c--Knee Pants, 4 to 16, 50c, 75c, $1, Double Seat and Knee, Patent Waistband.

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Any style, pattern or weave are here—in Cheviots, Cassimers, Worsted or Tweeds..................

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Fine all-Worsted, black or mixed colors. Also blue and black Serges, skeleton back; and nobby brown and gray-mixed Cheviots and Plaids, ten styles.................. $7.50

MEN'S SUITS.

For tall, slim men, or any size or kind of man. In Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimers, Tweeds, Vicunas and Thibets, cut in sack or cutaway, any size desired, perfectly tailored; eight styles to select from. The price.................. $12.50

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White cotton duck and pique patterns, made the new way, fit perfect, all sizes..................

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MEN'S HATS.

All the new blocks, all the new shapes and shades; the new Cuba shapes, in pearl, white, brown and black...

The Prices 98c, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.

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New Patterns in Soft and Negligee Shirts, with collars attached or detached..................

The Prices 50c to $1.50.

Handkerchiefs, Sox, Suspenders and Underwear..........

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TO HOLD GREATER NEW YORK TOGETHER

Work Has Now Begun on the New East River Span.

JOINS PRINCIPAL SECTIONS

Of the Enlarged City, and Is a Great Feat in Bridge Building.

FAMOUS ENGINEER TELLS OF THE PLANS

He Describes the New Features of the Great East River Bridge—Workshop in the River.

The early days of May will see an actual beginning in the construction of the new East river bridge, which is to join the two principal sections of Greater New York and to become the twin of the present Brooklyn bridge. Within the next few days the first of the huge caissons which are to be used in building the foundations of the bridge piers will be towed into position and the work of erecting the piers will begin. It has taken a long time for the work to reach even this preliminary stage. It was in 1892 that a charter was first granted for the building of a bridge across the East river at the point where the new structure will stand. Practically no progress was made until 1895, when the task of building the bridge was undertaken by the cities of New York and Brooklyn and by them turned over to a board of commissioners. A year and a half was required for the completion of plans and the clearing away of legal difficulties, and it was only last fall that the contract for the first of the work, that of building the pier foundation for the New York end of the bridge, was awarded. However, the old saw which says, "A thing begun is half done," seems to apply with especial appropriateness to the building of great public works such as this, and it is confidently asserted that the bridge will be finished and opened to traffic within a year after the opening of the 20th century.

Mr. Buck, the chief engineer of the new bridge, may be called a bridge expert. At any rate, several of the greatest engineering triumphs of recent years in bridge construction were planned by him and he is to be classed well up among the half-dozen men who are the leaders of American engineers in this line of work.

America Excels in Bridge Building.

In this statement the word America might just as well be replaced by "the world," for it is a fact that in the essential points of economy, lightness and up-to-date construction, Americans lead the world in building bridges. Besides the great spans already built in this country across the East river, the Niagara, the Ohio and the Mississippi, American firms and American engineers have constructed giant bridges in Mexican countries, including Peru, where is probably the highest bridge in the world. In a number of these enterprises, both at home and abroad, Mr. Buck has been the engineer, and it is safe to say that there is no man better fitted to speak with authority on the subject than he. When asked recently to describe the construction of a great bridge from the engineer's point of view, Mr. Buck said:

"The building of an immense bridge must be looked upon as an engineering feat rather than as a settled business, such, for example, as the erection of sky-scrapers. The reason for this is very evident. In putting up buildings, the conditions under which the work must be done vary but little, and new problems once worked out are settled for good and all. In bridge building, on the other hand, one never has the same conditions twice over, and the engineer's task becomes one of adaptability, while fresh and perplexing difficulties must be met and overcome at every hand. Still, the general plan of procedure is in all cases much the same.

"To begin with, in any given undertaking there are certain fixed conditions and requirements that cannot be departed from. The bridge is to be between certain points; therefore, it must be of such and such a length. It is to carry a certain estimated amount of traffic; to have so many tracks, drives and pathways. That practically decides its width. It is to be cantilever or suspension, as seems most feasible under the existing conditions; that settles the general style of construction.

"With these conditions as the basis of his calculation, the engineer sets to work to figure out his plans. Since the bridge is to be suspended by huge cables, he decides what is, to his mind, the deflection of the cables, or 'versed-sine,' that will give the greatest firmness, durability and sustaining power. The answer to this question has its effect on the appearance of the completed structure. For example, in the new East river bridge the cable loop will fall away from the towers more sharply than in the old Brooklyn bridge. The middle portion of the bridge must be 135 feet above high water, so the towers will have to be 335 feet high to get the proper deflection. The next point to settle is the carrying load of the cables. Having fixed upon a certain form of steel construction for the platform of the bridge, the weight per foot of the suspended superstructure can easily be determined. Then a certain live load is assumed from the best obtainable estimates, and, with these two factors, the necessary sustaining power of the cables is settled. Of course, in making these estimates everything is taken into account, such as the effect of the temperature on the cables, and a margin is allowed, as in all these estimates.

"Having advanced to this point, it is possible to determine how much weight will come on the towers, and this settles the important question of how much foundation is necessary. The size of the anchorages is determined by the pull of the cables, and with anchorages and foundations completed your bridge is done."

Although the rearing of an immense bridge sounds a simple matter under this modest description, it is in reality a most stupendous and difficult undertaking.

Perhaps an idea of its extent may be obtained from the statement that the masonry in the piers would build a large church, that the steel in the towers of the new bridge would build three miles of elevated railroad, and that the wire in the great cables, if stretched out in a single straight line, would reach almost around the globe.

How the Foundations Are Laid.

To tunnel to bedrock beneath the mud or sand at the bottom of a river seems a difficult matter, but in reality it is comparatively safe and simple. It is done by means of caissons, which, if not originally designed by Americans, have been so greatly improved by our engineers that they may be called an American invention. In appearance a caisson is simply a huge inverted dry goods box of steel or wood. Those which are to be used in the East river bridge will be built of timbers, stoutly braced to withstand high pressure. The one that has already been built is seventy-six by sixty feet and nineteen feet high. In its construction something like 400,000 feet of pine have been used and some acres of Georgia timber land have been denuded for work on the new bridge. On its lower side, as it rests in the water, the caisson has a working chamber eight feet high, which will accommodate some forty or fifty workmen.

The completed caisson is to be towed to the foot of Delancey street, New York, and when it is located on the exact site where the pier foundation is to stand workmen will begin erecting the masonry foundation on its top, the weight causing it to sink in the water. At this spot the water is only twenty feet deep, so that the caisson will rest on the ground as soon as it is submerged. But the bedrock on which the foundation must rest is sixty feet below, and the intervening mud and sand for an area as large as that of the caisson must all be removed. This is done by the utilization of compressed air. As the huge box gradually sinks in the water under the weight of the stone work piled upon it, strong pumps force air into the working chamber through tubes provided for the purpose, forcing the water out. Then workmen descend through an elevator passage, which runs up through the caisson. At the bottom they find a large workroom, lighted by electricity, and having telephone connection with the outside world. As they shovel up the earth from beneath their feet they place it in the mouth of a blower, which is simply a tube extending up to the surface, and the pressure of the air carries it up through the tube. With these conveniences the bottom of a river bed is not a bad place in which to work. The greatest drawback is from the great air pressure, which increases as the depth becomes greater.

Impossible To Be Lazy.

The increased pressure is about one-half pound for each foot of depth, or about two atmospheres at the depth of sixty feet. The first effect of the great amount of oxygen in this artificial atmosphere is to make the men unusually active, so that even a lazy man will feel invigorated and will make his shovel fly rapidly. For this very reason, however, they can work for short hours only, and they are subject to a peculiar affection known as the "caisson disease," but which the workmen themselves describe as "the bends."

When the rock foundation is reached, the rock is blasted and smoothed away until a level surface is obtained. Then the workmen fill the room in which they have been employed with concrete, and the column of masonry, which has been kept level with the water's surface, gives a solid and continuous foundation, on which the bridge proper will rest.

In the present Brooklyn bridge this masonry is continued for the whole height of the towers, but in the new bridge the towers will be of steel. The latter construction has many advantages. For instance, in the present bridge the towers each weigh five times as much as all the rest of the bridge, while in the new bridge the towers will weigh only about the same as the main span, although they will be sixty feet higher than those of the older structure. These towers will be built of steel plates and angles and will rest on the masonry piers just described, which will stand twenty-three feet above high water. Steel is cheaper than masonry, too, and less time is required for its erection. It may be remarked here that the substitution of steel for stone is an American development and that for this reason American bridges are the lightest and cheapest in the world.

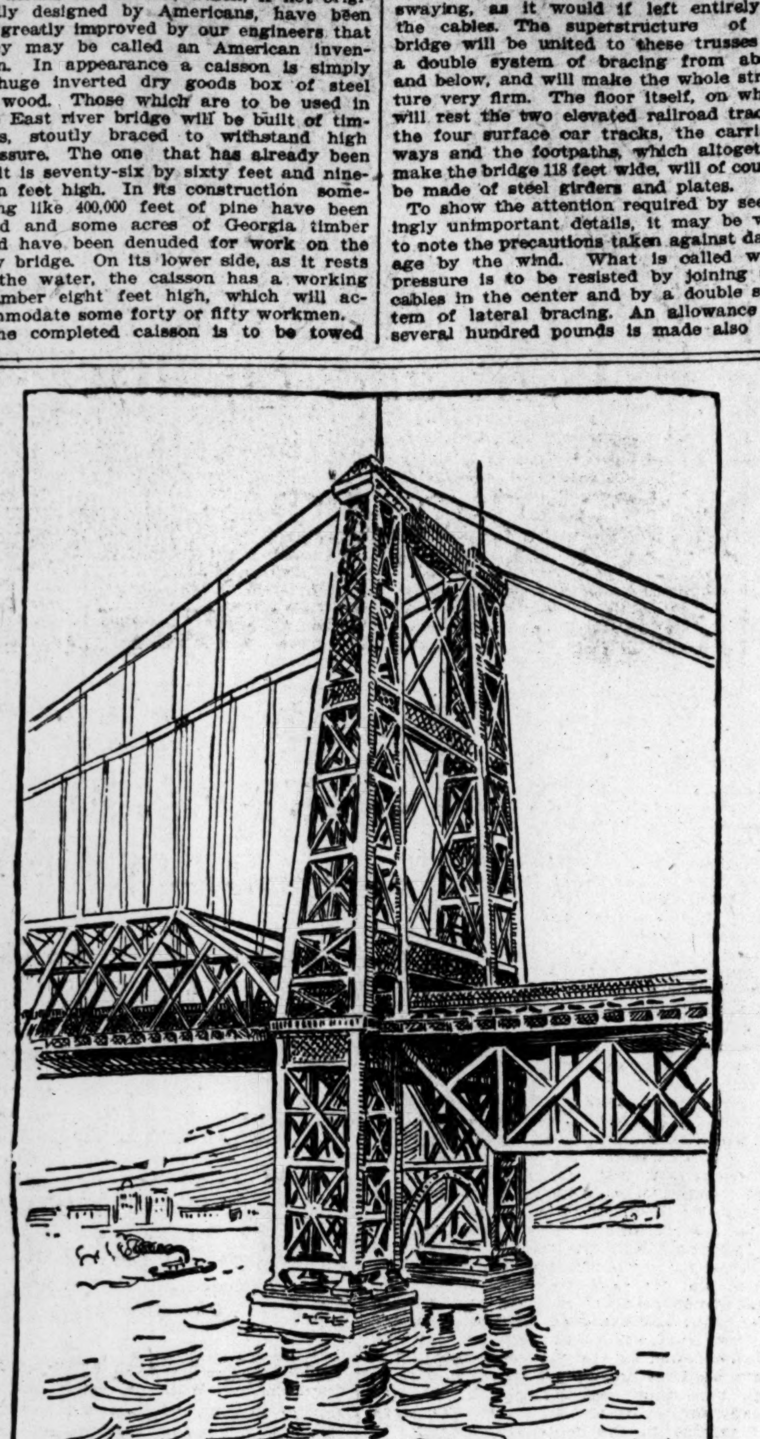
At the tops of the steel towers will be sliding saddles, over which the four great cables which are to sustain the bridge will pass. These great wire ropes will be eighteen inches in diameter, three inches larger than those in the present bridge. Each one of them will contain 18,000 separate wires, each 3-16 of an inch in diameter. Together they will have a sustaining power of 68,000 tons, or 2½ tons for each wire. It would be impossible to transport one of these huge cables after it is put together, so the strands that go to make up each one are made and tested separately at the factory, and then strand by strand they are strung across from pier to pier and fastened together.

As these cables are to support not only the 12,500 tons of weight of the bridge itself, but the assumed live weight of 12,000 pounds per lineal foot, it is evident that they must also be strongly anchored.

The anchorages will be located between 1896 and 600 feet back of the bridge piers at each end. They will be of masonry, 100x150 feet, and together will weigh 160,000 tons, or thirteen times as much as the main span of the bridge itself. The cables will be secured to them by plates and pins in the strongest possible manner.

Next to these essential features, the most striking thing about the new bridge, will be the great stiffening trusses which will extend from pier to pier and will be of steel, forty-five feet high. Their object is to make the bridge rigid and to keep it from swaying, as it would if left entirely to the cables. The superstructure of the bridge will be united to these trusses by a double system of bracing from above and below, and will make the whole structure very firm. The floor itself, on which will rest the two elevated railroad tracks, the four surface car tracks, the carriage ways and the footpaths, which altogether make the bridge 118 feet wide, will of course be made of steel girders and plates.

To show the attention required by seemingly unimportant details, it may be well to note the precautions taken against damage by the wind. What is called wind pressure is to be resisted by joining the cables in the center and by a double system of lateral bracing. An allowance of several hundred pounds is made also for the "wind load" of the bridge. The great width of the new bridge will be a considerable protection against wind, but some other suspension bridges have been greatly injured and even wrecked by great wind storms. Changing atmospheric conditions, temperature, etc.—in fact, everything that could possibly affect the bridge in any way—are provided for with equal care.



Steel Tower of the New York East River Bridge.

A Model Bridge.

When the new bridge is completed it will be the model of its kind. It will not be so long as the Great Forth bridge in Scotland, in fact its length will be nearly the same as that of the present Brooklyn bridge, but it will have certain improvements on both of these. The abrupt deflection of the cables, the greater height of the towers and the fact that they are to be made of steel instead of stone, have already been mentioned, and there are various other new features. For example, the new bridge will be unlike the earlier one in that only its main span will be supported by the cables. The approaches will be separate deck bridges and will rest on piers of their own. It is estimated that to build the new bridge itself will cost $7,500,000, and that, with the cost of approaches, etc., it will involve the expenditure of $12,000,000. A few statistics of the bridge follow:

	Feet
Total length	7,200
Length of main span	1,605
Height of towers	335
Height of bridge at towers (above high water)	117
Height of bridge in center (above high water)	135
Width	118
Total cost	$12,000,000

It illustrates the rapidity of advancement in bridge building that this new structure, which is a marvel of its kind, will be eclipsed almost before it is finished by the great railway bridge across the Hudson between New York city and New Jersey. This will be nearly twice as large as any suspension bridge now in existence. It will have a span between piers of 3,254 feet. Its steel towers will rise to a height of 587 feet above high water. The contract for it, which has already been let, stipulates that it is to be built within ten years, but its promoters say that it will be finished in seven years. Its erection will cost $25,000,000, and with land approaches will require the expenditure of something like $60,000,000. Truly this will be a colossus undreamed of by the ancients. EARL MAYO.

In the PATHWAY

of the Expectant Mother dangers lurk, and should be avoided.

"Mother's Friend"

so prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all Danger. Its use insures safety to the life of both mother and child, and makes child-birth easy and recovery more rapid.

"'Mother's Friend' is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all our customers praise it highly."

W. H. KING & CO., Whitewright, Tex.

Sent by Mail on receipt of price, $1 PER BOTTLE. Book "To Expectant Mothers" mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Filibustering Industry.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 30.—Since this little southern city has become the center of the filibustering industry in the United States, there has been considerable excitement here of many different kinds. The town is really pro-Cuban in the most headlong fashion, and a rumor of an expedition can turn people out into the streets. If, for instance, the Three Friends happens to raise is long, mournful whistle over the town at some sleepy midnight, it is cause for the most excited discussion whether the Three Friends be bound for Cuba or bound for some stranded schooner.

When it is said in the south that public sentiment is in favor of a certain cause, that statement counts for a great deal, because in the south there are many questions which are decided by the public will. In New York, for instance, it is of no importance to say that public opinion is in favor of a certain cause; in New York public opinion has nothing to do with affairs, unless, indeed, it should happen to really assert itself about once in ten years.

A Jacksonville attorney being in Washington held talk with a certain prominent government official.

"So you come from Florida, do you?" said the official. "Why, you fellows aren't in the United States at all down there, are you?"

"I never heard that, exactly," said the Jacksonville attorney, "but I have heard that you fellows up here are all Spaniards."

As this was during the last administration, the remark was not understood by the government official.

The first people to invade the south after the practice of filibustering became popular among a certain adventurous class were Pinkerton detectives. They came like lions roaring. They were going to devour the filibustering industry. Oh, they knew that sort of trick, they did, and it must stop. Their chests were pushed out until they could not see their feet and they expected people in their Sunday clothes to turn out upon their arrival, and opera glasses to go up to $700 a pair.

But all this changed when they went away. They marched meekly and in silence, and Florida knew their glory no more. In the first place, a detective went to the chief of police and standing before him made some mystic talk.

"Well," said the chief, "what is the matter with you?"

"Why, don't you know me?" said the man.

"No," replied the chief.

"Why, I am a Pink."

"A pink?" said the chief.

"Yes, a Pink."

The chief surveyed him coldly and said: "You may be a daisy, but I don't see where you come in as a pink."

"Why, I mean a Pinkerton detective; don't you see?"

"Oh," said the chief, and after waiting a time he asked, "Well, what do you want?"

The Pinkerton man stated then what he wished done by the local police to assist Spain and incidentally to help the Pinkertons. He ended by asking for a permit to carry a revolver.

"What do you want of a revolver?" asked the chief. "Nobody's going to hurt you, is there? You don't want any revolver down here; if you don't get fresh nobody will bother you, and if anybody molests you unlawfully, call an officer. That is why we have a police force down here."

The man departed. Later in their business of shadowing various citizens, they were let in for a good deal of woe. The men of these parts objected to their shadows, and curious adventures were thereby the lot of some of the detectives. In one case two of them were arrested as vagrants and held over night in the city jail. This was when a detective was simply an emissary of Spain. Later the fair-minded administration at Washington found a way to circumvent the difficulties which confronted the detectives in Florida. In short, they made them United States marshals, and we then had in view of a wondrous creation, an Americo-Spanish two-priced political monstrosity. Of all the public works performed by the late administration, this will probably endure the longest.

Armed with the position of United States marshal, the paid spies of Spain were enabled to perform their wonders with some success and in safety. Some of the citizens of Jacksonville had resented the Pinkerton detective precisely as they would resent any other kind of insult, but a United States marshal was another matter.

The three vessels which have made themselves great names because of their services to the Cubans are the Dauntless, the Three Friends and the Commodore, which was lately foundered at sea. In fact, the reputations of these crafts are so enormous and world-wide that it seems that a sight of them almost invariably creates a grin. As a matter of truth, the Three Friends and the Dauntless are merely what would be called in the north seagoing tugs, and small ones at that. They are larger than the ordinary north river tug, but a New York sea-going tug like the Sea King is a monster to them. The Commodore was simply a fishing steamer, what is called in northern waters a menhaden pirate. And yet it is certainly true that they are as well or even better known than the battleships of the United States navy.

When it is reported here in Jacksonville that an expedition is about to start for Cuba on one of these vessels, it is an easy thing to pick up a crew. Men jump at the chance.

Filibustering is as near, perhaps, to the times celebrated by Charles Kingley as we get in this day of other predominant ideals. The romance of it catches the heart of the lad. The same lad who longs to fight Indians and to be a pirate on his own account longs to embark secretly at midnight on one of these dangerous trips to the Cuban coast.

If there can only be muffled oars involved in some manner in the trip, and perhaps some dark figure who hisses "Silence" at the critical time, it is still more to be the mind of the lad. Moreover, as far as the men who engage in it for commercial reason are concerned, the pay is very good.

Of late, filibustering from the coast of Florida has been oppressed with more more difficulties than usual. The revenue cutters have been re-enforced by a formidable squadron of United States warships, and the officers of those vessels are most industrious and painstaking in their efforts to catch any breakers of the law. It is not believed that their hearts are in their business particularly, but they are firm in their intentions of obeying their instructions absolutely. If a man-of-war chases a filibustering craft there can be no doubt than more than half of the men on her wish to see the little boat escape, but that would not prevent them from firing away with a "long six" as busily as bees.

When the Commodore went down the river once, openly cleared for Cuba, she ran in the mud about two miles below Jacksonville. Word was sent to the captain of the revenue cutter Boutwell, and the old craft came lumbering down the river, got a line to the Commodore and dragged her out of the mud. The Boutwell then escorted the Commodore down the river, and at the bar bid her a genial bon voyage, and the veteran captain of Uncle Sam's craft bowed from his quarterdeck and gave the men of the Commodore the last salute which many of them, by the way, ever heard. As the Commodore was openly cleared for Cuba under the decision of the supreme court a loyal officer of the government could show in this way his true point of view. Ordinarily the captain of a United States revenue cutter would be scowling like a Turk, simply because it was his business to scowl like a Turk.

It is not to be supposed that the machinery of the filibustering business can be disclosed at this time. Of course the natural question is: "How do they do it?" Nevertheless it is impossible that the public should know the interior of this thing now precisely as it is impossible that the public should know the inside of important diplomatic operations when they are in actual process. There is many a tale now held back by men who would like to talk for pride's sake, for they are proud of the cunning of the arrangements, proud of outwitting the force of a nation, of two nations. These men—simple American business men, for the most part—have stumped civilization. They insist on committing a political crime and it would be absurd to say that they are any more than annoyed by the agencies pitted against them.

The filibusters began by letting the newspaper men into the secret of events to a large degree. Responsibility is so arranged upon the shoulders of the average correspondent that it is more cruel than kind to burden him with facts of vast political significance. As far as go personal or social facts, the average reporter knows enough to damn a continent, and these he keeps in silence for many reasons of sense and rule and still other reasons. But the reporter's business is to disclose, disclose, disclose. A newspaper article is purely a disclosure of certain facts concerning a certain association of persons to people who would never know otherwise or care, usually. The reporter is not to be presented with valued facts in the way that a man tells a friend certain affairs belonging strictly to himself. The friend can have no obligation whereas the time perchance may arrive when the reporter is confronted by his obligation to his employer and although naturally as a man he then lets his obligation to his employer go to the eternal blazes, yet the confidential man has done him a wrong in forcing him into this position.

So the filibusters began by letting more or less newspaper men into the mystery of the process and they are more or less sorry for it. Some of the newspaper men have not let their obligations to their employers go to the eternal blazes. They have peached, that is the whole amount of it, they have peached. And peached in a way to deal havoc to parts of this delicious bit of outlawry in the evening of the nineteenth century. Correspondents who applied to the filibusters for passage to Cuba's insurgent camps and who were granted this privilege through friendly Cubans and because it was the opinion that their pens would assist this cause, these men have been men beyond all others who have cursed many expeditions with the curse of an early telegraphic account. It is they beyond all others who aroused Madrid to bluffing a lembent American administration out of its very underwear and to the point where it preferred to violate the constitution of the United States rather than be frightened still more by this terrible Madrid. They caused the Washington of that time to exhibit its willingness to smash every law of the land rather than have trouble with Spain. The administration of that time admitted it, not publicly, perhaps, but in a way that the Western Union Telegraph Company could preserve a record of it. The correspondents with their disclosures crowded that administration into a corner where it could not face the situation manfully. It weakened and crawled and departed finally in popular disgrace.

"Break a law to keep a law," is the precept which newspaperdom unconsciously thrust down the throat of a natural administration. And yet the Cuban cause gained its way to the popular heart through this very indulgence to the newspaper men.

WEIGHING A MONSTER ENGINE.

A Curious Test Recently Applied to a Locomotive.

From The Albany Express.

A peculiar scientific experiment has been made with the famous engine 870, of the New York Central railroad, at the shops at West Albany. Some months ago this large engine, which, in the opinion of many well-informed railroad men, excels even the famous 999, was taken into the shops and completely overhauled. It was taken apart separately, and every part of the engine, from the massive driving wheels to the very smallest bolt and nut, was separately weighed. The heavy portions were weighed in the shops and the small parts were taken to a Watervliet avenue pharmacy, where they were weighed on the pharmacist's scales.

The greatest care was taken by the machinists under the direction of Master Mechanic Buchanan to see that the weighing was accurate. When every part of the engine had been weighed a force of the best skilled mechanics were put to work to reassemble the engine. When it was complete again it was put into active service.

A short time ago the engine was taken back to the shops and the mechanics were put to work dissecting it again. Once more every part was weighed. The scales of the pharmacist were brought into service again. When every portion had been weighed the record was compared with the former one. Then Master Mechanic Buchanan knew just how much the engine had lost in weight through the wear of a known amount of work. The records of the weights of the separate parts also showed which parts were subjected to the most wear.

The test cost many hundreds of dollars, but the New York Central was willing to spend the money in order that it might be able to know what parts of an engine wear out most quickly and in what ratio the several parts wear out. The exact figures have not been made public. There is no doubt that they will be interesting to mechanics and scientists.

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS.

She Is Gradually Obtaining Control of the German Empire.

From Review of Reviews.

Sooner or later Russia expects to acquire Constantinople and the Bosphorus, and, if not to annex the little principalities of the Balkans, she expects at lease to hold them all under the sort of moral subjection in which she now holds Montenegro. Russia's is a waiting game. Her agents are scattered everywhere throughout the Balkan states and provinces, and her influence is gradually but surely obtaining control over the destinies of the whole Turkish empire. It is the Russian theory that the longer the nominal integrity of the Ottoman empire can be maintained, the larger will be Russia's share when the same structure goes to pieces. In the attitude of the great powers, German, Russian and Austrian influence has been most unmistakably against Greece, while the English, French and Italian governments have acted with the three arbitrary kaisers with evident reluctance and misgivings. It is to be remembered that in England, France and Italy government rests upon public opinion. Mr. Gladstone and the liberals upset Disraeli's government in 1876 on the question of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. The Italian government was not very long ago overthrown on the issues involved in the Abyssinian campaign. The French chambers are sensitive to the opinion of the country, and the ministry cannot survive strong disapproval. But Russia, Germany and Austria are governed differently. In matters of foreign policy the three emperors and their immediate advisers acknowledge no popular or parlimentary control. Germany is the more ostentatiously supporting the czar because of the embarrassment in which France in placed. There is an immense public opinion in France that loves liberty, feels a sentimental attachment for the cause of the Greeks and sympathizes with the utterances of Mr. Gladstone and the views of the English and Italian liberals. But, on the other hand, France clings to the outward appearance of a strong alliance with Russia. Germany, which would like to be on good terms with Russia—to annoy France if for no other reason—has no troublesome scruples about liberty and the Hellenic cause, and is only too eager to abet the plan of St. Petersburg.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous disorders such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c., when these symptoms are caused by constipation, as most of them are. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. For a

WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital organs; strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

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THE FIRST T... SCREW C...

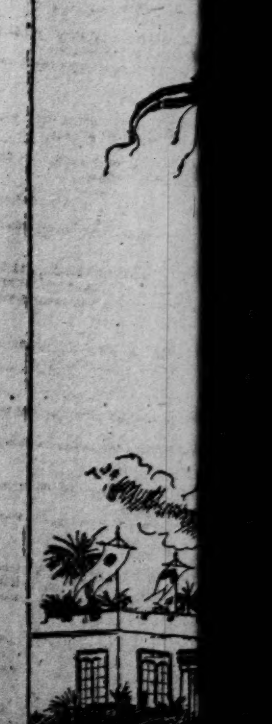
Workmen Are Fitting ... Marietta for S...

EACH BOAT TO C...

Will Contain Every... tains to a W...

THEY WILL MAKE TWEL...

New Style of Sheath... and the Boilers ... Different



The Giant ...

THE FIRST TWIN SCREW GUNBOATS

Workmen Are Fitting the Wheeling and Marietta for Sea Duty.

EACH BOAT TO CARRY 125 MEN

Will Contain Everything That Pertains to a War Vessel.

THEY WILL MAKE TWELVE KNOTS AN HOUR

New Style of Sheathing, Will Be Used and the Boilers Will Be of a Different Make.

San Francisco, April 26.—(Special Correspondence.)—Workmen are as busy as bees at the yards of the Union Iron works fitting for sea the gunboats Wheeling and Marietta, which were launched March 18th. These boats will form a distinctive feature of the United States navy, for the reason that they are the first two steam craft in the government service which have been fitted with twin screws. Their spread of canvas will be small, but their power for speed is expected to exceed twelve knots.

The Wheeling and Marietta are what are designated as light draught composite gunboats, each of them being of about 1,000 tons displacement. They are two of a series of six authorized by the act of congress of March, 1895. It was the purpose of this act to provide for the construction of a small flotilla of gunboats which should be equally available for home or foreign duty. In other words, they must be good seagoing craft and equal to similar vessels in foreign navies. For this reason the utmost care was observed in designing them, and when complete, it is believed they will be superior to anything of the sort afloat.

By composite gunboats is meant the steel framing and plating is covered to above the water line with four-inch planking, which is partly of pine and partly of teak. In addition there is an outside shield of copper, and this combination, it is believed, will enable the gunboats to remain at sea or occupy a foreign station for a long period of time, without the necessity of docking for the purpose of cleaning the bottom. The engines of each of these boats are built from new designs, which have met with the highest approval of the naval department officials. These engines are of the triple expansion, vertical, direct action type. They have high pressure, twelve-inch cylinders. There are also intermediate pressure cylinders, eighteen and a quarter inches and low pressure cyinders of twenty-six inches. The stroke of all pistons is eighteen inches.

Engines and Dimensions.

When running at full speed the engines are calculated to make about 200 revolutions a minute, and this with a steam pressure of 180 pounds. This is the ordinary maximum number of revolutions and high pressure. If necessary, it is possible to do better than this without crossing the danger line. These engines will be built with much more than usual care. They are very compact and their frames are entirely of bronze. The main effort has been directed toward making them strong in every particular and every portion of the machinery will be submitted to the most severe tests before being placed in position. The Pacific coast shipbuilders feel no little pride in the fact that they have been permitted to construct the first gunboats of this sort, and are confident that no ill luck will attach to them as seems to pursue the Massachusetts, the Brooklyn and Texas, the war vessels to which the eastern shipbuilders have pinned their faith.

The dimensions of the gunboats are, length on load water line, 174 feet; beam on load water line, 34 feet; draught, normal, from under side of keel, 12 feet. By load water line is meant the water line of the vessel when she has on board her full armament, officers and crew. The displacement is, as stated, about 1,000 tons. The armament consists of six 4-inch rapid fire guns, four 6-pounder rapid, two 1-pounder rapid fire guns. The magazine of each gunboat will contain 900 rounds of ammunition for the 4-inch guns, 2,000 rounds for the 6-pounder guns, 1,200 rounds for the 1-pounder.

Will Dispose of a Discussion.

An interesting fact in connection with the boats is that they are to end a heated discussion which has been going on for some time in engineering circles, by settling the question as to the efficiency of two distinct types of boilers and two different methods of applying forced draught.

In one of them will be installed the water tube boilers of the Babcock and Wilcox type. In the other will be Scotch boilers, fitted with the Howden system of forced combustion. Persons who are not gifted with mechanical minds may not at first comprehend the difference, but if they will remember the discussion that has been going on for a long time as to the efficiency of big chimneys, it may be brought home to them. A forced draught is a draught that is formed artificially. The ordinary draught is that which has been trusted to before the forced draught question came up, and is of the same sort that is made in the stove when the damper is open and a simple current of air permitted to pass over the fire and up the chimney. Argument has waxed warm over this question of draught, and so it will be seen the gunboats are to really solve what seems a very important problem to every one.

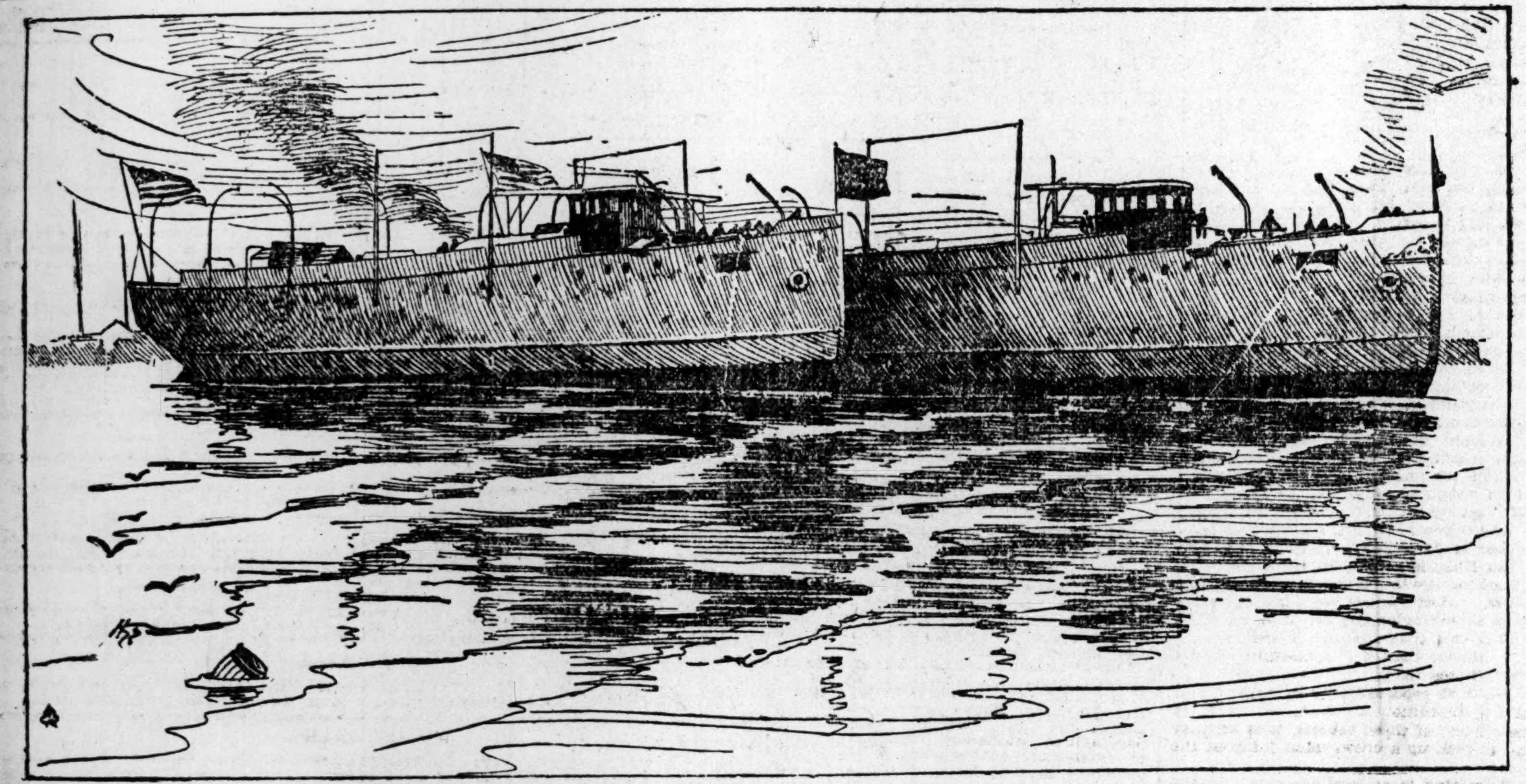
When ready for sea, in addition to the coal capacity of 6,000 tons, each gunboat will carry on its trial the following weights or the equivalent value thereto in addition to the weight of the completed hull, the machinery and the spare parts: Ordnance, guns and ammunition, seventy tons; equipment, thirty-five tons; boats and outfit, seven tons; crew and effects; fifteen tons; provisions and clothing, twenty tons; miscellaneous stores, twenty-nine tons. The total weight of all referred to will, it is believed, give a displacement of 1,000 tons.

Will Be Fitted Elaborately.

Considering their small displacement, the gunboats are being fitted up in the most elaborate manner. Nothing that finds place in a first-class war vessel will be omitted. The government furnishes the masts, spars, sails, blocks, boats, anchors, chains, and other cables, rigging, galleys, cooperage, portable furniture, carpets, curtains, ordnance and ordnance outfit mattresses and crockery. This is a very important fact to the builders, for the furnishing and equipment of a vessel of war form by no means the least costly features.

Readers of this article who have been aboard the New York, the Charleston, the Yorktown or the San Francisco and managed to visit the sacred precincts of the officers' quarters know that a first-class war vessel is furnished luxuriously. Nothing in the way of luxury or comfort which any of the four vessels mentioned contain will be omitted in fitting up the Wheeling or the Marietta. The quarters for the crew and officers are a trifle smaller than aboard the cruisers or battleships, but they are very snug and shipshape. The vessel's complement consist of the commander, ten wardroom officers, one hundred and twenty-five sailors and ten marines.

A large portion of the machinery of the gunboats is already in place and the boilers are fitted in each of the vessels. It is expected that the formal trials will take place about May 18th. Both craft were launched together, and it is the present intention to test them at the same time.



The Wheeling and the Marietta Taking on Their Armament--From a Photograph.

LORD TENNYSON.

The Poet Loved To Converse Just After Dinner.

Max Muller, in Cosmopolis.

It was generally after dinner, when smoking his pipe and sipping his whisky and water, that Tennyson began to thaw and to take a more active part in conversation. People who have not known him then have hardly known him at all. During the day he was often very silent and absorbed in his own thoughts, but in the evening he took an active part in the conversation of his friends. His pipe was almost indispensable to him, and I remember one time when I and several friends were staying at his house the question of tobacco turned up. I confessed that for years I had been a perfect slave to tobacco, so that I could neither read nor write a line without smoking, but that at last I had rebelled against this slavery and had entirely given up tobacco. Some of his friends taunted Tennyson that he could never give up tobacco. "Anybody can do that," he said, "if he chooses to do it." When his friends still continued to doubt and to tease him, "Well," he said, "I shall give up smoking from tonight." The very same evening I was told that he threw his pipes and his tobacco out of the window of his bedroom. The next day he was most charming, though somewhat self-righteous. The second day he became moody and captious, the third day no one knew what to do with him. But, after a disturbed night, I was told that he got out of bed in the morning, went quietly into the garden, picked up one of his broken pipes, stuffed it with the remains of the tobacco scattered about, and then, having had a few puffs, came to breakfast all right again. Nothing was said any more about giving up tobacco.

He once kindly offered to lend me his house in the Isle of Wight; "but mind," he said, "you will be watched from morning till evening." This was, in fact, his great grievance, that he could not go out without being stared at. Once, taking a walk with me and my wife on the downs behind his house, he suddenly started, left us and ran home, simply because he had descried two strangers coming toward us.

I was told that he once complained to the queen, and said that he could no longer stay in the Isle of Wight, on account of the tourists who came to stare at him. The queen, with a kindly irony, remarked that she did not suffer much from that grievance, but Tennyson, not seeing what she meant, replied: "No, madam, and if I could clap a sentinel wherever I like, I should not be troubled, either."

It must be confessed that people were very inconsiderate. Rows of tourists sat like sparrows on the paling of his garden, waiting for his appearance. The guides were actually paid by sightseers, particularly those from America, for showing them the great poet. Nay, they went so far as to dress up a sailor to look like Tennyson, and the result was that, after their trick had been found out, the tourists would walk up to Tennyson and ask him: "Now, are you the real Tennyson?" This, no doubt, was very annoying, and later on Lord Tennyson was driven to pay a large sum for some useless downs, near his house, simply in order to escape from the attentions of admiring travelers.

Why should not people be satisfied with the best that a poet is and can give them, namely, his poetry? Few poets are greater than their poetry, and Tennyson was not one of them. Like many great poets, such as Victor Hugo, for instance, the worship that was paid him by many who came to see him was painful to him and to his friends. Tennyson frequently took flight from his intending Boswells, and was the last man to appreciate the "Il parle" by which, in Paris, all conversation was hushed when Victor Hugo was present at a dinner and spoke to his neighbor, possibly only to ask him for the menu.

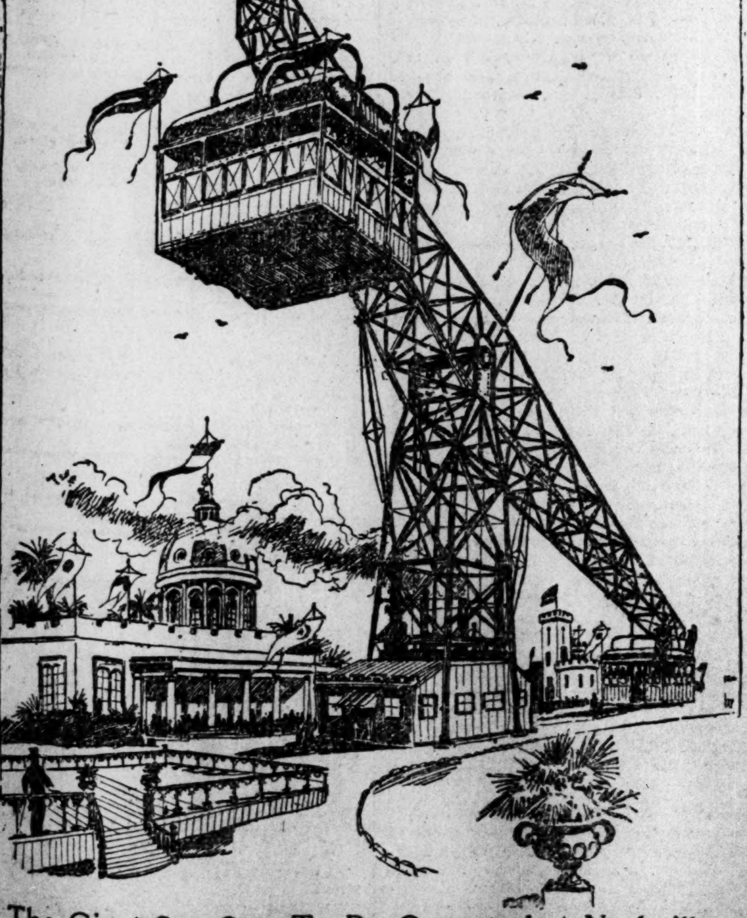
A Historical Mansion.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The site of the presidential mansion on the south side of Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, which was occupied by George Washington during his term of office, will be fittingly marked by the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. A tablet is now being cast which will contain the following inscription: "This building and those adjoining it on the east and west, Nos. 526 and 530, stand on the site of the house which was occupied by Washington as the presidential mansion from November 27, 1790, to March 4, 1797. This tablet is erected by the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, A. D. 1897." This tablet will be placed on the building, No. 528 Market street, and will probably be in place by May 1st.

An Elevated District.

Rupshu, a district on the north slope of the Himalayas, 15,000 feet above sea level, and surrounded by mountains from 3,000 to 5,000 feet higher, has a permanent population of 500 persons, who live in goat-hair tents all the year round. Water freezes there every night, but no snow falls on account of the dryness of the air. The people are shepherds, and dress in pajamas and a long cloak, wearing an additional cloak in unusually cold weather.



The Giant See-Saw To Be Operated at Nashville.

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Floods Wash Piers and Embankment, but the Rails Hold Fast.

SAFE TO TRAVEL ACROSS IT

Total Length of the Novel Passageway Is 132 Feet.

THE WORKMEN WALK ON IT FEARLESSLY

Three Thousand Cubic Yards of Material Utilized in Replacing the Many Supports.

Lancaster, O., April 31.—(Special Correspondence.)—The most unique of suspension bridges and the quickest job of bridge repairing on record constitute the dual wonder of which the Cincinnati and Muskingum railroad is boasting. The story of marvel and accomplishment centers about the bridge on the railroad mentioned which is known as No. 158.

This bridge which has made such a name for itself had a battle with the most severe flood that has visited the section of country in the vicinity of Clarkesville, O., the point near which the structure is located. The flood came down the Muskingum river slowly at first and then its water increased by rains of magnitude, became a miniature tidal wave and attacked all that section of the Cincinnati and Muskingum road lying between Washington courthouse and Morrow, a distance of forty miles. Near Clarkesville a section of track about half a mile long turned over against the fences and the fill six to eight feet high was completely washed away. This merely furnishes an evidence of the strength and resistless power of the flood that bore down upon bridge No. 158.

The structure was what is known as a two-span truss bridge. Each span was seventy-five feet long. When the country all about was under water, the bridge stood hard and fast, for it had been strengthened to as great an extent as possible by stone piers and heavy foundations of mixed rock and earth. The waters were against this foundation and the false work of the bridge until it seemed that the structure must go down with the flood. The railroad company kept watchmen about the scene constantly, and no effort was spared to prevent what seemed assured disaster.

Finally, one night the watchmen located at either end of the bridge heard a crash and a roar and the bridge moved perceptibly. It did not seem to tilt, but rather sagged, and as the night was stormy and a hard wind blowing, the railroad men made no effort to investigate until daylight came to their assistance. When they did finally look the bridge over, the scene that greeted them was startling. All the supports to the bridge had been swept away for 132 feet. Despite this, the railroad tracks remained intact. What was more, they held the ties and the stringers in place. In fact the whole roadbed of the structure seemed as solid as before the flood, except that of course it sagged down, owing to the "slack" resulting from the giving way of the supports.

The accompanying picture gives an excellent idea of just how the bridge or what was left of it looked when the watchmen got a chance to view the extent of the damage. By looking beneath the surface of the structure that stands, a very good idea of the major portion of the supports of the bridge that were swept away can be obtained. At the other end of the "suspension bridge," which does not appear in the photograph from which the illustration was reproduced, the span had been forced down stream so that only one corner of it rested on the pier. The support, however, was amply sufficient, for not a stringer or tie was lost.

At first it seemed an almost hopeless task to think of repairing such damage and that the only way out of the difficulty was to build an entirely new structure. This is what the watchmen reported to the superintendent, but when the bridge gang and the superintendent came down on the special train, it was decided to try to save as much as the road bed that had stood this severe test as possible. So workmen began to creep cautiously out upon the remains of the bridge, to test its strength and see how badly the combination of rails, string pieces and ties had been tried. The workmen found to their surprise that there was no need of exercising great care in their movements. The structure beneath was as solid a footing, so far as vibration went, as it was before the flood.

The men made their way over the entire bridge to the other end and found that the strain had been remarkably light. In fact, the portion of the bridge that had stood the strain was better after it had met and conquered the flood than half the bridges are that span similar places. Then it was decided to try to save all that was left of the bridge and the work of repairing began. The first step to be taken in performing such a task, is to build what is known as a temporary structure. This time, however, it was necessary before the usual preliminary to repair the fill, which was six to eight feet high, that the waters had carried away with them. Nearly 300 cubic yards of material were loaded on the cars at the railroad quarry, transported the sixty miles that stretch between the quarry and the damaged fill, the fill itself was repaired and the bridge ready for the passage of trains in exactly five days from the time the workmen began the undertaking.

As may be imagined, it took twenty-four hours a day of labor to bring this about. The workmen were divided into three gangs, each of which worked eight hours at a stretch. It is no easy task to place in position the beams and stringers that are used in the temporary structure, and it must also be borne in mind that the piers that had been swept out had to be rebuilt of stone. In the building of a pier the greatest care must be exercised, for any false move means disaster when so great a weight is to rest upon the stones which are being placed together. The piers of bridge 158, however, were rebuilt in first-class fashion, and the heavy timbers placed in position within the time stated.

When the temporary structure was complete and the bent trestle of nine bents was pronounced in condition, the end of the span that had been washed in the direction of down stream, so that only one corner rested on the pier, was pulled back into position, and within two hours from the time that happened the bridge was ready for trains to pass over. The work of putting in the bents and moving the span into place occupied just two days. After it was all over the workmen went over the span that had held its position so strongly and found that in spite of all the terrific strain to which the rails and timbers had been subjected, not over a score of bolts and spikes had broken or pulled away so it was necessary to replace them.

The railroad men say that a good many queer things happen to and about them at all times, but this sort of a suspension bridge and the circumstances surrounding its sudden formation combine to make about the oddest event of the railroad year, at least in Ohio.

SOME HOLD OVER CONSULS.

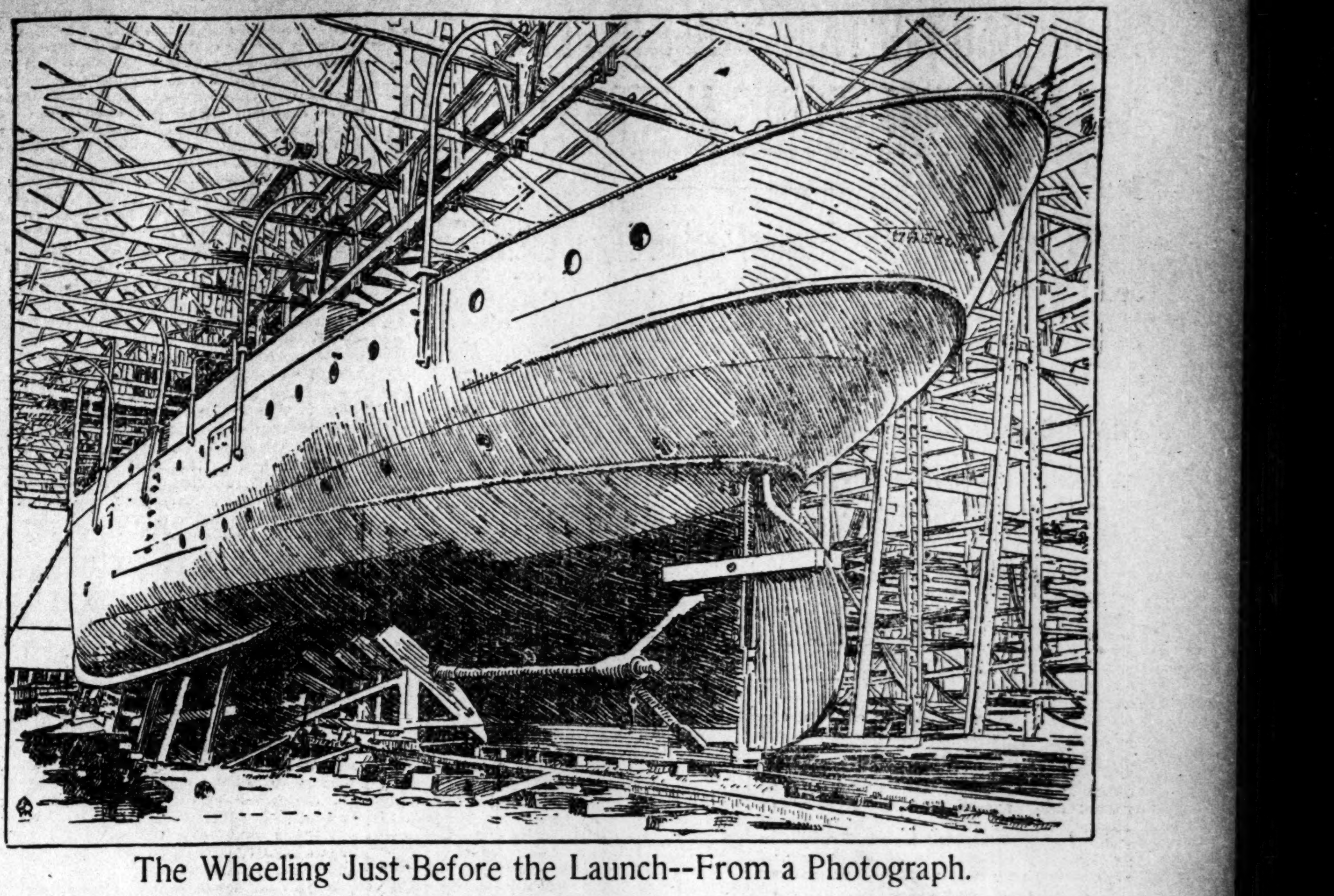
A Number Who Have Been in the Service for Many Years.

From The Chicago Times-Herald:

There are only a few hold-over consuls now in the service, thanks to Mr. Quincy's ideas of "civil reform." Edward L. Baker, of Illinois, has been at Buenos Ayres since 1874 George W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, has been at Brussels since 1889. Alexander Jones, of Minnesota, has been at Chin-Kiang, China, since 1886. Walter Griffin, of New York, has been at Limoges since 1887. Frank Mason, of Ohio, has been at Frankfort since 1889. John Darcey Connolly, of California, has been at Auckland, New Zealand, since 1889. William Morey, of Maine, has been at Ceylon, India, since 1877. Marshall Twitchell, of Louisiana, has been at Kingston, Ont., since 1878. Thomas J. McLain, of Ohio, has been at Nassau, the Bachamas, since 1877. Isaac Worden, of Michigan, has been at Wallaceburg, Ont., since 1886. James Fletcher, of Iowa, has been at Genoa since 1883 William H. Abercrombie, of New Jersey, has been at Nagasaki since 1890. Thomas E. Heenan, of Minnesota, has been at Odessa since 1885. Eugene Plumacher, of Tennessee, has been at Maracaibo, Venezuela, since 1883. Every other salaried consulship of importance Josiah Quincy made away with.

The veteran of the consular service is Horatio Sprague, who has been our representative at Gibraltar since 1848. If Mr. Sprague lives till a year from next May he will have had the honor of being an American consul at one place for half a century. He was born at Gibraltar, but was appointed from Massachusetts. Mr. Sprague gets a salary of $1,500 a year.

The American consulship at Fairmouth, England, is now held by Howard Fox. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather held it before him. The Fox family have had the office since George Washington's time. They keep it for the honor. There is no salary and the fees last year amounted to $47.50.



The Wheeling Just Before the Launch--From a Photograph.

SEE-SAWING 200 FEET FROM GROUND

Game Centuries Old Suddenly Assumes Gigantic Proportions.

FIRST TRIAL IN TENNESSEE

This Grown Up Child's Play Is for Young and Old.

TWO CARS ARE ATTACHED TO IT

A Marvelous View Is Spread Out from the Topmost Point of This Giant See-Saw.

Nashville, Tenn., April 31.—(Special Correspondence.)—Work is being pushed as rapidly as men and time will permit upon the greatest see-saw of which any one ever heard. It is a mightily enlarged affair that is exactly similar in principle to the sport almost every child has enjoyed, which is known as "teetering." It is the nineteenth century evolution of the pine board and the rail fence to the mighty steel columns that support two huge cars each of which will accommodate fifty persons.

The see-saw, as the accompanying illustrations show, is composed of a central tower and a bull steel beam. This steel tower is thirty feet square at the base and seventy-five feet high to the upper pin. On this pin the beam, which is of steel, swings vertically. It is rectangular, in sections, is thoroughly braced and 160 feet long. It is swung on its axis by means of two steel segments, which are affairs resembling huge croquet wickets, the ends of which fasten into the beam and the rounded center slides over a portion of the tower, which is prepared to receive such action. Technically speaking, pinions driven by the operating machine engage the two segments.

To the end of the big steel beam cars are suspended—one car at each end. Each car is capable of holding fifty persons and can be lifted alternately to a point 200 feet above the ground. This is the maximum height. The length of the steel beam is also 200 feet. The cars used are similar to those attached to the Ferris wheel in Chicago. As the illustration given herewith shows, when one car is at its maximum height the other rests upon the earth. The beams will move very slowly, the time necessary for the ascent and descent from the ground to the maximum height and vice versa being about five minutes.

So slowly will the beam move that the sense of motion to the occupants of the cars will be almost entirely lost. This is so arranged in order that very many persons whom a journey into the air of this sort would be apt to annoy with nausea, may be free from any such internal disturbance. The view to be obtained from these cars will be of extraordinary beauty. The scene of the battlefield of Nashville is visible to the passengers as is the "Hermitage," the former home of Andrew Jackson; Belle Meade, the famous stock farm of Tennessee, and many other points of interest.

The machinery that will move the huge see-saw is located at the bottom of the steel tower and inclosed in a small house. It is very simple, for while the tower and the huge truss beam are monsters of their sort, so delicate will be the adjustment that the task of the machinery in moving them will be comparatively easy. Every one who has ever teetered, and that means almost all the persons who will read this article, understands how necessary it was that the board used should be nicely balanced upon the fence, or upon whatever object was its central point of support. This is the idea which has been observed in the construction of the giant see-saw.

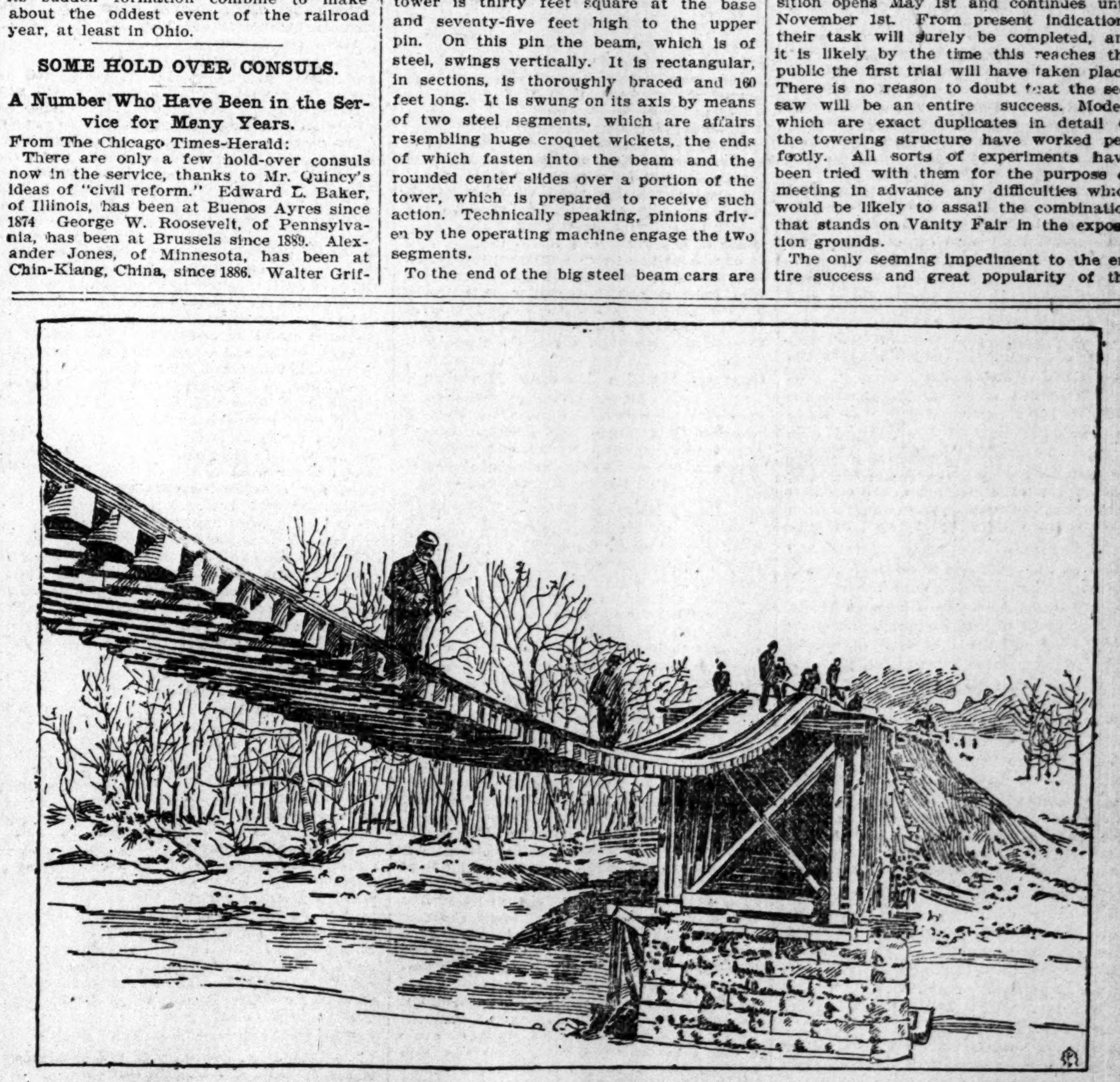
It seems wonderful when one thinks of it that so great an affair as this could be adjusted with such mechanical nicety. Yet Mr. C. H. Devallos, of Nashville, whose idea it is, says that were it not for that same delicate adjustment, the see-saw would be an utter failure. The question naturally arises, is it possible for the steel beam to slip and thus destroy this balance and get beyond the control of the machinery? The inventor says, however, that owing to the tremendous prehensile strength of the structure, especially at the points where any strain may possibly develop, that an accident of the sort suggested is absolutely impossible.

At the time of the world's Columbian exposition in Chicago, or rather some months previous thereto, an idea something like that which has resulted in the construction of the see-saw was broached. The builders and mechanical experts who were asked to pass upon the idea laughed at the plan and said that even in this era of wonderful creations the successful carrying out of such a project was entirely out of the question. It simply could not be done. Mr. Devallos has, however, shown that the seeming impossible is clearly practicable and his see-saw promises to be one of the greatest if not the greatest attraction at the Tennessee Centennial.

The contractors promise to have the see-saw finished early in May, for the exposition opens May 1st and continues until November 1st. From present indications their task will surely be completed, and it is likely by the time this reaches the public the first trial will have taken place. There is no reason to doubt that the see-saw will be an entire success. Models which are exact duplicates in detail of the towering structure have worked perfectly. All sorts of experiments have been tried with them for the purpose of meeting in advance any difficulties which would be likely to assail the combination that stands on Vanity Fair in the exposition grounds.

The only seeming impediment to the entire success and great popularity of the see-saw seems to be that on the face of it it is what the Tennessee mountaineer calls "scary." When one stands on the ground and looks up at the top of the tower and remembers that the swing of the great truss beam would take him 200 feet from the earth with nothing but air between him and terra firma, he is apt to hesitate. There really will be no danger; but the trouble is, it is likely to seem as if there were, and to most people that is as bad as if what was feared really existed.

If the career of the see-saw at the Tennessee exposition is a success, it will mean a new era in amusement enterprises, for there is no reason why these mechanical teeters cannot be constructed on a much smaller scale. There are a great many people who posses so many years that they cannot bring themselves to confess that there still clings to them that innate love of teetering which when children they were able to gratify. If the see-saw makes its appearance in the great cities, the chances are that there will be no age limit upon the passengers.



This Photograph Shows a Railroad Catastrophe Probably Without Parallel.

The great Mohammedan school at Cairo, El Azhar, meaning "the splendid," has clear records dating as far back as 975.

CASHIERED CAPTAIN'S HOT DEFENSE. KEMPTON SCORES ALLEGED ENEMIES

Sizzling References To the Governor, Captain Brown, Colonel Candler and the Courtmartial.

WHAT HE SAYS HE WANTED TO PROVE WHEN THE TRIAL WAS ON

Makes Out His Line of Defense, Which He Says He Wanted To Present to the Court, but Was Prevented From Doing So---Many Scorching Allusions To Those Whom He Claims Conspired To His Defeat.

Cashiered from the post of captain of the Atlanta Artillery by order of the courtmartial convened to try him, Captain Joseph F. Kempton now presents the sensational line of defense which he claims he was not allowed by the courtmartial to present.

It is Kempton's first published utterance since the trouble begun. He has denied all requests for interviews and from beginning to end he has said nothing for publication. His first utterance, it will be seen, is red hot. It deals in most uncomplimentary fashion with the governor, others connected with the state militia and with the courtmartial. Colonel John A. Candler is an especial object of attack. He practically charges that a conspiracy existed to overthrow the battery and to overthrow him as captain.

Captain Kempton's communication is about the liveliest thing that has so far been published in the entire history of the Artillery's trouble. Following is the card, which speaks for itself:

Editor Constitution—For some time past a great deal has been said about me in the newspapers, much of which has been incorrect. I, therefore, ask that you publish this statement of those things which I expected fully to prove, but which were ruled out by the courtmartial on the ground that I was an officer and that custom could not be held as an excuse, and an extenuating circumstance for acts unlawful. After it was ruled out it was my intention to present it in my statement, but was persuaded from doing so by my counsel and my brother, who was assisting me in the matter, they fearing that it would prejudice the court in their findings. Recently an order of the governor was issued by the adjutant general "dismissing me from the service of the state without pay due me as witness," etc., in the case of Sergeant Guy Thurman and others, which witness fees amounted to the magnificent sum of $3, in accordance with the finding of the courtmartial.

"Sergeant Thurman was charged before the court with having made false reports at camp in 1895. The law read to the court says that "an elisted man shall not be held responsible for wrong doing if his action is in obedience to orders from his superior,' and this Sergeant Thurman pleaded and stated that I had ordered him to make false reports for the reason that we were ordered not to take less than twenty-five into camp, upon pain of disbandment. I absolutely denied and will always deny that I issued such an order, and showed by the records that the order calling the battery into camp did not fix twenty-five or any other number as a minimum, and I further showed by the records that this order had been read publicly at a meeting of the battery and that Sergeant Thurman was present at that meeting. The law above quoted (which relieved the sergeant if he acted under orders) goes on to say that 'an officer is responsible for signing a false report, whether he knew it was false or not.' I was charged with the same offense and both the sergeant and myself were found guilty. I acknowledged to the court that I could see now that the report was wrong, but that I had signed it without reading it or checking it over; that the sergeant (whom I considered an honorable man) had already signed it, after having called the roll, he making out the report with his own hands. The conviction of the sergeant, therefore, clearly exonerated me of any complicity in making out these reports, so that my conviction was simply on a legal technicality.

"This brilliant court then proceeded to convict me of the charge of having carried S. W. Baker to camp and antedating his enlistment, when the records and sworn evidence showed that the charge was (to quote the judge advocate) 'palpably false,' and under the circumstances an absolute impossibility. In fact, the governor and his advisor, Captain Brown, who have treated me most unfairly, and without regard to either military propriety, courtesy or discipline, could not bring their political conscience to approve such a finding, or it may be that the handsome captain was afraid of a courtmartial in the United States army, which his conduct, in my opinion, richly deserves.

"The court then convicted me of having paraded a man on the 27th of April, 1896, who was not a member of my command. The only rule I krow of on that subject is to the effect that I shall not take a man to camp or with my command when it is out in uniform aiding the civil authorities. I proved beyond a doubt that the battery on that occasion was not out by the order of anyone, but was out by invitation from the Ladies' Memorial Association, and that the man in question was not dressed in the state uniform, but the whole battery wore an old gray uniform, which was not recognized at that time by the state of Georgia or any other military authority as a military uniform.

"Smutty Yarns" Instead of Prayers.

"The first four days of this court was consumed principally by Major Willcoxon trying to show the court that he represented a crowd of small boys, who were not capable of thinking for themselves, and that I had failed to teach them 'their prayers,' but instead had told them 'smutty yarns.' And when 'pinned down' the only thing they could possibly think of was that old joke that has been got off on every number three that ever 'served a vent' or 'handled a priming wire' since cannon were first invented. I asked the judge advocate for an opportunity to explain the many things said of me, which while founded on fact were so distorted that the facts were not recognizable, and I was told that I would have 'ample opportunity' to do so in my own trial, but when my trial was reached the court was anxious to quit, for they decided at once that they would hear nothing which did not bear directly on the specified charges against me, and that I would not be allowed to introduce testimony to show custom as an excuse for what I had done. This decision, of course, knocked me clean out. I had only followed in the footsteps of practically every officer in the service, but this Brown-Atkinson-Fifth Regiment courtmartial 'had it in for me,' (again quoting the judge advocate), and I was deprived of the privilege of answering numerous charges and insinuations made against me by the press, and in the trial of the mutineers, and of showing up the following facts, which I believe I could have proved by unimpeachable evidence. I wished to prove that Major Willcoxon had signed daily reports in camp without checking them over. It is true that he may have pleaded that he got them from his adjutant, who was a commissioned officer, which I understand in the United States army would have been a vindication of the major. It may be true that an enlisted man in the United States army is not as worthy to have his word respected as a commissioned officer, but I hold that a private in the Georgia volunteers is as much a gentleman and man of honor as any officer.

"I wished to show further that all officers in the state service who counted their men and checked over their reports before signing them were the exception and not the rule. I wished to show that the state of Georgia did not furnish me with the articles of war or anything else from which I could obtain a military education, but that I was compelled out of my private means to buy all tactics or other books on the subject, and the watching and imitating of officers with long experience was the only school I had, and a school open alike to officers and privates; and that to hold me responsible, under laws made to govern men educated in military law, customs, proprieties, tactics, etc., at the expense of the government, as the United States army officers are, was injustice unspeakable. I wished to show the order requiring the battery to go to camp in 1893, which order specified that no command should take less than twenty-five men; that it was just possible for us to take the required men, and that in gathering in from the 'highways and hedges' for that purpose, of men who were 'out of a job,' we first got hold of Sergeant Guy Thurman; that during that tour of duty several of the twenty-five had to leave camp and return home, but that in spite of all this, my then commander and immediate predecessor in office, Captain C. G. Bradley, who is supposed to 'know it all,' as he claims to have spent two years as a cadet at Annapolis, and was there given a military education by the United States government, had received from the state nearly $200 for this tour of duty, which was per diem for nearly forty men. Also that I had advanced the battery $160 to pay camp expenses, the same to be paid back as soon as check was received from the state; that I never got but $50 of it from Captain Bradley, and that with much trouble and a month or more after he had received the check; that a year later, when I took command of the battery, I found that he still owed it a balance, and I instructed my secretary and treasurer to write to him that if said balance was not paid within thirty days I would ask for an investigation of his financial dealings with the battery. The balance was paid within the time specified.

Charges Politics Entered His Trial.

"I have heard it rumored since this courtmartial was suggested that while I was laid up at home with a broken leg, in the winter of 1895 and 1896, Thurman and a private by the name of Willi[illegible] Cleveland, with the aid of Captain Bradley, had tried to get these camp reports of Thurman's investigated by Colonel Kell, and that he (Colonel Kell) had shamed them out of it on the ground that I was then disabled, on account of my military service. It is a pity that he and Governor Northen are not at the helm now, or this matter would have been settled long ago on a just and military basis, and not a political basis, as it has been. I wished to show that the statement made in the trial of the mutineers that I had been removed as treasurer of the battery by Captain Bradley was false and that I had surrendered the treasury to Captain Perkerson before he resigned, with the battery out of debt and $192 in the treasury; that I had taken hold of the treasury about a year before with no money in it and the battery several hundred dollars in debt.

"I wished to show that the affidavits of Guy Thurman and John B. Kerr, the basis upon which the judge advocate formulated the charges against me, were in part untrue in this: Kerr swore that he had served under me one year, when the records showed that he had been discharged eight months after he had enlisted; and Thurman swore that he knew the enlistment of S. D. Baker was antedated thirty days, while the enlistment book showed it as June 18th, the first day of the encampment, and therefore the statement of antedating the enlistment thirty days was 'palpably false.' I wished to show that these affidavits were got up in the office of and sworn to before a notary public, whom I have branded to his teeth at a public meeting as 'a liar, a thief and a scoundrel.' I wished to show that the check received by me for per diem was transferred at once by me to the battery and deposited the same day to the credit of the secretary and treasurer of the Atlanta Artillery and that I never handled one cent of the money.

He Was a Mixer of Drinks.

"I wished to show that Captain Brown came down and pretended to inspect the battery while in camp and made a report afterwards which tallied with Sergeant Thurman's report; that Captain Brown did not count the men, but took his seat in the shade of my tent in close proximity to a jug of Peter Lynch's and called for the first sergeant, the enlistment roll and the daily report book, and that the captain and Sergeant Thurman got up the data which is supposed to be the captain's count of the men, while I was busy preparing toddies, cocktails, etc., for the gallant captain and other officers who had honored me with their presence.

"I wished to show that nearly every organization in the state had paraded men who were not members of the command. Every time the Fifth regiment parades, Colonel Candler's son, a boy of probably ten or twelve years old, entirely too young to legally serve in the military, is seen sitting on the limber chest of the gattling gun, dressed in full regulation uniform. Also that one organization had on a certain occasion paraded about twenty men more than they had on the enlistment roll. I wished to show by a man present at the late courtmartial that he had been transported from Savannah to Atlanta with the First regiment without cost to himself, to attend the inauguration, and that he was not a member of said regiment, and it is presumed that the president of the courtmartial, who was colonel commanding the First regiment, had to certify that this party was a member of said regiment in order to secure transportation for him.

Some Charges Against Col. Candler.

"I wished to show that the late mutiny was the direct result of an indignity offered me and my command by Colonel Candler, giving me a pressing invitation (or an order) to march my battery to the tabernacle for dinner, when he knew that there would be no dinner there for us, and that he nor his men would be there. I am told that it was decided after the parade had started that the Atlanta troops could not be fed. Colonel Candler was not with his regiment, but at the head of the brigade. He evidently notified his own command, and could easily have sent an aid down the line to notify me, which it was his duty to do, both as an officer and a gentleman. I prefer to believe that this was a scheme made up between Candler, Hatchett (clerk in the adjutant general's office), Thurman and Sanges to get up a mutiny in the Atlanta Artillery and get rid of me so that the colonel could equip his machine gun battery with the guns, etc., belonging to my battery, and that he ordered me and my command 'to the most dangerous point in the battle' with orders for me 'not to retreat, never mind who else did,' and then order my men to fall back and leave me 'to be killed,' like 'Uriah of old.' I wished to show that Colonel Candler and his assistants had made repeated efforts to induce me to have the Atlanta Artillery disbanded and take its men and equipments into the Fifth machine gun battery, and that I had always refused on the ground that the Atlanta Artillery was the older and stronger of the two batteries, and that the former's war record was such that it did not care to give up its official name, but that if he would agree to disband the latter and transfer its men and equipments to my battery, I would agree for my battery to be attached without change to the Fifth regiment. This, of course, meant a 'come down' for me individually, as I, at the head of an unattached battery, had no one over me, except the commander-in-chief, the governor.

"I wished to show when this mutiny started, December 8, 1896, that it was leaded and led by W. E. Hatchett, a private, whose enlistment expired forty-eight hours later, and who was then and is now a clerk in the adjutant general's office; that Captain Brown and the governor were then out of the city, but on their return, and before the enlistment of Hatchett had expired, I called upon Captain Brown with my officers and we requested the immediate discharge of all the mutineers, exhibiting the papers signed by them as proof of their mutiny, and telling him at length and in detail of Hatchett's conduct of the 8th in holding a meeting of the mutineers in the adjutant general's office; of his inflammatory speech before the battery, etc. My statement was corroborated by my officers, but Captain Brown advised that I simply send Hatchett his discharge 'on account of his enlistment expiring,' and submit the whole affair to him (Brown) in writing, and he added 'it would be attended to and settled at once from a strictly military standpoint;' that I, acting under Captain Brown's advice sent Hatchett his discharge and formulated a written statement of the facts that I had related to him verbally. This written statement was sworn to by myself, my two lieutenants and two enlisted men, and was handed to Captain Brown in person about noon, December 12, 1896. I wished to show that Captain Brown apparently neglected this matter for nearly three weeks before he took his trip to California, which trip occupied about a month, and it was several weeks after his return before I received a single line from him; during which time I wrote him several letters, urging him to take action at once for the good of the service, and that while this neglect continued committees from the mutineers waited on the governor and received permission from him to disobey my orders. I wanted to show that the governor's advisory board had passed a strong resolution advising that Hatchett be discharged from his clerkship for the part he had taken in the late mutiny; and that he is still retained by the governor and Captain Brown and drawing pay from the state of Georgia. I wished to show that no communications should be received by the military officials except through a proper channel, unless it could be shown that the officers through whom the communications should be sent had refused or neglected to forward same, to the detriment of the service. I wished to show that the proper channel for my men to reach the governor was through me, and that the proper channel for me was through the adjutant general; that I never went to the governor a single time, nor addressed him a line; that all communications received from the mutineers by me were immediately transmitted to the adjutant general, and that my conduct from start to finish of the whole affair had been that of a dignified officer, observing the strictest military proprieties and courtesies, while the conduct of the governor and Captain Brown (who is practically the adjutant general) has been just the contrary, they receiving communications direct from these men, whom I had already informed them (the officials) were in a state of mutiny, and giving these mutineers audiences and practically scheming with them, aiding and abetting them in their efforts to overthrow their captain, whose commission should have entitled him to the hearty and instantaneous support of these officials.

"I wished to show that these men had openly bragged that they had 'the highest military authority in the sate on their side,' and that I was going to 'get it in the neck' if I didn't resign; that I had replied that 'I would take it in the front and not the back of the neck; they might be able to knock me out, but I would never be backed out.' Right here I would like to submit a letter to Captain Brown, under date of February 13, 1897, which in a very few words shows my position on this point:

Letter to Assistant Adjutant General.

"'Atlanta, Ga., February 13, 1897.—Captain Oscar J. Brown, Assistant Adjutant General, State of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from you, under date of February 12, 1897, relative to a proposed disbandment of the Atlanta Artillery, and state that this is the first intimation I have had that such a step was being considered by you, and as you give no reasons why you are considering such a step, it must be obvious that I am not in a position to answer such reasons. I have the honor to call your attention to certain severe charges against enlisted members of the Atlanta Artillery, the ringleader of whom was a clerk in your office, and making known to you the fact that your office was being used as a rendezvous for the purpose of organizing a mutiny in said Atlanta Artillery. Also that your name was used as authority for certain mutinous conduct. These sworn charges were filed with you personally December 12, 1896, and although I have officially called your attention to the fact that the delay in investigating said charges was greatly damaging the service, by communications under date of December 21, 1896, January 27, 1897, and February 3, 1897, I have received no communications from you until this letter of February 12, 1897, bearing upon a proposed disbandment of the Atlanta Artillery, which is entirely foreign to the question which I thought you were considering, and from which I cannot consent to be diverted.

"'I have the honor to request, and will greatly appreciate your early response to this communication. Very respectfully,

"'J. F. KEMPTON,

"'Captain Commanding Atlanta Artillery.'

"I wished to show that men had enlisted within a few months prior to December 8th, with the avowed intention of 'ousting Captain Kempton;' that some of them claimed to be 'friends of Colonel Candler'; that Major Willcoxon, who defended the mutineers, was a major in Colonel Candler's regiment and a very intimate friend of Captain Brown; that Hatchett was appointed to his present position by the governor to pay a political debt, and that an old confederate veteran, thoroughly competent and experienced, had been thrown out of a job to make a place for the said Hatchet; and that these combined political influences had been used to down me because I would not consent to the disbandment of an ex-confederate battery, which stood between the governor and myself, when we lay helpless on our mothers' breasts during the sixties, on one side, and yankee bullets on the other. If the governor would let this ex-confederate battery alone now the men who stood by me during this late mutiny would 'pull it through' again without me, as they have done before under my leadership.

"I wished to show when I took command of the Atlanta Artillery, there were but twelve real active members and that it was in debt about $200, the members and ex-members owning all the uniforms individually; that I found all the inactive members badly in arrears for dues. Also a few active members in the same fix.

Charges the Governor with Ignorance.

"I wished to show that when I ordered Sergeant Thurman to deliver the official keys of the armory to the engineer of the capitol, so that he could have certain work done to the inside rooms, the sergeant refused to give them to him; that the engineer went to the governor and told him about it, showing my order for the keys; that the governor told the engineer that 'Brown has the keys;' that the engineer got the keys from Captain Brown and returned them to him; that these keys had been accepted by Captain Brown from my sergeant, after I had notified Captain Brown that the sergeant had some time before refused to deliver them upon my order; that these keys were taken possession of by Captain Brown, and that he retained possession of these official keys without notifying me and thereby had taken possession of my armory secretly without the governor, or any one else, making request or demand upon me for the return of government property kept within said armory and for the safe keeping of which I had given bond to the state in the sum of about $8,000, and this while I was commander of the battery, not under charge, suspension or arrest; that the governor and Captain Brown by this action demonstrated the fact that they were absolutely ignorant of all military procedure and courtesy, or that they were in league with the mutineers, and I am constrained to give them credit for about one-half of each.

"I wanted to show that after Colonel Candler, Captain Brown and the governor had exhausted every effort to disband this noble old ex-confederate battery by coaxing, ostracizing, threatening and 'sweating out' its commander, that after three months of the last course they, in desperation, took up charges filed by the commander against enlisted men of his comman, with charges got up by these same men later against the said commander, and established a precedent that an officer who dares to oppose mutiny and insubordination must be perfect himself in every respect, or be put to the expense, annoyance and mortification of being courtmartialed himself for some trivial offense. I wanted to show that by direction of the governor and Captain Brown I suspended these mutineers a few days before the courtmartial convened, and gave them notice of it in an order handed or mailed to each of them; that an order was issued from the adjutant general's office 'by order of the governor' and signed by Captain Brown, placing me under arrest several days before the courtmartial; that this order was never sent to me, or officially communicated to me in any way; that I only heard of it by accident, and was accused in the trial of the mutineers of having failed to respect that order by Major Willcoxon in his examination of me as a witness. I wanted especially to show that of all the accused the commander who had preferred charges of mutiny against his men, had afterwards been arraigned by the authorities before these charges had been passed upon, and that he, the said commander, had been placed under arrest by the said authority upon charges preferred by these mutineers, while the mutineers themselves had simply been suspended.

Knew What it "Was There For."

"I wanted to show that all things else failing, the governor and Captain Brown proceeded to appoint a court that evidently knew what it was appointed for; that the court proceeded to give them a fair trial, but hang them all the same,' as (I think it was) 'Old Hickory' said to the court appointed to try the Indians; that they made a mistake in one man (Captain Dozier), and they gladly let him go when they found it out, and that furthermore, they didn't run the risk of trying to fill his place; that they took pains to have one of Colonel Candler's out-of-town captains a member of the court; they thought he didn't know as much as the Atlanta captains. I wanted to show that I had never accused Colonel Candler of misappropriating funds, but that some one on inauguration day told me that he had used a hundred dollars of the city's money to give a private banquet to his staff, and that asked if it were true, I had replied: 'I was appointed on a committee by the city council to distribute those funds. I will investigate that and if it is so I'll raise hell about it.' I wanted to show further that I had investigated and found that the colonel had not appropriated the funds, and that I had so stated to members of my battery. I wanted to show that I had never 'made fun' of the governor, but simply repeated a story that I read in the newspapers, said to have been told by the governor on himself. I wanted to show that I had never failed to respond at any and all times when it was needful for me to lay aside my own interests and perform military duties for the benefit of Atlanta and Georgia. I wanted to show that my battery nearly went to pieces while I was at home with a broken leg and that I issued an order reducing Sergeant Thurman to ranks for neglect of duty while I was in bed; that before I was able to go out and properly attend to my own business I went to the armory on crutches and drilled my men around the guns and encouraged them till I got things running smoothly again.

Used a Political Rabbit's Foot.

"I wanted to show that Captain Bradley had tried to have the Atlanta Artillery disbanded and form the Fifth Machine Gun battery, when that battery (or one-eighth of a battery, as it really is) was first organized, and that Captain Bradley is now practically the head of that institution, which is used principally as a 'baby carriage' for the colonel's little boy, and that when they get out guns and other equipments Case will probably be allowed to amuse the baby. I wanted to show, in short, that Colonel Candler, his majors and Captain Bradley wanted our equipments and couldn't get them while I had my head on my shoulders; and that they used the colonel's 'political rabbit foot' on the governor, Captain Brown and Hatchett, and that Hatchett knew that Thurman had a little debt to pay me for reducing him to ranks some time before; and so they got Sanges into the battery and all these 'kindred spirits' went to work and got up a petition for me to resign, and when I didn't resign I was told 'I know something on you.' 'You'll get it in the neck.' 'We have got Brown, the governor and the Fifth regiment at our back,' and the like. Ye gods! what has become of military discipline in the state of Georgia?

"Now, as to the court, I have only to call attention to the latter part of the sentence passed upon me, in which I am deprived of $3 witness fees, when I had spent freely and willingly one thousand times that amount in the service and would never have thought of asking for the witness fees under any consideration, never mind what the verdict had been. Can anybody be surprised at the findings of a court of such a caliber?

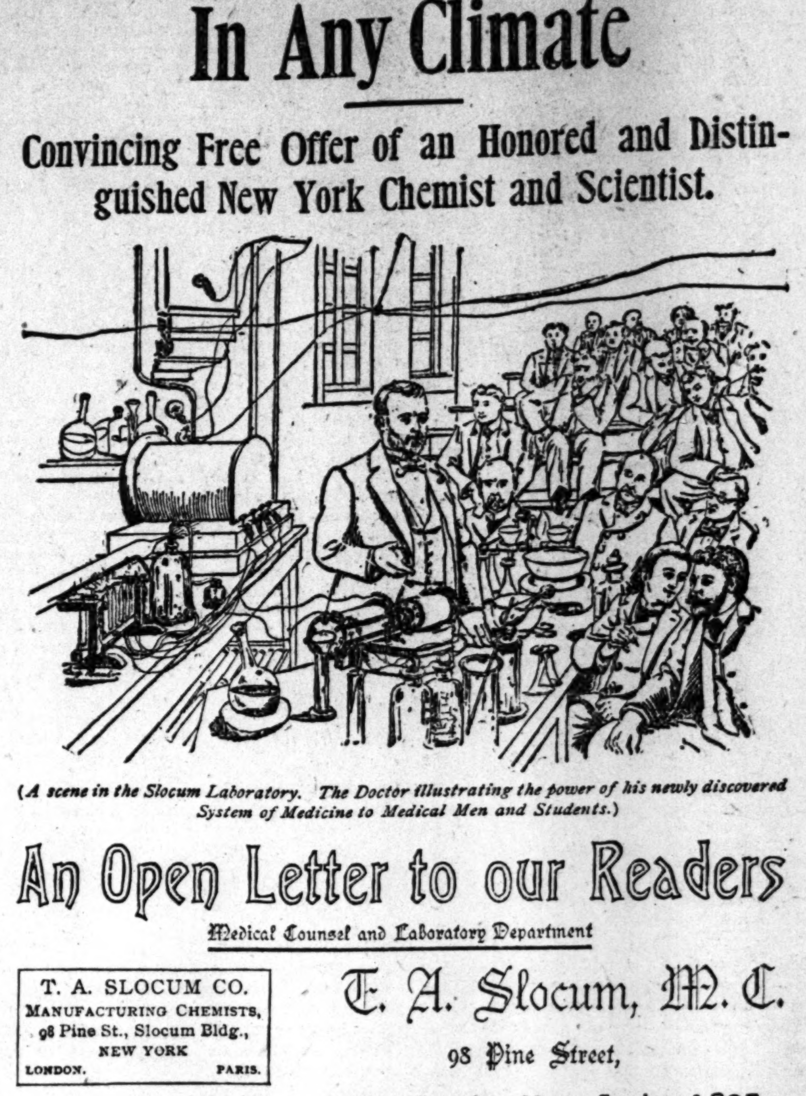
"I want it understood that I do not think a single captain in Atlanta has been a party to these nefarious schemes, or that they agree with the findings of that court; and I am persuaded that these findings and their approval by the governor will cause many a gentleman in Georgia to everlastingly eschew the military.

"I am cashiered? Yes, and I would sooner be shot than be in the shoes of the men who entrapped Thurman and his innocent followers into their present predicament. I have sat under fire for over four months and have said absolutely nothing to the press. I have now spoken and wish this to be published over my signature. This is final; I will answer nothing nor will I take any notice of anything that may appear in print hereafter on this subject. I can be found attending to my business as usual at my office, at my home or on the streets of Atlanta. I will be ready to prove what I have herein stated at any time that the state of Georgia or the United States may call me into court to testify on the subject. J. F. KEMPTON."

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

Consumption Can Be Cured In Any Climate

Convincing Free Offer of an Honored and Distinguished New York Chemist and Scientist.



(A scene in the Slocum Laboratory. The Doctor illustrating the power of his newly discovered System of Medicine to Medical Men and Students.)

An Open Letter to our Readers

Medical Counsel and Laboratory Department

T. A. SLOCUM CO.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
98 Pine St., Slocum Bldg.,
NEW YORK
LONDON. PARIS.

T. A. Slocum, M. C.

98 Pine Street,

New York, May 1st, 1897.

Editor of The Constitution:

My Dear Sir:--In reply to your late advice, I am pleased to state that I have discovered a reliable and absolute cure for consumption (in any climate), bronchial, throat and all lung and chest troubles; catarrhal affections, stubborn coughs, general decline or weakness and loss of flesh. By its timely use, tens of thousands of sufferers have already been permanently cured.

I know that there are many of your readers who would be benefited, and saved from an early grave, if they would allow me to advise them in the use of my modern scientific discoveries. In fact, I have such absolute faith in their "Power to Cure," based upon actual experience, that I will send THREE FREE BOTTLES (all different) of my Remedies (The New Slocum System of Medicine) to any of your readers afflicted, who will write me at my Laboratory, No. 98 Pine Street, New York, giving their full address.

Always sincerely yours,

T. A. Slocum, M. D.

TO OUR READERS:—The Medical Profession throughout America and Europe are nearly unanimous in the opinion that head, throat, chest and lung troubles lead to consumption, and consumption, uninterrupted, means speedy and certain death. We publish the Doctor's letter for our readers' benefit, and respectfully suggest that every sufferer should take advantage of his most generous offer. A medicine that will cure consumption ought to be good for any disease. We ask in writing to kindly tell him of having read the above letter in the Atlanta Constitution.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING

Rev. W. W. Lucus, of the Methodist Episcopal church, has done and is doing an excellent work at his church on Fort street. He has bought a lot and built upon it a fine house of worship. In this work he has been ably assisted by his officers, members, friends and citizens in general. Rev. Lucus has a host of friends; they are to be found among all races, conditions and denominations of people and all of them have assisted him in his work. All of his officers have stood by him in this work and among his strong assistants was Mr. J. H. Traylor. What is better, Rev. Lucus has accomplished that work and in the meantime has continued his studies at Gammon Theological seminary, where he will graduate this spring, nothing happening to prevent, with the degree of B. D. His congregation will regret to learn that they will, perhaps, soon lose their pastor, as he anticipates taking charge of a church in Boston, Mass., and while there taking a course at the University of Boston for the degree of Ph. D. While I regret to lose Rev. Lucus from Atlanta, yet I most heartily commend his undertaking and advise others to do likewise. Strive to reach the top in your business, trade or profession. There is plenty of room at the top, but at the bottom there is no room at all. I am glad to note the fact that our young men and women are reaching higher and are not satisfying themselves with anything less than the best education that can be obtained from the best institutions in this and other countries.

I had a letter from Mr. R. S. Lovingood the other day, professor of Greek and Latin in Wiley university, Marshall, Tex., in which he informed me that he would spend the summer at Harvard university, Boston, Mass., studying the best methods of teaching his branches. Mr. Lovingood is well known here, as he is a graduate of Clark university and spent several years as a citizen of Atlanta.

The anniversary of Friendship Baptist church, which was to take place several weeks ago and was postponed on account of the revival, will take place the first week in May. It will run the entire week and will have many nights of excellent programmes. It is hoped to make the military night one of the leading occasions of the fair. Every company in the city, together with the colonel and his entire staff are invited to be present. There will be some prizes given out to the soldiers and there will also be an able address delivered on that occasion by one of the officers of Fort McPherson. Rev. E. R. Carter is chaplain of our battalion and our support is therefore due him.

The following programme explains itself. The school has had a prosperous year. There have been about eighty-two students in attendance and they are, as a rule, good strong men. Most of them are classical men, having previously graduated at Clark university and other schools, colleges and seminaries in this and other countries:

Gammon Theological seminary, South Atlanta—Commencement, 1897—May 9—Sunday 9:30 a. m., commencement love feast; 11 a. m., baccalaureate sermon by Professor J. W. E. Bowen, D.D.; 7:45 p. m., missionary anniversary, under the auspices of the stewart missionary foundation for Africa, at Loyd Street church.

May 10th—Monday 7:30 p. m., annual missionary address.

May 11th—Tuesday 7:30 p. m., annual address by the Rev. I. B. Scott, D.D., editor Southwestern Christian Advocate: "The Inequalities of Intellect, or Man as Adapted to Life."

May 12th—Wednesday 8:30 to 12:30 a. m., oral examinations before conference committees and visitors; 2:30 p. m., alumni address, Rev. Silas A. Peeler, A. M., B. D., '95: "A Successful Man;" 4 p. m., planting of class tree; 7:30 p. m., alumni reunion.

May 13th—Thursday 9 a. m., annual meeting of the board of trustees; 1:30 p. m., annual meeting of the alumni association, Gammon hall; 2:30 p. m., commencement exercises.

Glass of 1897—Naas R. Bradford, Little Rock, Ark, Straight university; Pettis T. Gorham, College Hill, O., Central Tennessee college; John M. Johnson, Greenville, Miss., Jackson college; Robert E. Jones, A. B., Greensboro, N. C., Bennett college; Jeremiah M. Marsh, Quincy, Miss., Rust university; Clement Peters, Madisonville, O., Madisonville High school; Frank H. Rodgers, Centerville, Tenn., Knoxville college; Joseph C. Sherrill, A. B., Pine Bluff, Ark., Philander Smith college; John H. Shilling, Ph.B., Burket, Ind., Taylor university; Ernest S. Williams, Baltimore, Md., Morgan college.

Gammon has the only fire-proof library in the south, so far as I have been able to learn. In this building they have more than 20,000 volumes. There are some books there five and six hundred years old. Many ancient manuscripts of Greek, Latin and Hebrew are to be found there. They also have several hundred dollars' worth of African curios. Atlanta is blessed with theological schools. Besides Gammon, there is the theological department of Morris Brown college and the Atlanta Baptist seminary. With all these advantages at hand there is no excuse for an ignorant pulpit among our people.

Dr. J. C. Waters, of Butler street colored Methodist Episcopal church, was called to Baltimore, Md., this week to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law. He has the sympathy of his many friends in this city.

Bishop L. H. Holsey, of the colored Methodist Episcopal church, has gone to hold his conferences in Tennessee and Alabama, and will be absent several weeks.

Dr. Henson, of Chicago, and Dr. Landrum, of this city, delivered two very able lectures at the Atlanta Baptist [illegible] this week. There have been some very [illegible] lectures delivered in our schools this [illegible]. It would be a good thing for the [illegible] and for the citizens if our schools [illegible] form a bureau and have a series of [illegible] delivered in each school every year.

Rev. William Howe, D.D., and [illegible] Russ, of Massachusetts, are spending the spring at Spelman seminary. They [illegible] strong friends of the school and have [illegible] much of their means to help make the school what it is. And though now [illegible] than eighty years old, Dr. Howe will [illegible] once in a while and see how the work [illegible] progressing. Such friends are always [illegible] come to our city.

The Interdenominational Ministry [illegible] will meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock sharp [illegible] Bethel church, on Auburn avenue and [illegible] ler street. The question to be discussed [illegible] "The Needs of the Few." Rev. A. J. Co[illegible] A.B., will open the discussion. All [illegible] ministers in the city are not only invited but are urged upon to be present. The pub[illegible] lic is also invited. Let every person [illegible] to it that their pastor comes out and take part in these meetings.

Dr. Charles Kelly, Ph.G., of the Dougla[illegible] pharmacy, has been invited to read a [illegible] per before the State Medical Association which meets in Macon in June. He has [illegible] cepted and will read an able paper. [illegible] has one of the neatest drug stores in the city at 184 West Mitchel street.

It is said that Rev. I. Garland P[illegible] well known as the chief of the [illegible] department of the Atlanta exposition, [illegible] make south Atlanta his home. He is [illegible] superintendent of the Epworth League movement among the colored people [illegible] spent several days in the city last week.

The closing of the Wisconsin [illegible] Medical college and the decree revoking the diplomas it has issued to all parts of the United States will strike terror to the hearts of its disciples in this state and [illegible] deed in this city. The president of the "diploma mill" has been arrested, tried and convicted: the school—so-called—has been ordered closed and its diplomas revoked. [illegible] refer to that in this column because [illegible] few men of our race in this state, to my own knowledge, have bogus diplomas from this place mentioned. I hope they will [illegible] turn their diplomas and if they wish to practice medicine that they will go and prepare to do so in some reputable school.

Rev. J. Grant Snelson is now at his [illegible] in Africa and reports his work as being in an excellent condition. He was received with glad hearts by the people in that country. He has a long and complete report of his work in the May number of The Voice of Missions, published in [illegible] city at 30 Yonge street. It is an interesting document.

Rev. J. M. Dwanee also has an interesting letter in the same paper relative to his work in south Africa.

Professor Booker T. Washington has been invited to speak at the great Christian Endeavor meeting in San Francisco in July. [illegible] know his message will be a profitable one.

Rev. P. G. Simmons is conducting a very successful series of meetings at [illegible] African Methodist Episcopal church. [illegible] E. L. Chew, B. D., delivered a very [illegible] sermon last Sunday afternoon and [illegible] A. Wright filled the pulpit in the evening. Dr. Donald R. Green was present at the Sunday school and made an interesting talk. Efforts will soon be made to [illegible] the church. Today at 3 o'clock communion will be celebrated; all are invited.

The friends of Rev. A. L. Gaina, A. [illegible] B. D., will be glad to know that he is not only succeeding with his church work in Portsmouth, Va., but is now managing editor of a very clean little paper called Our Church.

At the parish meeting at St. Paul's Episcopal church on Auburn avenue the [illegible] lowing officers were elected: Hende[illegible] Mobly, senior warden, and William C. [illegible] ter, junior warden. The vestrymen [illegible] A. Foy, P. W. Thompson, James Reid [illegible] A. Hood. Henderson Mobly was elected delegate to the Episcopal meeting, which convenes in Macon next Wednesday.

The great event of the spring is the coming meetings of the State Teachers' Association and the Empire State Medical Association, which will convene in Macon in June. Every physician in the state is not only invited, but is urged to be present. There are many good papers in store for us. There have been dentists and pharmacists invited to read papers in their lines as they bear upon the practice of medicine and surgery.

Dr. McCain and Dr. Alice McCain, of Savannah, have both been invited to read papers at the Macon meeting. The programme will be given in full in this column as soon as it is prepared. I trust Drs. Mc[illegible] Carthy, Shufton and Faulkner will rally to the support of our good president, Dr. [illegible] E. Green, and help him make that meeting the best we have ever held. We must all make some sacrifice to succeed in any thing, hence every physician in the state must make some sacrifice to make the Macon meeting a success.

Tonight Rev. H. H. Proctor, of the First Congregational church, at the corner of Houston and Courtland streets, will begin a series of sermons on prayer. There will be four sermons and will be delivered on every Sunday night till the four have been delivered. The subjects are as follows: Tonight it will be: "The Essentials of True Prayer;" the next will be: "Should We Pray for Material Things?" third: "Why Our Prayers Are Not Answered," and fourth: "The Power of Prayer." The public is invited to attend these services.

Dr. W. G. Alexander and his people will begin a series of meetings at his [illegible] this week.

Reed street Baptist church is in an excellent condition, notwithstanding the absence of the pastor, Rev. C. O. Jones, who is now traveling in the Holy Land.

Rev. E. J. Fisher, D.D., pastor of Mount Olive Baptist church, reports his church and work as progressive and moving forward. Dr. Fisher is one of the ablest divines we have in the city and is loved by all denominations. He is the able president of Interdenominational Ministers' Union which meets tomorrow.

Rev. W. H. Tugle, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist church, is in the city this week. His church is progressing nicely.

Rev. W. H. Tilman and his people have been conducting a very successful series of meetings at their church, Wheat street Baptist.

Rev. J. S. Flipper and his people at Allen Temple are doing a good work. They are paying off the debts of their church and are helping others to do the same. Rev. Flipper is an easy worker; that is, he does not make much noise, but his church reports are generally among the best.

H. R. BUTLER.

LOW RATES TO SAVANNAH AND RETURN VIA THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

One Cent Per Mile for Military and Uniform Knights in Parties.

On account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in Savannah, Ga., May 18-20, the Southern railway will sell tickets from all stations in Georgia to Savannah and return May 17th and 18th, good to return until May 23d, inclusive. For Knights of Pythias in uniform, 20 or more on one ticket, and military companies and brass bands in uniform, ten or more on one ticket, at a rate of 1 cent per mile traveled. For individuals a rate of one fare for the round trip.

For information apply to any agent of the Southern railway or connections.

A. A. VERNOY, Passenger Agent.
W. D. ALLEN, District Passenger Agent.
S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

GOSSIP AS IT [illegible] AT THE [illegible]

Early Struggles of Gen[illegible] His Brave W[illegible]

LESSONS THAT TH[illegible]

Maude Andrews Write[illegible] ing Washington[illegible]

THE OLD-FASHIONED W[illegible]

Women in Government [illegible] How Some Have [illegible] Their Pla[illegible]

GOSSIP AS IT GOES AT THE CAPITAL

Early Struggles of General Grant and His Brave Wife.

LESSONS THAT THEY TEACH US

Maude Andrews Writes an Entertaining Washington Letter.

THE OLD-FASHIONED WOMAN'S CLUB

Women in Government's Employ Tell How Some Have To Pay for Their Places.

Washington, April 30.—(Special Correspondence)—All Washington was deserted during the past week and Gotham must have felt a pleasureable satisfaction in that she could bring the capital itself to her doors to witness the Grant exercises. Gotham, however, is always pleased and always satisfied with herself, so perhaps this occasion meant no more self-congratulation to her than usual.

Some one was telling me the other day about the early life of the great federal general and his wife; someone who knew them both intimately. "It wasn't a bed of roses by any means," said the speaker, "and I have often thought that it made Grant in consequence a hardier soldier, a more intrepid man and one able to endure want and hardship of every kind more than were most men. He had already fought a harder fight than a man meets in actual battle."

"And what was that?" I asked.

"Why he had no money when he married, and somewhat againstthe will of his wife's parents, Judge and Mrs. Dent, he won their daughter, a girl splendidly educated and reared in absolute luxury. Grant was a cadet at West Point and he met Miss Dent through her brother, who was also a young officer at our military college. After his marriage a hard fight with poverty began—a fight that would never have been made with the cheerfulness and endurance that it was save for the young wife, so ready and willing to sacrifice self, so full of good cheer and encouragement.

"After Grant's resignation in 1854 he and his wife found themselves at a loss as to what to do and where to go. Grant was fitted for a military career and knew no other business. Judge Dent gave his daughter a farm of sixty acres in Missouri and there she and her soldier husband journeyed to dig a living out of the soil. The young officer exchanged the sword for the plow and hoe. They had no servants about their humble little home and Mrs. Grant did all the work herself, washing, ironing and cooking. They were unsuccessful there, of course. Fancy Grant, will you, stabbing the earth with his pick ax like Mrs. Siddons used to stab the potatoes at her meals. The general has often told me that that farming experience was the hardest one of his life. 'Give me men to fight,' he said, 'and I am all right, but a flat expanse of chill earth to foster and cultivate, why the thought of it simply maddened me. The weariness of watching and waiting for things to grow, the tiresome toil of it all to a man of action who was made to see results follow straight on the heels of deeds, why who but a soldier can know the heartaches that were mine?'

"Grant named this farm 'Hardscrabble,' and after six years of struggle there he took his family to Galena, where his father owned a successful business. There the ex-officer went into the tannery and began work on a salary of $600 a year. By this time there were four little mouths to feed and the young father found the task as difficult a one there as it was at Hardscrabble. Six hundred dollars a year was a small pittance upon which to support six people, and though the salary was twice increased, it was never sufficient to make it possible for Mrs. Grant to afford to keep a servant, and so during all this time she did all the work. Never a word of weariness or complaint fell from her lips. She was the silent soldier in an unrecorded campaign when the war came on and brought her husband to his fame."

"The silent soldier in an unrecorded campaign." The speaker's sentence struck me and I thought of the many women who, like Mrs. Grant, have played just such strong parts in the lives of successful husbands, and I don't know but what after all a woman who has a chance to do this has the finest fortune that can fall to the lot of womankind. No glory is worth getting to a woman unless there is the man she loves to share it and his glory is always worth getting more than her own.

Speaking of glory as it relates to woman, way up here I am hearing some flattering comments in regard to the Old-Fashioned Woman's Club that some of you have organized down there. A northern woman, and a progressive one, too, at that, said to me: "Why, that sounds more like the south. We have thought recently that all southern womanhood was running to clubdom of the new order. It has overflowed everything. New frivolity and old-fashioned seriousness doesn't seem to have half a chance among them. We can't fancy up here the idea of the women down there poking their noses about the sewers to see if they were planned properly and investigating all the disenchanting subjects of bacteria and microbes."

Of course, this woman believes in doing things of this kind, but she just wanted to feel satisfied that there were some of us left down there who didn't. You see, if every woman wanted to tell you about disease germs it would make life rather uncomfortable, just as if every one had a fad for the care of babies it would confuse people with babies so that they wouldn't know what to do.

We must all have fads, and since they are necessary let them be normal and old-fashioned just for a change—a change, indeed, that is as grateful and refreshing as Blank's cocoa or the cup that cheers without inebriating, to a man who has had his fill of absinthe, mescal and all the rest of the mixed and unnatural beverages.

Recently a government worker asked me if I knew how some of the women in service kept their positions, and she looked so solemn and tragical about it that I thought she was going to say they had the thumbscrews on all night or sat in the stocks during their unemployed moments in order to do so.

"They pay for them," she replied.

"A certain sum at the beginning, I suppose?" I asked, airily.

"You innocent! They pay 50 per cent, just one-half of their salaries, each month, to the men who secure these places for them."

"It can't be so," I said.

"I know women who do this," she answered. "Know them intimately. One of them has a place that pays twelve hundred a year. Her friends congratulate her. They think she is awfully lucky and wonder why she lives in such a poor, pitiful, frugal fashion. They think she must be stingy. Well, the truth is that woman gets six hundred a year, and she has been keeping that amount for herself and giving the other six hundred to the man who secured the place for her, now for six years. Now, don't you think that some of our lawmakers and politicians need that lunette of 'Corrupt Government' which Vedder has placed before them in the new library?"

"But is this often the case?" I asked.

"There are, I assure you, dozens of women in government employ who have kept their places in just this way for years. Why didn't you see that advertisement in The Post? It read this way: 'A lady in government employ who is paying 40 per cent for her position would like to communicate confidentially with others in government service who are doing likewise.' Perhaps the casual reader would not have noticed it, but to us on the inside it was very plain reading."

"But why," I asked, "do not these women expose such swindles?"

"The revenge would be too dearly bought. Seeking such positions as they do with the absolute necessity of earning a living staring them in the face, they accede to any terms. They take the positions with their eyes open, therefore. Well, if they expose this bribery business they may ruin the men who have at least helped them to half a livelihood and are more than likely to be put out themselves. Men have so many friends and allies."

"But the civil service law will help all this in time," I suggested soothingly.

"It may, but who knows; there is always a way to do a mean trick in this political mill. Bah! who was it that said the more he saw of men the more he loved dogs? Well, I agree with him. You don't know anything—anything—about men when it comes to business. Why this story is nothing to some I could tell you."

I begged her to continue but she was not in the mood just then, so you will have to wait as they do in "The Arabian Nights," for the second story of the little woman in government employ.

The presentation here during the past week of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play, "The First Gentleman of Europe," by the Lyceum stock company, at the Columbia theater, brought all the smart set of Washington out in their Easter finery, for Mrs. Burnett is a prophet of honor in her own city as well as everywhere else, and everything she does is regarded here not only from an artistic standpoint, but from an interested personal side as well. On Monday evening she gave a box party attended by many of the prominent literary and official lights in Washington. She is too experienced a dramatist to show any great concern on a first night, but it was evident that she watched the audience with some degree of nervousness, and when all went well her face beamed with radiant happiness. Mrs. Burnett's love for London is a distinct menance to any continued existence over here, and the fact that she is an Englishwoman by birth makes her preference, if nothing else would, an easy one to understand. Her traditions, her sentiments, must naturally lean toward Great Britain. She has been in this country since the early part of the year, but in May she will sail for Europe and spend the season in London, at her house in Portland Square.

The new members of the Chinese legation are pervading Washington and making amid the greenery of parks and avenues, now that the blossoms have all gone, distinct notes of color against the varying shades of olive and emerald. The Arlington is filled with the celestials and their luggage, the latter consisting mainly of parti-colored paper parcels and parasols producing every shade of the rainbow. But yesterday I saw three gorgeously apparreled Chinamen from the legation promenading down Thirteenth street and followed by a drove of delighted gamins, for the Chinamen and the Indians are never too common a sight here to go unnoticed by street idlers. Each celestial in this instance wore trousers of Indigo silk, but the loose blouses and jackets were of a more brilliant hue. One shirt was the shade of a red cherry blossom. It was richly embroidered and worn beneath a coat of olive green satin. Another was of flaming yellow with a coat of peacock blue, and the last in the trio, being small and pudgy, chose rich royal purple as the color most dignified and becoming to his style. The new minister's wife has but one child, a little boy about eight years old, who will probably go calling with his mother next season, if she follows the example set by Madame Ye and turns out in all the gorgeous feminine apparel of her station and race.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

A DAINTY CREATION.

Black grenadine evening dress with gathered and tucked long sleeves. The frill which frames the square low-cut neck is formed of many tucked ruffles. A bunch of roses on the breast matches the rose-pink velvet waist band. The pearl necklace with its dependant chains gives the finishing touch to this exquisite toilet.

NEW DICE PATTERN.

Black and white is the rage of the hour. In checks the dice pattern is considered the most attractive. This one in foulard is charming with its bodice full at one side and draped across the figure. The two frills are faced with white, covered with cream colored lace with an edging of gold braid. Between these two frills is a band of turquoise velvet ribbon. The same ribbon is made into three rosettes and set on the bust as if gathering up the foulard. At the neck and on these rosettes are quaint turquoise buttons. The white belt is embroidered with jewels.

WILL CHANGE STYLE OF DRESSING HAIR

Is Said That This Season's Style Will Be High on Head.

CHANGE WILL BE PLEASANT

Will Be a Modification of the Style in Vogue in the Thirties.

COSTUMES FOR THE BICYCLE GIRL

An Interesting Outline of the Very Latest Styles in Articles of Attire Worn by Women.

New York, April 30.—(Special Correspondence.)—It is really true that the fashionable style of hair dressing is to be a modification of that which prevailed previous to 1837. There will be a high dressing of hair above the head, especially for the house and for the evening, but not a severe division down the center of the front with monotonous straightness on either side. There will still be loose tendrils of hair over the forehead as well as undulations.

This being so, the high loops, or even properly defined bows of hair at the back of the head, prove distinguished looking and becoming to most faces, and make a very pleasant change from the somewhat loose, careless-looking erections which have for some time past been in vogue. We may also be prepared for colored ribbons and ostrich plumes being worn in the coiffure. For some time past this method of weaving a line of color into a chic coiffure has been gaining ground, and I hear that quite the smartest thing for the coming season will be strings of pearls and diamonds cleverly woven in and out through the hair, while plumes will be worn at the top of the head. But though our hair arrangements may be less fluffy, they will not be hard or severe, and for such of us as the new style does not entirely suit, it may be modified sufficiently to suit the individual, and yet preserve the characteristics of the prevailing mode.

The moujik as a spring coat bodice is as much a fact accomplished as the bolero, Eton and mess jackets. It is really a clever adaptation of a Russian moujik's tunic, and is, when well cut, one of the most becoming of garments, especially to a slight figure. As a rule it matches the costume, but when made of velvet it looks remarkably well with any kind of skirt. One made of purple velvet and finished with a design of black lace braid applique, the belt of black moire drawn into a jet buckle, and with a high collar also braided, and a pretty soft jabot of silk muslin and lace, was worn over a violet cashmere skirt and the effect was excellent.

Another whole dress was made of pigeon-breast gray cashmere, the skirt being finished round the hem with a design in cream-colored satin ribbon, the edges crimped outward in particularly pretty way. The moujix was of the same material, trimmed with ribbons applied in a like manner. It was beautifully cut, giving the idea of looseness by drooping a tiny bit over the tight belt at the back, while the basque below the belt fell quite flatly. Some of the moujiks are made to show vests, and others have the basque tabs, but these, of course, are not the garments proper.

Some of the smartest cycling costumes have braided skirts. The braiding is applied in tapering points from the waist downward, rather than from the hem upward, as this looks much better on the machine. Such a skirt has just been made for a lady who rides a green enameled bicycle bearing here monogram and motto emblazoned on the tuke of the handle bar, which is the smart thing to have done. Her costume in green cloth, light and smooth surfaced. It is braided in black and gold in long tapering points terminating in trefoils above the knees. The coat is of similar cloth and Eton-shaped, with lines of black and gold up the sides, as if in continuation of those on the skirt. The cuffs are braided and tre lapels edged with braiding, while the collar is faced with velvet. A tightly fitting white pique vest is worn with pearl buttons, and a wide-brimmed, rather high-crowned hatof green rush straw, trimmed with green shot moire ribbon and chiffon and a large cluster of mignonette and white carnations at one sime completes the charming whole.

The new parasols are in better style than those of last year and charm by their simplicity. Striped china silks on white grounds with pink interwoven velvet striped are lined inside with this pink silk, and have double frilling of butter-tinted lace. The handles are most original, some taking the form of small metal or china-painted balls, while others have green painted handles with tops. Many of the newest models are returning to the early Victorian style and have deep fringe. Bright poppy-red silk will be much worn and will give a pretty dash of color in the promenades. Quite a new departure is the use of applique trimmings in sets of four rows, starting from the top of the parasol, close together, and then widening and radiating toward the edge, the ground being shot glace silk. From Vienna comes the newest notions as to handles and these include a well-modeled, rosy-cheeked apple. Gimp buttons of large size, with cord, are now used to keep the ribs together, and tops in well-modeled elephant's heads and snakes are among the novelties. Tassels are also employed.

The newest hats have the brims drooping over the ears. The effect is quaint and very becoming, the straws to which this style is most applicable being those of Leghorn or Panama. There are groups of flowers under the brim at the back, and the crown is trimmed either with chiffon and ostrich feathers, or with flowers, or with both. One in particular had black chiffon folded around the crown, a high aigrette of black ostrich feathers on one side, with a great group of gayly-hued tulips at its base, while behind, under the brim, were bunches of primroses and violets.

Bonnets are again of sensible size, and of their shape it can indeed be said that it has the charm of infinite variety. There are several very large stray shapes, which are bewitchingly becoming to some faces, especially young ones, but this style will be the exception rather than the rule.

Buckles are very much in evidence this season, and the novelties this spring take the general form of the buckle used in harness. This variety of buckle is very somple in construction, but its possibilities in the way of artistic decoration are well night limitless. Floral resigns seem ot be the favorite in the more expensive buskles of this kind, the rose in its conventional form being especially in favor. Our old friend, the fleur-de-lis, is also seen, but is in the minority.

The most extensive cemetery in Europe is that at Rome, in which over 6,000,000 human beings have been interred.

A VERY SWELL SPRING GOWN.

Gown of dark blue rep. This has a curious bodice made of green and Indian red gauze, over which falls from a yoke of rep, both back and front, a wide strap confined at the waist. The yoke and sleeves are embroidered with green. Green taffeta puffings are let into the sleeves.

WIDE STRINGS IN VOGUE.

Wide strings are a fad just now. This panama straw hat is coquettishly bent and is worn quite far back on the head. The trimming is a bow of wired lace and bunches of carnations. The strings are of cerise taffeta.

RATHER ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

The finding, years ago, of gigantic skeletons gave rise to the theory that at some time the earth was peopled by giants and giantesses 100 feet high perhaps, but this theory has been exploded by the discovery that the skeletons and bones belonged not to human beings but mammoths and mastodons. The celebrated giants of the last 300 years have in no case exceeded ten feet, the majority being something over seven feet. Giants are not, as a rule, remarkable for great strength or great appetite, are usually mild, gentle and melancholy and usually die young.

Oliver Cromwell had a porter called Daniel who was described as enormous and eminent for his sanctity, and prophetic powers. Another giant was Walter Parsons, gate tender to both James I and Charles II. He was seven feet six inches tall, of a merry disposition and remarkable for his strength. He loved practical jokes and his favorite pastime was to catch up two indignant soldiers, one under either arm, and run up the courtyard with them.

Maximillian Miller was exhibited in the last century and was eight feet tall, strong and handsome. He was presented to all the courts of Europe and was a great favorite with Louis XIV of France, who gave him a silver mace and richly jeweled scimiter. The elite of London went to Miller's receptions. Cornelius McGrath, the celebrated Irish giant of the last century, measured six feet at the age of sixteen, and at nineteen stood seven feet eight inches high. His skeleton is preserved in the museum of Trinity college, Dublin.

It is said that so far as England is concerned the tallest men and women come from Yorkshire and Lancashire. William Bradley came from this region and the skeleton of his gigantic right hand may be seen today at the London College of Surgeons. At nineteen he weighed over 400 pounds, his shoe was fifteen inches long and his stocking over three feet long.

Colonel Chang, the Chinese giant, measured eight feet six inches and weighed 500 pounds. He was handsome and wore richly embroidered white satin garments. He was cultured and refined and spoke, besides Chinese, Japanese, English, German, Spanish and French. There was grace and dignity in his movements. He was shown in company with a dwarf, General Tiny-Mite, who was only nineteen inches high and weighed four and three-quarter pounds.

The Cotton Ginners' Journal, published at Waco, Tex., is the name of a sprightly and enterprising sheet which has just made its debut in the world of commerce and industry. Its opening editorial paragraph is couched in the following language:

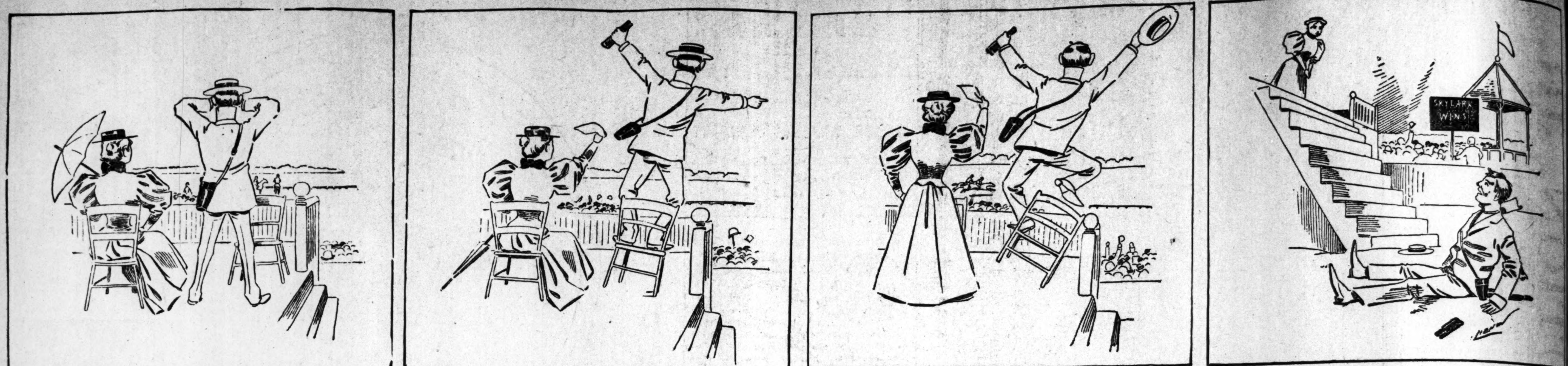
"In the cotton producing states of the south perhaps 30,000 individuals, firms or corporations are engaged in the ginning of cotton, representing an investment of at least $50,000,000 and employing during the ginning season certainly not less than 100,000 persons. Bread is 'the staff of life,' cotton is the chief fabric used to clothe a large part of the world's population. What the mill is to grain the gin is to cotton—an indispensable adjunct to its preparation for profitable use by man. It should not be matter of surprise that an industry so important and of vast proportions as that of cotton ginning is to have a journal devoted to the promotion of its true and best interests."

If the subsequent issues of our young contemporary are as bright, sparkling and full of information as its initial number, the success of the venture is abundantly assured. The paper should have the cordial indorsement of all who are interested in the cotton industry.

LATEST BICYCLE COSTUME.

Cycling costume of plain green cloth, trimmed with flat and corded braid. The skirt closes in front beneath the two straps of braid. The smart little bolero opens widely in front to show the white linen shirt with three studs.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SPORTSMAN.



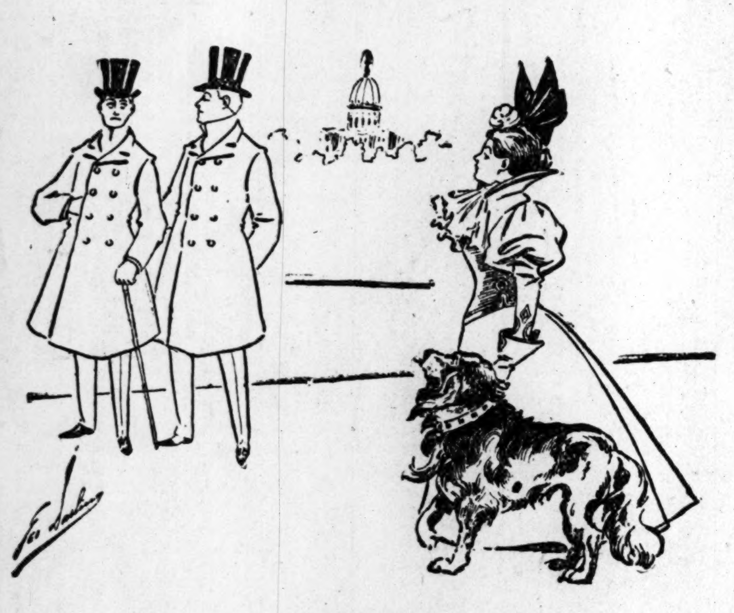
1—John—That horse Skylark seems to be a favorite. I'm glad I backed him.

2—Hurrah! They're off!

3—Skylark leads! Great Scott! he's going to win!!!!

4—Wife—Did you hurt yourself, John?
John—Um—er—broke my arm and dislocated my leg, but, by thunder, I [illegible] two dollars.

WELL VERSED.



Harry—I wonder how that dog feels to be led about by Miss Dasherton?
George—You ought to know. She had you on a string for about six months.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

He—I want to invest my money in something that's sure to go up.
She—Try thermometers.

HANDY.

Mrs. Hardup—Harry, there is a rent in your coat.
Mr. Hardup—How fortunate. Give it to the landlord.

HIS ONLY CHANCE.

Mabel—Wasn't the sermon simply lovely?
Howso—Yes; it carried me to the gates of heaven.
Ethel—Why didn't you sneak in? You'll never have another such chance.

THE RULE WORKED BOTH WAYS.

1.—Biggs—Shoo! There goes a whole peck of corn.

2.—Now, see here; your turkey has eaten my corn and you ought ter do the fair thing an' give me part of the turkey.

Riggles—Oh, no! not at all; there's only just enough of him for one dinner. If I know anything about law, the bird is entitled to all he can reach without getting over the fence.

3.—Biggs—(grabbing Riggles' clothes line) Oh, yes, yes!

4.—I catch on to your line of argument.

SARGE PLUNKETT

It Is Springtime Down in Georgia an All Nature Is in Bloom.

AND FISHING TIME IS ON US

Brown Gives Way to the Cheer of the Season and Makes Himself a Comfort.

For The Constitution.

When I took my seat I fully intended to write a letter on the backward condition of farm work, but before I could begin Brown turned loose in a poetic strain and it changed by mind entirely. Hear what he says:

'Tain't no use fo be a-grieving,
For the world is so deceiving,
That it's mighty hard to judge of what is best.
Do the best you can today,
Kick sorrow from the way,
And the Lord is mighty sure to do the rest.

I fully agree with my old friend that a man cannot always judge as to what is best, and I am more than anxious to see the old fellow in a cheerful mood. He is a comfort to me at such times and I give way to his whims more than I should perhaps, but as these happy moods are only once a year and in the spring, when fish so like to bite, he does not bore me very badly, and I hope the reader will be as kind as I. and hear him patiently:

Green truck is in the garden, and young chickens on the way;
Eggs are just a-wasting and there's ham for every day;
The cattle is a-fattening and the milk is pouring down,
And there's been enough of honey to take a lot to town.

There is beans in the bunch and beans on the pole,
And we'll have them hot for dinner and at supper take them cold;
The "tater" beds are humming and at digging time, it's clear.
We'll have 'possum and potato along with simmon beer.

We'll have squashes and tomatoes and cabbage when they head,
And onions by the bushel and beets both white and red.
And melons ringed and stiped, and melons round and long:
Will make us all rejoice that in Georgia we were born.

There is apples for our dumplings, that was left use by the frost,
And peaches will be plenty, though the most of them were lost.
The cherries won't be many, but I guess we'll have a few,
And the blackberry crop is the best I ever knew.

So we're smiling down in Georgia and pushing right along;
If we miss a crop of cotton we will make a lot of corn,
If we haven't any credit we will wait to get the cash,
And instead of "peach and honey" we can take "sweet mash."

For the mountain boys are busy and passing on the sly,
And the "dew" they bring along is away ahead of rye;
So there hain't no use of sorrow in the valleys nor the hills,
If you fail to get religion you can patronize the stills.

I was sorry that my old friend would mention "sweet mash" and "rye" and "peach and honey," but his poem would have been nothing if he had not been allowed to mention these ingredients in his bill of fare, and so I have humored him for the sake of cheerfulness.

I am glad always to see people cheerful, and, after all, the country people are the most cheerful and the most trustful in the workings of providence. In all the world there is no class to be found that can put aside the cares and anxieties as the farmers do. If there is too much rain they console themselves with the thought that it is God who sends the rains and He controls the seasons and gives or withholds the increase. It is a most blessed condition to receive such things in this way.

While they trust much to providence, they never cease to work. I have been watching the young people of late and they are working as I never saw them work before. The boys are whooping up the fields and the girls are setting hens, tending the flowers and the gardens, keeping the milk and butter fresh and the dinner pots smell most out to the field to keep the workers in happy anicipation of a good time at dinner—

At dinner when the old horn blows
To call the workmen from the field;
Each face with pleasure always glows
And happy thoughts upon them steal;
The horses know the sound as well,
For ain't you heard the old mules bray?
Just what they think we cannot tell—
But sure they know the time of day.
And happiness o'erspreads the place,
As for the house all move in haste.

There is no industrious family in the country but what can have something at meal time to make the occasion pleasant. There is many a rich man now that would give thousans to have the same appetite that he had when he followed a plow. People that work in the fields need nothing to stimulate their stomachs and give relish—work gives the relish—and so it is not very hard to make a dinner at a country home as pleasant as the grandest banquet ever held, and I feel proud that the poorest farmers in Georgia can enjoy the blessing.

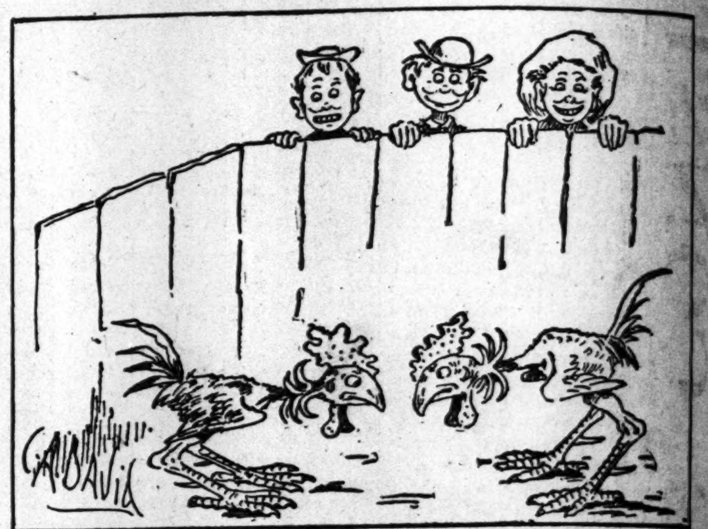
Of course these country people do not always set a table for a feast, but the poorest girl can always find many nice things when their sweethearts come on Sundays, and when the meeting days roll around every household is ready with things plenty good enough for all the company, and I never saw one that did not like company. When company comes the good wife and the girls have a chance to show themselves and you are certain to get chicken. At dinner you will get chicken pie, chicken stew, vegetables fresh from the garden, peach pies or berry pies, with milk cool from the spring and butter as fresh and sweet as the world can produce. If you are at supper with these good people you are more than apt to have some more chicken, but you are certain to have some cold beans, tomatoes, beets, potatoes and squash—all such as this—left over from dinner, with good cornbread and a bountiful supply of milk. The old people may get a little coffee if they wish, but there is sure to be some ready for the preacher and they get sugar in theirs.

It is right that good country preachers should get the best of everything. I was up to the Epworth League one day and as I looked upon the preachers there I felt that I had rather be one of them than anything else, and this has no reference to the good eating they get. There is not one of us but what can remember most affectionately the good preachers we have known. These preachers do not always know it, but they are loved everywhere, and the good seed that they sow in many instances flourish long after they have passed away. Brown indites the following to preachers, by way of encouragement and as an earnest of his feeling for them:

Few grow so hard but that at last
Our hearts are touched by something [illegible]
Some word you spoke, some song you sang,
May bring a sigh or cause a pang,
In age we retrospect the way,
And learn the truth of what you say,
And thus some youth you scarcely know
Is saved at last—and saved by you.
You'll never know the good you've done
Till men and time their rase have run.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

THE INFLUENCE OF A GOOD FACE.



1

2

3

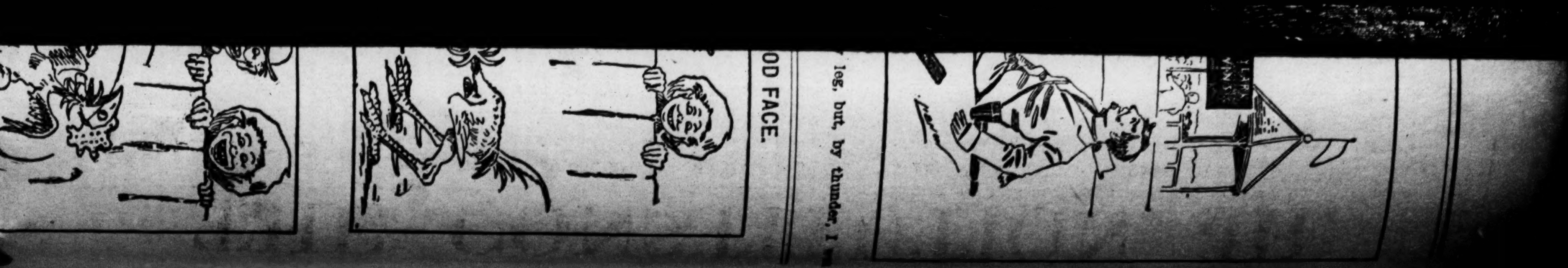
ANTICIPATED HIM.

He never told his love, ah, no:
For he was in his prime,
And she was forty-three or so,
And didn't give him time.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.
DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNGREADERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.
ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1897.

THE THREE GREENIES.

THE RICHEST PRINCE.



THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNGREADERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 2 1897.

Aaron in the Wild Woods.

The Story of a Southern Swamp.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

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XIII.
THE APPARITION THE FOX HUNTERS SAW.

As the fall came on the young men (and some of the older ones, too) began to indulge in the sport of fox hunting. They used no guns, but purrued Reynard with horse and hound in the English fashion. The foxes in that region were mostly gray, but the red ones had begun to come in, and as they came the grays began to pack up their belongings (as the saying is) and seek homes elsewhere.

The Turner old fields, not far from the Abercrombie place, and still closer to the swamp, were famous for their foxes—first for the grays and afterwards for the reds. There seemed to be some attraction for them in these old fields. The scrub pines, growing thickly together, and not higher than a man's waist, and the brier patches scattered about, afforded a fine covert for Mr. Fox, gray or red, being shady and cool in summer time, and sheltered from the cold winter winds. And if it was fine for Mr. Fox it was finer for the birds; for here Mrs. Partridge could lead her brood in safety out of sight of man, and here the sparrows and smaller birds were safe from the blue falcon she of the keen eye and swift wing.

And Mr. Fox was as cunning as his nose was sharp. He knew that the bird that made its home in the Turner old fields must roost low; and what could be more convenient for Mr. Fox than that—especially at the dead hours of night when he went creeping around as noiselessly as a shadow, pretending that he wanted to whisper a secret in their ears? Indeed, that was the main reason why Mr. Fox lived in the Turner old fields, or went there at night, for he was no tree climber. And so it came to pass that when those who were fond of fox hunting wanted to indulge in that sport they rose before dawn and went straight to the Turner old fields.

Now, when George Gossett and his patrolling companions ceased for a time to go frolicking about the country at night on the plea that they were looking after the safety of the plantations, they concluded that it would be good for their health and spirits to go fox hunting occasionally. Each had two or three hounds to brag on, so that when all the dogs were brought together they made a pack of more than respectable size.

One Sunday, when the fall was fairly advanced, the air being crisp and bracing and the mornings frosty, these young men met at a church and arranged to inaugurate the fox hunting season the next morning. They were to go home, get their dogs, and meet at Gossett's, his plantation lying nearest to the Turner old fields. This programme was duly carried out. The young men staid all night with George Gossett, ate breakfast before daybreak, and started for the Turner old fields. As they set out a question arose whether they should go through the Abercrombie place—the nearest way—or whether they should go around by the road. The darkness of night was still over wood and field, but there was a suggestion of gray in the east. If the hunting party had been composed only of those who had been in the habit of patrolling with George Gossett, prompt choice would have been made of the public road; but young Gossett had invited an acquaintance from another settlement to join them—a gentleman who had reached the years of maturity, but who was vigorous enough to enjoy a cross-country ride to hounds.

This gentleman had been told of the strange experience of the patrollers in Mr. Abercrombie's pasture lot. Some of the details had been suppressed. For one thing, the young men had not confessed to him how badly they had been frightened. They simply told him enough to arouse his curiosity. When, therefore, the choice of routes lay between the public road and the short cut through the Abercrombie pasture, the gentleman was eager to go by way of the pasture where his young friends had beheld the wonderful vision that has already been described. When they displayed some hesitation in the matter, he rallied them smartly on their lack of nerve, and in this way shamed them into going the nearest way. George Gossett, who had no lack of mere physical courage, consented to lead the way if the others would "keep close behind him." But none of them except the gentleman who was moved by curiosity, and who attributed the mystery of the affair to frequent visits to Mr. Fullalove's still house, had any stomach for the journey through the pasture, for not even George Gossett desired to invite a repetition of the paralyzing scenes through which they had passed on that memorable night.

As they came to the double gates the young man who had insisted that Timoleon was Beelzebub concluded to leave an avenue by which to escape if the necessity arose. So he rode forward, dismounted and opened the gates. Then he made a great pretence of shutting them, but allowed them to remain open instead. This operation left him somewhat behind his companions, as he intended it should, for he had made up his mind to wheel his horse and run for it if he heard any commotion ahead of him. In that event the delay he purposely made would leave him nearest the gates.

Seeing that the young man did not come up as quickly as he should have done, George Gossett, in whom the spirit of mischief had no long periods of repose, suggested that they touch up their horses and give their companion a scare. This suggestion was promptly acted on. The commotion his companions made caused the young man to pause a moment before putting spur to his horse to rejoin them. This delay placed several hundred yards between him and the party with Gossett. He realized this as he rode after them, but was consoled by the fact that, in the event of any trouble, he had a better opportunity to escape than they did.

But he had hardly gone fifty yards from the double gates before he heard some sort of noise in that direction. He half turned in his saddle and looked behind him. The vague gray of the morning had become so inextricably mixed and mingled with the darkness of the night that such light as there was seemed to blur the vision rather than aid it. But when the young man turned in his saddle he saw enough to convince him that he was likely to have company in his ride after his companions.

He hesitated a moment before urging his horse into a more rapid gait. He wanted to see what it might be that was now so vaguely outlined. He strained his eyes, but could see nothing but a black and shapeless mass, which seemed to be following him. He could see that it was moving rapidly, whatever it was, but the gray light was so dim and gave such shadowy shape even to objects close at hand that he found it impossible either to gratify his curiosity or satisfy his fears. So he settled himself firmly in the saddle, clapped spurs to his horse and rode headlong after his companions. He looked around occasionally, but the black mass was always nearer. The faster his horse went the faster came the Thing.

Each time he looked back his alarm rose higher, for the Thing was closer whenever he looked. At last his alarm grew to such proportions that he ceased to look back, but addressed himself entirely to the work of urging his horse to higher speed. Presently he heard quick, fierce snorts on his right, and his eye caught sight of the Thing. Its course was parallel with his own and it was not more than twenty yards away.

He saw enough for his alarm to rise to the height of terror. He saw something that had the head and feet of a black horse, but the body was wanting. No! There was a body and a rider, but the rider wore a long pale gray robe, and he was headless! If this was the black demon that the young man had seen in this pasture on a former occasion, he was now more terrible than ever, for he was guided by a headless rider!

The young man would have checked his horse, but the effort was in vain. The horse had eyes. He also had seen the Thing, and had swerved away from it, but he was too frightened to pay any attention to bit or rein. The Black Thing was going faster than the frightened horse, and it soon drew away, the pale gray robe of the rider fluttering about like a fierce signal of warning. The young man's horse was soon under control and in a few minutes he came up with his companions. He found them huddled together like so many sheep, this maneuver having been instinctively made by the horses. The dogs, too, were acting queerly.

The men appeared to be somewhat surprised to see their companion come galloping up to them. After riding away from the young man who had taken it upon himself to leave the double gates open, the huntsmen had concluded to wait for him when they came to the bars that opened on the public road. But the gallop of their horses had subsided into a walk when they were still some distance from that point. They were conversing about the merits of their favorite dogs when suddenly they heard from behind them the sound of a galloping horse. They saw, as the young man had seen, a dark, moving mass, gradually assume the shape of a black horse, with a headless rider, wearing a long pale gray robe. The apparition was somewhat further from them when it passed than it had been from their companion, whom, in a spirit of mischief, they had deserted, but the Black Thing threatened to come closer, for, when it had gone beyond them, it changed its course, described a half circle and vanished from sight on the side of the pasture opposite to that on which it had first appeared.

WHAT THE HUNTER SAW.

"What do you think now?" said George Gossett, speaking in a low tone to the gentleman who had been inclined to grow merry when the former experience of the patrollers was mentioned.

"What do I think? Why, I think it's right queer if the chap we left at the double gates isn't trying to get even with us by riding around like a wild Indian and waving his saddle blanket," replied the doubtful gentleman.

"Why, man, he's riding a gray horse," one of the others explained.

This put another face on the matter, and the gentleman made no further remark. In fact, before anything else could be said, the young man in question came galloping up.

"Did you fellows see it?" he inquired. But he had no need to inquire. Their attitude and the uneasy movements of their horses showed unmistakably that they had seen it. "Which way did it go?" was the next question. There was no need to reply. The direction in which the huntsmen glanced every second showed unmistakably which way it went.

"Let's get out of here," said the young man in the next breath. And there was no need to make even this simple proposition, for by common consent, and as by one impulse, horses and men started for the bars at a rapid trot. When the bars were taken down they were not left down. Each one was put carefully back in its proper place, for though this was but a slight barrier to interfere between themselves and the terrible Black Thing, yet it was something.

Once in the road they felt more at ease—not because they were safer there, but because it seemed that the night had suddnly trailed its dark mantle westward.

"Did you notice," said the young man who was first to see the apparition, "that the Thing that was riding the Thing had no head?"

"It certainly had that appearance," replied the doubtful gentleman, "but—"

"No 'buts' nor 'ifs' about it," insisted the young man. "It came so close to me that I could 'a' put my hand on it, and I noticed particular that the Thing on the back of the Thing didn't have no sign of head, no more than my big toe has got a head."

The exaggeration of the young man was unblushing. If the Thing had come within ten yards of him, he would have fallen off his horse in a fit.

"And what was you doing all that time?" George Gossett inquired. His tone implied a grave doubt.

"Trying to get away from that part of the country," replied the other, frankly. "It was the same hoss that got after us that night," the young man continued. "I knowed it by the blaze in his eyes and the red on the inside of his nose. Why, it looked to me you could 'a' lit a cigar by holding it close to his eyes."

"I know how skeery you are," said George Gossett, disdainflly, "and I don't believe you took time to notice all these things."

"Skeer'd!" evclaimed the other; "why, that ain't no name for it—no name at all. But it was my mind that was skeered and not my eyes. You can't help seeing what's right at you, can you?"

This frankness took the edge off any criticism that George Gossett might have made, seeing which the young man gave loose rein to his invention, which was happy enough in this instance to fit the suggestions that fear had made a place for in the minds of his companions.

But it was all the simplest thing in the world. The apparition the fox hunters saw was Aaron and the Black Stallion. The Son of Ben Ali had decided that the interval between the first faint glimpse of dawn and daylight was the most convenient time to give Timoleon his exercise and to fit him in some sort for the vigorous work he was expected to do some day on the race track. Aaron had hit upon that particular morning to begin the training of the Black Stallion, and had selected the pasture as the training ground. It was purely a coincidence that he rode in at the double gates behind the fox hunters, but it was such a queer one that Little Crotchett laughed until the tears came into his eyes when he heard about it.

Aaron's version of the incident was so entirely different from that of the fox hunters that those who heard both would be unable to recognize in them an account of the same affair from different points of view. As Aaron saw it and knew it the incident was as simple as it could be. As he was riding the horse along the lane leading to the double gates (having left Rambler behind at the stable), Timoleon gave a snort and lifted his head higher than usal.

"Son of Ben Ali," he said, "I smell strange men and strange horses. Their scent is hot on the air. Some of them are the men that went tumbling about the pasture the night you bade me play with them."

"Not at this hour, Grandson of Abdallah," replied Aaron.

"I am not smelling the hour," Son of Ben Ali, "but the men. If we find them, shall I use my teeth?"

"We'll not see the men, Grandson of Abdallah. This is not their hour."

"But if we find them, Son of Ben Ali?" persisted the Black Stallion.

"Save your teeth for your corn, Grandson of Abdallah," was the response.

As they entered the double gates, which Aaron was surprised to find open, Timoleon gave a series of fierce snorts, which was the same as saying, "What did I tell you, Son of Ben Ali? Look yonder! There is one; the others are galloping further on."

"I am wrong and you are right, Grandson of Abdallah."

As much for the horse's comfort as his own, Aaron had folded a large blanket he found hanging in the stable and was using it in place of a saddle. He lifted himself back toward Timoleon's croup, seized the blanket with his left hand, and, holding it by one corner, shook out the folds. He had no intention whatever of frightening anyone, his sole idea being to use the blanket to screen himself from observation. He would have turned back, but in the event of pursuit he would be compelled to lead his pursuers into the Abercrombie place, or along the public road, and either course would have been embarrassing. If he was to be pursued at all, he preferred to take the risk of capture in the wide pasture. As a last resort he could slip from Timoleon's back and give the horse the word to use both teeth and heels.

And this was why the fox hunters saw the apparition of a black horse and a headless rider.

"Shall I ride him down, Son of Ben Ali?" snorted the Black Stallion.

"Bear to the right, bear to the right, Grandson of Abdallah," was the reply.

And so the apparition flitted past the young man who had left the double gates open and past his companions who were waiting for him near the bars that opened on the big road, flitted past them and disappeared.

Finding that there was no effort made to pursue him, Aaron checked the Black Stallion and listened. He heard the men let down the bars and put them up again, and by that sign he knew they were not patrollers.

Later on in the day the doubting gentleman, returning from the fox hunt, called by the Abercrombie place and stopped long enough to tell the White-Haired Master of the queer sight he saw in the pasture at dawn.

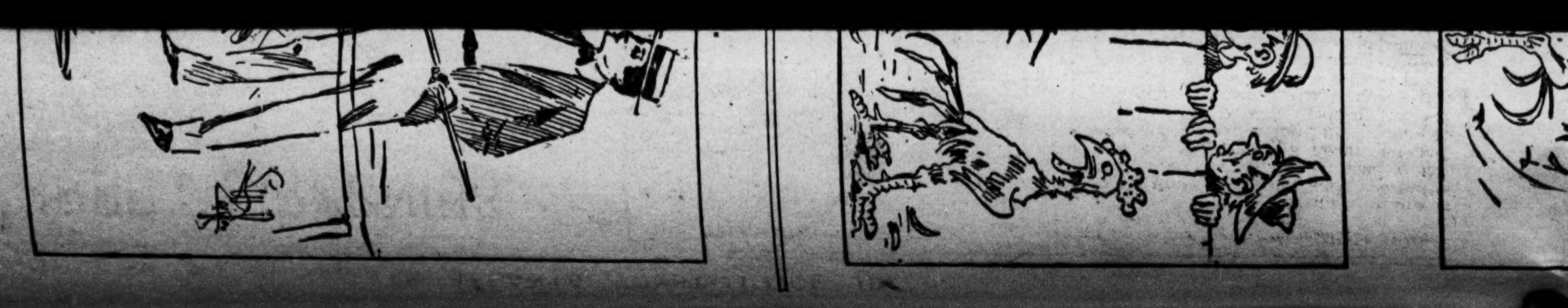
"The boys were badly scared," he explained to Mr. Abercrombie, "and I tell you it gave me a strange feeling—a feeling that I can best describe by saying that if the earth had opened at my feet and a red flame shot up, it wouldn't have added one whit to my amazement. That's the honest truth."

Mr. Abercrombie could give him no satisfaction, though he might have made a shrewd guess, and Little Crotchett, who could have solved the mystery, had to make an excuse to get out of the way, so that he might have a hearty laugh.

And Aaron, when he came to see the Little Master that night, knew for the first time that he had scared the fox hunters nearly out of their wits.

(To Be Continued.)

In Simu, where the inhabitants are of very mixed blood, one sees persons whose faces are spotted, piebald, and even with one side white, the other black or brown.—British Medical Journal.



The Three Greenies.

BY WILLIE LARNED.
PART II.

Several rather lively things take place. "Wa'al if this hain't just fine," said Hesakia to his wife, as the little party stood gaping in the doorway of the entrance building, undecided as to which course they should persue. "I wonder," continued the old man, "whar we'uns hed better go first; let's see ther prize pigs an' cows—that's hit, but whur be they. Come on I be goin' ter ask thet feller over thar wot toats them gold and silver moneys fer ter be obliging ter people when they wants change fer bills an' sich; maybe he knows." Hesakia give his bushy whiskers a nervous tug, pulled his straw hat around to one side and strutted boldly up to one of the official badge sellers.

"Say, stranger," said he, "can yoeu tell me where I kin be liable ter find the cows, horses and sich things; I be a new one here and I be kinder twisted up."

The man, trying hard to keep from laughing outright, managed to reply:

"My dear sir, you will not find building after building full of cattle. for this is no common country fair, but in the building to your right there you will find a magnificent display of grains of all kinds. Before you leave, however, let me show you a fine collection of souvenir medals. You may have any on the board here for 25 cents. Just look at this pure silver one, worth $25, and you can have it for the mere sum of 25 cents. Why, my dear friend, you could take this home and melt it and get twice, three—yes, four times your money back."

The man was now right in his element and he made his jaws work like a wild pigeon's wings.

Hesakia did not have on his specks, so he could not plainly see what he was asked to purchase, but he shoved down his fist into his breeches pocket and brought out a quarter which he tendered to the badge seller.

"I deont kneow heow yeou fellers manage ter sell silver so cheap, but thet haint my lookout, so gimmee ther badger er whutever yeou call hit. It be time fer me ter go ter Jemima. she air tolerable himpatient an' I haint fond ur feelin' thet air umbrell ur her'n."

Hesakia, joyful over what he considered a fine investment. returned to his companions, who were impatiently awaiting his return.

"Neow," said he. "we air agoin' over yonder whur ther grain be ez ther hain't no kattle."

The four sight-seers. after a short walk. entered the agricultural building, one of the best at the fair.

The first exhibit to especially please them was that of Arkansas.

"Well, neow!" ejaculated Jemima, "yeou hain't never raised any corn like thet, Hesakia Waterberry, in yeour hull lifetime, and jest look whut apples; why, our'n look like peas aside ur them. Here, yeou Bub, don't yeou tech thet air railin' with them dirty paws ov yeour'n."

While the Waterberrys were noising around Tim wandered off by himself and gathered together quite a collection of pretty picture cards and free samples of articles which were placed on stands for every passer-by to take one if he liked. When the lad returned to his guardians Jemima happened to see them.

"Lookee here, yeou Timothy," the old lady bawled, her face becoming as red as a beet, "yeou hev been atakin' uv them air pictures wot lay on ther tables. Heow meny times hev I told yeou never to tech enything wot didn't belong to ye? And jest ter think thet me an' Hesakia has been a-carryin' yeou ter church regiar every Sunday and here yeou a-stealin'.

"Now, take them air cards an' things back, and tell ther men yeou feel awful sorry; deont steop ter arge, but do as I tell yeou!"

Tim saw that it was of no use to try and explain, so he took the cards back much against his will.

When the boy returned to the country people he found them standing in openmouthed wonder and astonishment before a brewery exhibit. The objects of their surprise were a number of wax figures representing the different nations of the world, revolving on a circular platform.

"My-o-me,' was Hesakia's sudden exclamation. "It must be awful hard fur them there females ter stand thar so still like, but I guess they be paid purty well fur hit. Say, lady"—this to one of the wax figures—"hain't hit powerful hard ter stand thar and turn 'round an' round? Deont yer get dizzy?'

Hesakia waited patiently until the statue had swung around seven or eight times. Then, receiving, of course, no answer, he took Jemima by the arm, indignantly muttering to the crowd of spectators that were gathered around the exhibit.

"Humph! she thinks she air so fine, don't she? jest because she air a-tarnin' round on thet throne. Shucks! Come on, Jemima, and let's get outern her sight."

As the three greenies pushed their way from the place, a general titter came from the amused spectators, who had listened attentively to Hesakia's little speech.

Jemima, mad in a minute, whiled around and waving her old green umbrella excitedly in the air, she shouted loud enough to be heard by all:

"Ye are amakin' fun uv us, air ye, and jest because we kum frum ther country; well ye air a showin' us yer raisin', yer yaller ignoramasus: take that, and that, and that fer yer disrespect." And the old lady forcibly emphasized her words by tapping the bald head of an innocent cross-country bachelor with her ever ready umbrella.

The cross-country man wildly grabbed his injured cranium, and muttering something about "these pesky country bumpkins," he made a wild dash for the door. All the laugh was knocked out of him much to the satisfaction of the Waterberrys. Goodness only knows how long Jemima would have tongue-lashed the crowd had not her husband wisely pulled her away. "Hit haint no use talkin', Jemima," said he, "them there folks air too ill bred ter listen, an' besides we air a-loosin time," so after drinking a cup of coffee each, and I may add that Hesakia managed to spill his daintily over his coat and down his back, they left the building by the rear door.

A pair of steep steps led down to the lake side from the terrace above and to the right was situated the Mexican village, where, according to Hesakia's statement, "ther ceows fout, and ther fellers dressed in their best Sunday clothes, waived red silk pocket handkerchiefs in frunt up ther buls'es eyes ter make 'em kick."

They did not take this in, however, for they had heard so much of the Midway they were wild to explore its mysterious places of amusement.

Athough not the first in order, the Moorish palace was the first place to especially attract their attention, and Hesakia purchased tickets to it.

As they were walking in the front of the building, Jemima happened to see the comical old woman executing the skirt dance in a niche on the roof of the place. Immediately he threw up his hands in horror.

"Hesakia, yere Hesakia," she almost shrieked, "don't look up, don't, hit's disgraceful, an' if thet's er sample uv wot's inside, I don't want ter see hit at all. Ther idee uv our Bub a-lookin' at sich things."

Tim could not keep from laughing. He knew full well that the antiquated skirt dance was nothing more than a mechanical contrivance of some sort made of wax as were many of the figures inside the village. He said nothing, however, for he knew that there were barrels of fun to be got out of the simple country people.

The old lady was finally persuaded to enter, so at last the four strangers from Punkin Hollow found themselves safe in the fairyland of wonders.

"My, my!" squealed Jemima," look at them there people a-sitin by ther river, an' thet air brown feller a-pointin' uv his finger at ther lady. Neow, hain't thet fine, oh! if Polly could only see hit and—and lookie yander at them three fellers in ther war field—one uv 'em is a playin' uv a drum—jes' like Bub's, and one a fife."

The scene alluded to was a life-like representation of the famous picture, "The Spirit of Seventy-Six," and Jemima really supposed the figure to be alive.

The little party had wandered around for some time when they suddenly came upon a small room bearing the placard, "The Home of Intemperance."

It showed two drunken wretches—man and women—leaning over a rude, dirt-stained table ,earnestly engaged in pulling each other's hair. The cause of the trouble, a bottle of rum, lay on the table beside them.

Jemima took in the whole scene instantly.

"Look at that big brute uv a man," said she, "a-beatin' uv his wife, hain't hit shameful, oh! just let me git my hands on 'im," and before she could be stopped by her husband. Bub, or Tim she had leaped over the guard rope right in among the harmless wax figures.

"Whack," down came Jemima's old green umbrella upon the lifeless head of the wax wife beater.

"Hurt a pore ole woman, will ye?" she cried angrily. "I just guess not, or leastwise when I'm around."

Again the sunshade descended with crushing force upon the lifeless figure at the table, causing it to sway back and forth unsteadily.

"I'll break every bone in your miserable body," began Jemima again. "There's another love lick; now will you ever treat the weaker sex in such a heartless manner again?"

The wax man did not reply. It was not expected that he would.

"Wow!" squawked Jemima, "stubborn, are ye? How do that air feel?"

The old lady followed up her words with four or five resounding blows with her umbrella on the figure's back.

Now it is not to be thought that a wax model, insecurely fastened in a chair, will stand a perfect shower of blows, and especially when a firm, strong arm is directing them.

Suddenly and without the least warning when Jemima had just gone up to the side of the table, the wax drunkard, arms outstretched, became loosened from its position and fell directly at the angry old lady.

"Help! help!" yelled the now terrified Waterbury conquerer. "He be a-goin' ter fight me. Jem, Bub, Tim, Hesakia. Oh, Lordy! this here are a-goin' ter be my last day on earth."

At the moment when she saw the figure fall, or as it appeared to her, when he madly rushed at her, Jemima leaped about five feet up into the air and let out a scream that would have done justice to an African chimpanzie.

After regaining her feet she looked about, breathed more freely, for she saw that the supposed crazy drunkard was lying prone and motionless upon the floor, and then walked coolly up to his side, her umbrella twisting nervously.

"Ther old sot," she cried, "he tried ter strike me, an' he wuz so drunk that he couldn't carry out his evil purpose. Now is my time." With that the old lady commenced to execute a war dance upon the back of the wax image, all the while rapping his head with her umbrella.

In about five minutes sawdust began to fly, rags to scatter, wax to melt; but Jemima had only begun.

At this stage in the game, however, a guard in the palace appeared upon the scene, angrily escorted the old lady out of the room, and a moment later, with eyes flashing, she returned to her friends.

It's an old saying that "trouble never comes single," and in our next part we shall prove how true this is.

THE RICHEST PRINCE.

A Story from the Records of the Middle Ages.

The richest prince is not always he that reigns over the most extensive and populous empire, with the largest and most prosperous cities and the best-filled treasure house, says an exchange.

Back in the middle ages there reigned a prince, called Eberhard the Good, who was a grand old man, just, wise and true, and his little principality was the envied corner of Europe, for though he was only a grand duke he ruled so justly and well that his subjects were happy and they loved him as a father.

There was a feast one day at the City of Worms and all the German princes were drinking wine at the banquet table, when a dispute arose as to which of them was the richest and most prosperous.

Prince Ernest of Saxony boasted of broad domains brimming with gold and silver mines and his great palace filled with golden treasure.

"I am richer than he," said Elector Frederick of the Rhine. "From my grand castle at Heidelberg I can look over the leagues and leagues of hillsides covered with vineyards and valleys rich with golden grain fields."

King Louis of Bavaria claimed the palm of sovereignty "because," he said, "prosperous cities and rich old cloisters filled with works of art are greater treasures than gold or silver mines, vineyards or ripened grain fields."

Then they all looked at the old lord of Wurttemberg, whose hair and beard was white as the snow on Alpine peaks and whose blue eyes were shining with a smile.

"I have little to boast of," he said, meekly. "There are but few cities in Wurttemberg and no silver mines, no famous vineyards and no great store of treasure and precious stones. But I own one rare jewel—I can wander anywhere in my dominions without fear and lay my old head in peaceful slumber in the cot of my humblest subject."

"It is enough," they cried in chorus. "We yield the palm to thee, for there be no richer treasures than a people's love and loyalty."

Duke Eberhard was one of the great heroes of the feudal times. His little country of Wurttemberg was one of the most prosperous in Europe and the proudest kings counted him their equal. When he was laid in his grave the Emperor Maximilian of Germany declared:

"There lies a prince who has left no equal in the German empire in princely virtues."

Nor has time been able to blot out his fair name, and though half a thousand years have passed away, dividing the living from the dead, it is always pleasant and refreshing when we look back upon those times to find the name of him they called the richest prince.

THE SPRINKLE DOLLAR.

A Counterfeit Coin with More Than Its Face Value.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The sending of Dan Wyatt McLeast to the penitentiary by the United States district court for counterfeiting has started the tongue of reminiscence to relating particulars of the most noted counterfeiting case known to the penal annals of northwestern Kentucky, namely that of Jacob and Nancy Sprinkle, who were indicted jointly at the October term of the Lewis district court in 1840. The case attracted sensational interest at the time, as there were thousands of the "Sprinkle dollars" in circulation, which, though known to be counterfeits, nevertheless were received without question or protest in facilitating exchanges through a broad territory.

The "Sprinkle dollar" occupied a unique position in the history of counterfeiting, as it was, perhaps, the only illegal dollar ever minted that was "too good." The "Sprinkle dollar" had a larger proportion of silver in it in relation to its alloy than the dollar that came through Uncle Sam's fingers. The well-known fact that the "Sprinkle dollar" had a higher bullion value than the genuine dollar possessed helped to retain it unquestioned in the circulation of this and adjoining counties. This fact was also potent in screening Jacob Sprinkle from the legal consequences of his act. Hundreds openly sympathized with him, and the most exacting for a long while winked at his transgressions.

Many people believed that as long as the Sprinkle dollar contained the same or a greater proportion of silver than did the coin from the government mint they were doing no wrongful act either in law or morals. They believed that counterfeiting consisted in deceiving and cheating with a base metal resembling silver. Jacob Sprinkle believed this himself for a long while, and was disillusioned only after a grand jury had indicted him. So numerous did these dollars become finally that men when receiving money from others would always examine it to see how much of it consisted of "Sprinkle dollars." If it should all consist of Sprinkle money it would call forth some jocular remark as the receiver pocketed the jingling coin.

FISH WITH WINGS.

These Scaly Flyers Are Plentiful in Tropic Waters.

From Forest and Stream.

The flying fish loves deep water, and is found throughout the length and breadth of tropical seas. He is fond of feeding near the gulf weed of the Saragossa, and deposits his stringy, glutinous spawn on its yellow branches. Vessels bound from New York to the Carribee islands upon reaching the "horse latitudes," sometimes encounter vast quantities of drifting weed, strung out into long ribbon-like patches, about an eighth of a mile apart. Among the golden weed, with its delicate leaves and globular seeds, exists a curious family of cuttle fish, crabs, mollusks and small fishes. Upon these the flying fish preys, and they in turn devour its spawn. Every plunge of the steamer as she plows through the blue tropical waters frightens dozens of flying fish into the air, where they scatter in all directions, with the sunlight glistening on their gauzy wings.

The flying fish of the Atlantic attains a length of nearly one foot and a breadth between wing tips of eleven inches. He has a round, compact body, about one inch in diameter near the pectoral fins or wings. There is also an auxiliary pair of ventral fins or wings, not nearly so large as the pectoral pair. The wings are formed by a thin, transparent membrane stretched over a delicate, bony framework, and are either black, white or mottled with both. The upper half of the entire fish is a metallic blue in color, while the lower portion is a nacreous white. Black, prominent eyes, a small, prehensile mouth, forked tail, dorsal and anal fins, complete the picture of one of the most interesting little fishes in all nature's vast aquarium.

In flight he darts from the water to a height of twenty feet, and goes scudding away before the wind, beating the air rapidly with both wings and tail. He sails straight away for 1,000 feet, or even more, occasionally touching the crest of a wave, and seeming to gain a new impetus by the contact.

The Apiary.

If the entrances to hives are very small, and they should not be large during winter, there is danger of the same becoming blocked with dead bees that accumulate to quite an extent during this time. On the approach to a warm day, when the bees are likely to fly, the entrance should be opened.

It often occurs that the dead bees are wedged in the entrance so completely that the bees are unable to remove them, and suffocation of the colony is the result. It is not necessary to be continuously opening the entrances thus during cold weather, as no harm will arise except on such occasions as above, and damage may be done otherwise.

It is not necessary to assist the bees in removing the dead bees, or to clean the hive during winter, as they will attend to that properly, and if the entrance is such that one or two bees can pass in or out, they will not fail to arrange everything properly. It is a mistake to shovel away snow from the hives.

It is also a mistake to clear away the snow from the entrances. Snow will not prevent the necessary amount of air reaching the bees, and hence there is no danger whatever of suffocation. In very cold weather snow is good protection, when banked up around the hives, and many make a mistake by shoveling it away, and not only that but greatly damage the bees by the disturbance at a time they should be strictly let alone. During a heavy snow and a severe cold spell hives may be totally covered with snow.

A Practical Judge.

From The Washington Post.

Judge Maguire, one of the California members, is a good story teller, and, when the judge sits down in one of the cloak rooms to enjoy his cigar, half a dozen of his colleagues will always gather around in the hope of getting him started on some of his western reminiscences. Most of these have to do with matters that have occurred in some court or other on the Pacific slope.

"A certain well-known judge in California," said Mr. Maguire, in one of his reminiscent moods, "is a great stickler for punctuality. He was worse when he first went on the bench than he is now, however. In those days I have known him to fine an attorney $10 for being late as many minutes and read him a long lecture besides. No excuse was accepted for being late, and punctuality became quite the rule in that court.

"One morning the judge himself failed to put in an appearance on time. Of course, all the attorneys were there promptly, and there was a great hilarity during the ten minutes' wait that ensued. When the judge appeared he was greeted with numerous sarcastic inquiries about his health. He paid no attention to these remarks, however, but, soberly taking his seat on the bench, he leaned forward and said:

"'This court, gentlemen, is no respecter of persons. Mr. Clerk, you will enter up a fine of $10 against the court.' Then he took $10 out of his pocket and handed it to the clerk, adding, 'and please mark it paid.'"

Her Lucky Windfall.

From Cassell's Journal.

"What is the most curious transaction I ever had?" said a well known postage stamp dealer.

"Some years ago an old lady called upon me, asking whether I could give her anything for a few old stamps she had had by her since she was postmistress in a certain small country town about half a century ago.

"On examination they proved to be some of the very rarest of the old unused British stamps, and as I had a customer for them, I told her that I would gladly give her £30 for them.

"'But what am I to do with all that money?" queried the old lady in apparent dismay at the sudden possibility of so much wealth.

"'If you like to send for it, I shall be glad to hand it over to any one whom you care to provide with a written authority for the payment,' said I, and to this she agreed with evident relief.

"Accordingly, the next day a man called for the money. Shortly after I heard that he had married the old lady. I wonder whether her lucky windfall had anything to do with it?"

American Beauty Roses.

From an Exchange.

The discoverer of the American Beauty rose was a man named Field, who had charge of the white house conservatories in the time of President Grant. One day Field went into the greenhouse attached to the residence of Bancroft, the historian, where he saw a rose of unusual beauty and size, which the man in charge said had sprung from a German cutting. Field bought the bush for $5, a few years later sold all the cuttings and plants from the bush for $5,000 and bought real estate near Washington that ten years ago was sold for $50,000 and is now probably worth a good deal more than that.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR

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FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

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AMERICA'S FIRST BICYCLE.

Made About Twenty Years Ago in a Suburb of Boston.

About every man who chanced to make a bicycle over twenty years ago claims that he made the first wheel built in this country. R. H. Hodgson is one of the men who advances such a claim, and from information which he furnishes, it seems that he really did make America's first bicycle, says The New York Times.

Mr. Hodgson, a por, but skilled mechanic, had been making wheels of the old "boneshaker" pattern in the sixties in England. He removed to the United States in the early seventies, and entered into the blacksmith and wheelright business at Newton, Upper Falls, Mass. He constructed a bicycle of the "ordinary" pattern as early as 1876 and sold it to a Boston lawyer. Making another, and finding that sold as readily, he saw that he had the beginning of what promised to be a successful business.

He sold out his blacksmithing establishment, started a small machine shop, and soon found that he could easily dispose of all the machines his twenty men could produce. Mr. Hodgson's capital was so limited that he had to construct the necessary machinery himself. His first lathe, by the way, was unique; it was handmade, and as he had no power, he rigged a carriage wheel in place of the regular pulley. This wheel was turned by one of his employees.

About this time a certain well-known cycle manufacturer of today, who had the capital which Mr. Hodgson lacked, bought up all the existing patents of value, and in 1878 forced Mr. Hodgson to suspend. The following year the machinery used in the Newton shop was purchased by a firm which is still in the cycle-making business in this city.

It is rather interesting to note that the first wheel was an evolution from a baby carriage. In anticipation of the arrival of an addition to his family, Mr. Hodgson had built a baby carriage with wire wheels, the tension of the spokes of which was brought about by a sliding flange on the hub—a device on which he applied for a patent. A wire wheel with tension spokes was rather a novelty in those days, and finding that it was remarkably strong, he concluded to utilize the idea on a larger scale. Another wheel was made and used several weeks on a butcher's wagon in connection with three wooden wheels. He fitted a backbone to this same wheel and the Boston lawyer who afterwards purchased it never knew that his machine had once been part of a butcher's cart.

There were other wheels in this country in 1876, shown by an English firm at the centennial exposition, but Hodgson's "Newton Challenge," and his "Velocity" were the first actually manufactured in America.

A Trick of the Trade.

From The Detroit Free Press.

A foxy rather than a peculiar guest approached one of the hotel clerks. He was the manager of a theatrical company that had a great play, a great list of actors, but which was somewhat a "frost" ond undoubtedly a source of much anxiety to the enterprising New York managers. It was one of those "imported" plays which had failed to take as well here as it had in "Lunnon."

"Here's $25," said the manager to the startled clerk. "Will you do something for me?"

"Anything honest," replied the conscientious man behind the counter.

"Well, go over to the show and buy twenty-five seats."

"What'll I do that for?"

"Give 'em away to good people."

"But you can't make much money that way?"

"No; it's taking money from one pocket and putting it into the other. But I can't help it. We must have a good first night. Don't throw the tickets away. Give 'em to good people."

"All rigt," said the clerk. And he did.

Origin of Mr. and Mrs.

From The Philadelphia Record.

In earlier times the ordinary man was simply William or John; that is to say, he had only a Christian name without any kind of "handle" before it or surname after it.

Some means of distinguishing one John or William became necessary. Nicknames derived from a man's trade or his dwelling place, or from some personal peculiarity, were tacked on to his Christian name, and plain John became John Smith. As yet there were no "Misters" in the land.

Some John Smith accumulated more wealth than the bulk of his fellows—became, perhaps, a landed proprietor or an employer of hired labor. Then he began to be called in the Norman French of the day "maistre" of this place or that, of these workmen or of those.

In time the "maistre," or "master," as it soon became, got tacked on before his name and he became Maister Smith and his wife Maistress Smith.

Gradually the sense of possession was lost sight of and the title was conferred upon any kind—by mere possession of wealth, or holding some position of more or less consideration and importance.

Humor in Horses.

Said a United States cavalry lieutenant, stationed at Yellow Stone Park, but who sojourned a couple of months in our city last summer: "I believe some horses are possessed of a spirit of humor," said he. "We had a pony horse that I happened to observe one day as he was eating hay at the end of the rack and near by sat an old bulldog we called Jeff. He whiled away his day time hours sitting around on his haunches with his eyes invariably closed. On this occasion he was sitting in a few feet of the pony. I noticed that the horse ever and anon would glance down at old Jeff, and finally he seemed to have concluded to have a little fun. Then he just reached down and took old Jeff by the nape of the neck and gave him a couple of hearty shakes, then with promptness resumed his devotions to hay munching, keeping, however, one eye on veteran Jeff. Of course Jeff realized his shake up and immediately filed a bill of discovery as the lawyers would say—looking around and failing to find from when cometh his radical disturbance he concluded under the untoward circumstances it would be the part of wisdom to change his base and hastily removed himself to another quarter as though he thought another attack might be repeated."

"While the lieutenant was telling it in his quiet, deliberate manner, and when reaching his conclusion. I imagined (I don't think my imagination was unwarranted) that as the pony saw Jeff retreat a smile crept over his face, and why not. There have been historical facts of such manifestations. Many of us have seen the smile of a dog at our approach. This was written with a view of making some of the Juniors smile.

Mrs. Prather's Home School.

From 12 o'clock until 2 every day the animated conversation in the two French plays that are now drilling may be heard, interspersed with the graver tones of the teacher and an occasional merry peal of laughter at the amusing mistakes or droll situations of the young aspirants in French comedy.

The senior French play portrays a girl who is a great heroine in her own opinion, and has done several very brave things, such as saving the lives of two children. Four of the girls who went to school with Cyprienne come to pay her a visit and they ask her to tell them about the latest adventure she has had, which was with some robbers. Here her aunt comes in and tells the story herself, exaggerating it as much as possible. Pretty soon they all go out on the lawn, where it is cool.

Then the old gardener and his wife, who are always quarreling, have one of their quarrels about Cyprienne.

It is the aunt's turn to test this wonderful bravery of her niece and so she hides the girls behind portiers and overturns chairs and upsets things, and when Cyprienne comes in she is told that they have been robbed. The aunt leaves her there and presently the gardener comes in hunting a stick he has left, but the frightened girl takes him for a robber and faints. Her nurse, the gardener's wife, finds her thus and the aunt and girls appear on the scene, and then follows the moral.

The young ladies who take part in this most interesting comedy are Misses Pearl Peck, Marguerite Brown, Emma Brown, Mary D. Woodward, Agnes Keeling, Virginia Ellison, Gertrude Westmoreland and Nellie R. Nix. Monsieur Devineau takes the part of the gardener.

The junior French play is "Stella." and this depicts an incipient rebellion among the pupils of a boarding school because it is raining and their teacher will not allow them to go out. There is one girl, however, who is not angry and makes an excuse to go to her room. A little later this girl, Stella, returns completely disguised and at once makes friends with the others, pretending all the while to be a new pupil who has just entered school. She offers to assist the girls to have revenge on the teacher by blowing up the school with dynamite. They are frightened and don't want to do that, because it will endanger their lives. However, Stella gives them a good scare and then undisguises herself. Presently the teacher calls them to the salon to meet the new pupil.

The parts in this are taken by Misses Annette Broughton, Belle Brunner, Vera Cooper, Louise Harris, Constance Knowles, Jennie Mobley and Olivia Smith.

The other day I saw some compositions written by the young ladies in the intermediate classes. The subject was "Leaves" and each girl had a different one. The description of each was given very minutely and accurately. They have these compositions often, and their subjects cover many departments of study, sometimes history, sometimes an autobiography, and real interesting it is to read these short essays.

Nellie Reinhardt Nix.

Won First Honor Many Times.

Little Miss Maud Krider, daughter of Mr. William Krider, clerk of the United States quartermaster's department here, is a member of the sixth grade of the Walker street school, and holds the honorable distinction of having taken first honor in her class every month this year.

Unfortunately, this bright young girl cannot complete her year, as her father has been transferred to New Orleans, where he will enter the office of Major Scully, the quartermaster stationed there. Mr. Krider will leave in a short while, and the friends of his bright little daughter, who have taken pride in her splendid school record, regret exceedingly that circumstances are such that she cannot complete her school year with her class.

She is one of the brightest pupils of Walker street school.

Beard Lore.

Adam, according to eastern tradition, was created with a beard, which was bushy rather than flowing.

The ancient Hebrews esteemed the beard as a sacred thing, and held it to be a sign of a perfect man while the Egyptians, who held them captives for so long, were universally clean shaved.

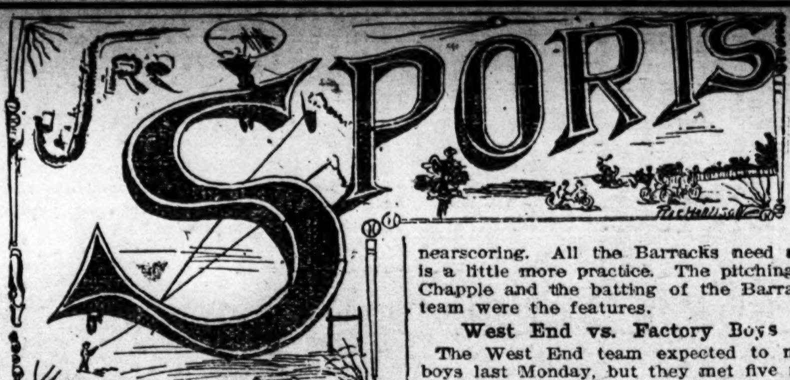
To touch rudely the beard of an oriental is to assail violently his personal dignity.

Time was when to put your hand on your own beard and swear by it was the most solemn oath that could be taken.

Although the old Egyptians did not ordinarily wear beards, yet on feast days they donned false ones and their males deities were almost always represented with beards.

Alexander the Great abolished beards among his soldiers because they furnished "handles for the enemy to lay hold of."

Beards were taxed in Russia in the time of Peter the Great, a noble being assessed a ruble, a commoner a kopeck.



New Team in the Field.

The West Peachtree Blues is the latest addition to the baseball teams of the north side. Though lately organized, this team is open to challenges from teams whose players average twelve to fourteen years.

William Lane is manager and Garland Prior captain. The players are: Mitchell and Prior, catchers; Lane and Patterson, pitchers; Kamper, first base; Echols, second base; Lane and Patterson, third base; Hemphill, shortstop; Prior and Mitchell, center field; Toy, right field; Gentry or Berkeley, left field.

Address challenges to Garland Prior, 34 West Peachtree street, of William Lane, 94 West Peachtree street.

Dixies vs. G. M. I. Tigers.

The Dixies and the Georgia Military Institute Tigers had the tightest game of the season on the grounds of the Georgia Military institute last Friday evening, and the success of the Georgia Military institute seemed to be very doubtful all the way through the game. The game was called by Umpire Stewart at 4 o'clock.

The score by innings was as follows:

Dixies....	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	4	3—14
G. M. I..	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	4	6—15

Johnson, pitcher for the Tigers, struck out seven men. Finley, pitcher for the Dixies, struck out three. The playing of Paschall in center field and Malsby on second and Bibb as catcher for the Georgia Military Institute, and Aiddick on second and Myers on third for the Dixies is especially to be commended. The batting of Bibb and Johnson also was fine for the Tigers. The Georgia Military Institute has taken three games out of four from the Dixies, one from Hunter, one from the West End Juniors and lost one to the Techs, making in all five games won and two lost.

The Georgia Military Institute has signed two good players, Lane, a pitcher, and Baker, a catcher, both heavy hitters.

W. R. N.

Southern Military Academy.

The Phi Gamma Literary Society held the most interesting meeting of the year last Thursday, the debate was unusually good. Mr. Moore, of the affirmative, did great work, but when Mr. Drew, of the negative, took the floor he made the society hall ring and no one could doubt that he was not right. All speakers as well as the society seem to be quite enthused. This was demonstrated when the president rendered his decision in favor of the negative.

The subject was, "Resolved, That war is a greater evil than intemperance."

The society held an election of officers which resulted as follows: President, J. Van Hodges; vice president, W. F. Jones; secretary, Burrill Hall; treasurer, Joe Steiner; critic, A. J. Drew. The election of officers for the Southern Military Academy Record then followed: J. Van Hodges, editor in chief; W. C. Wilson, business manager. The editor appointed the following associates: C. J. Moor, A. J. Drew, Steiner, local, and Hall exchange editor.

The cadets had their second regular target practice Friday. Cadet Captain George Webster won first prize; Lieutenant Daniel succeeded the second time in receiving the booby. They will have another very soon. We have had several new entries lately.

Who Won?

Wednesday the South Side Stars came out to try their luck with the Georgia Military institute, but went away not at all satisfied. In the first inning the South Side Stars made four runs and then up to the fourth inning neither side made a run. In their half the Georgia Military institute boys made three runs and had a man on third and first with only one out. On a runner trying to get home their catcher stood back of home plate and consequently did not touch the runner till he had touched home plate. The Stars seeing that they were liable to get badly beaten kicked and refused to play unless a new umpire was put in. As they had agreed to this umpire we, of course, refused to change him in accordance with the 1897 rules.

Stewart umpired in the game with the Techs and also in the game with the Dixies. He was complimented both times on his fair and impartial decisions by players of both teams. We regret very much that this difficulty has occurred, as it has been so far the only one we have had.

W. G. OWEN,
Manager G. M. I. Baseball Team.

Dixies Reorganize.

Since the last edition of The Junior the Dixies have reorganized under different management, but with about the same players. Lucius Harris is their manager, and a finer gentleman, ball player or manager could not be found. Under his careful guidance The Junior predicts that this will be one of the best ball teams in Atlanta. This team has lately signed one of the best boy pitchers in the south and with such men as Avary, Meyers, Finlay and Harris to back him, it seems hard to see how they can be defeated.

Barracks vs. Hiclin Hall's Team.

This game was a complete walk over for the Barracks. They won by a score of 20 to 0. Not at any time of the game was Hall's team in it; at no time did they come nearscoring. All the Barracks need now is a little more practice. The pitching of Chapple and the batting of the Barracks team were the features.

West End vs. Factory Boys

The West End team expected to meet boys last Monday, but they met five men over twenty-five years of age, and all the rest above nineteen. The West End put in their regular players, and succeeded in winning by a score of 24 to 18. The feature of the game was the batting of Chappel and McLeod, and the pitching of McLeod. Home runs were knocked by Hugh and Hickey Caldwell.

Dixies vs. W. Peachtree Blues.

A very interesting but one-sided game was played last week between the Dixies and West Peachtree Blues. The Dixies gained the victory by their great batting and the inability of the West Peachtree Blues to hit Harris and Meyers. The game ended by a score of 20 to 9 in favor of the Dixies.

Barracks vs. South Side Stars.

Last Friday these two teams met for the first time, on the Barracks' ground, and played seven innings of ball that would have done credit to either Yale or Howard. After stubborn playing on both sides, the Barracks won one of the hardest battles yet fought, by a score of 10 to 9. The feature of the game was the generous spirit of the Barracks in loaning one of their best catchers, and the pitching of Beck for the Barracks. McLeod was hurt in the third inning while running from first to second base.

South Side Stars Jr. vs. Dixies.

This was the most interesting game of last week, because it was between boys who have long been rivals on the diamond. It was anybody's game until the last man was out in the last inning. The game ended in a victory for the Dixies, and a great one at that, because they only won by one point. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood 11 to 10. The features of the game were the battery work of both sides. The timely batting of the Dixies and the playing of Dorsey for the South Side Stars, Jr.

S. S. Crescents vs. Davidson's Team.

This game was to be played Memorial Day, but there was a misunderstanding about the time. One team thought that the game was to be played in the morning and the other in the evening; it was afterwards found out they were to play in the evening, and as the Crescents failed to show up, the umpire gave the game to Davidson's team 9 to 0. This is the Crescents' first defeat, and they are very sore about it. The Crescents are open to challenge from small boys. Send challenge to Herman Haas, 202 South Forsyth street.

Ball at Boulevard.

There was a game of ball played between the fifth and seventh grades of Boulevard school on Friday last. The score was 19 to 12 in favor of the fifth grade. The feature of the game was the pitching of Joe Griffin for the fifth grade and the home run hits of Perlie Ward. The seventh grade's feature was the playing of Watley and Reaves. The fifth grade is ready to receive challenges from any grade in Atlanta. Especially from Calhoun and Ivy street schools. Address challenges to J. F. Griffin, 154 Jackson street, captain of fifth grade.

Diamond Dust.

It seems that no team in Atlanta can check the victorious West Enders; they have won ten games and lost none.

McLeod has pitched twelve games and won all.

Goldberg is the best batter and outfielder on the Crescents.

The Dixies have a fine infielder in Finlay.

Caldwell, H., knocked the longest hit yet made among the boys in the game between West End and the Factory Boys.

The Georgia Military institute has the hardest hitting team for their size in Atlanta.

Meyers is the smallest and best third baseman in town.

Roberts is fast developing into one of the best players that can be found.

Chapple has been playing the best all-around ball on the West End.

Brooks and Daily have signed with the Crescents.

Thompson, J., of the South Side Stars, Jr., is the best catcher and batter on any small team in Atlanta.

Calhoun, of the Peachtree Blues, is a player of whom his team may well feel proud.

All communications for this department, viz, "Baseball, Bicycle Notes, Etc.," should be directed to Jay Youngblood or Harold Hirsch, Sporting Department, Constitution, Jr.

Moons vs. Stars.

The Ivy street Moons played the Highland avenue Stars in a very interesting game with the score 6 to 0 in favor of the Moons. The feature of the game was the pitching of Sindle and the catching of Harris for the Moons. For the Stars the pitching of Henry Atkinson and the shortstop work of Harry Sanders was very good. The Stars were not satisfied with the defeat and the manager, Everett Stephens, challenged us again for Friday. Some hot ball is expected. In the game the Moons never made an error and Pitcher Sindle struck out fifteen men. The Moons are open to all challenges from boys of eleven to fourteen years of age. They line up as follows: Pitcher, Sindle; catcher, Harris; first base, Almand; second base, Holcomb; third base, Glover; center field, Comer; right field, B. Adams; left field, Jones; shortstop, Harry Sax. We had a rotten umpire. Sax is the heavest batter on the Moons. He got a home run. Address all challenges to David Comer, 119 Courtland avenue. The Moons are making a fine pitcher out of Sindle.

HONOR ROLLS

For Month of April---Who Are the Brightest Pupils in the Schools of Atlanta.

Boys' High School.

The debaters and declaimers for the May exercises have at last been appointed, and that much talked-of occasion will probably occur about the 26th of the month. The following received appointment:

Special president, David L. Beatie; special secretary, Arch Avary; special assistant secretary, Cam Dorsey.

Debaters—Third grade, Hopkins, Breitenbucher, Wood, Haygood; second grade, Merrill and Lewis; first grade A, Johnson;

MYERS DEANS,
First Honor Pupil of Second Grade Calhoun Street School. This Is His First Year in School and He Is Only Seven Years Old.

first grade B, H. Cole; first grade C, H. Phillips.

Declaimers—Third, Sage; second, Hillyer; first A, F. Scott; first B, Martin; first C, Allen.

Critics—Andrews and Rogers.

The exercises will, no doubt, be a great success and a large crowd is expected to attend, as usual.

The April rolls of honor are as follows:

First Grade C—Howard Winburn, 95.7; Asbury Wellborn, 95.7; Sam Johnson, 95.7; Orlando Long, 95.

First Grade B—Harry Cole, 97.4; Warner Martin, 95.2.

First Grade A—Fort Scott, 97.2; Henry Phillips, 96.5; Charles Kicklighter, 96.4; A. D. Adair, Jr., 95; Herbert Haas, 95.

Second Grade—Carl Lewis, 98; Frank Merrill, 96.7; William Hillyer, 96.7.

Third Grade—Breitenbucher, 98.3; Hopkins, 97.

Of all the faculty of the Boys' High school no member is more popular than Professor H. W. Jones. Professor Jones is one of the first men of his profession and is excelled by no one. He joined the school only last year, but he is already recognized as one of its leading member.

Jay Youngblood.

Walker Street School.

The children of the seventh grade and eighth grade were highly entertained last Wednesday with a talk on the Indians of the Indian Territory by Miss Barnes. She told us many interesting and instructive facts, and many curiosities were shown us. Among the most interesting was an Indian war bonnet. Miss Barnes dressed one of the larger boys in an Indian costume and he was a very frightful looking object.

I am sure the children of the three grades are very grateful to Miss Barnes for giving this talk and also to Miss Dunlap, teacher of seventh grade B, through whose effort the lady consented to talk.

The eighth grade had a delightful picnic at Lakewood last Saturday and we know

SERGEANT HAYNES REED,
An Officer and Student of Merit of the Georgia Military Institute.

the day was enjoyed by all, as our honored principal, Professor Landrum, and our faithful teacher, Miss Battle, chaperoned the party.

As the seventh grade A received 99.3 in attendance last week they received the banner. The third grade B received the down stairs banner.

The honor rolls for April are as follows:

Eighth Grade—Homer Cain, 98; Bertha Eubanks, 97; Lula Ward, 95.

Seventh Grade A—Lila Rousey, 98.5; Jennie M. DeLamater, 97 1-3; Anna Morse, 97; Nora Ogletree, 95; Walton Sullivan, 95.

Seventh Grade B—Daisy Gaar, 98.2; Susie Kent, 97.6; Effie Sewell, 96.1; John Shiels, 96; Laban Johnson, 95.7; Clara Carter, 94.8.

Sixth Grade A—Clyde Lowe, 96.7; Willie Wiggins, 96.7; Addie Johnson, 96.4; Delphia Brooks, 95.6; Bertha Rauchshenberg, 94.2; Mamie Bogajski, 93.1; Ora Hilburn, 92.2; Laura Gann, 92.2.

Sixth Grade B—Nona Key, 96.9; Lillian Nichols, 96.8; Corinne Anderson, 96.3; Annie Huff, 96.1; Maud Krider, 95.1.

Fifth A.—Mary Thomas, 97.9; Lillie Stanley, 97.9; Pearl Morgan, 97; Elma Brown, 96.6; Ruby Burk, 96.5; Will Dunaway, 96.1; Ella Lyle, 95.8; Katie Eubanks, 94.9; Nellie Brown, 94 8; Claude McNeely, 94.6.

Fifth B—Ethel Millican, 95.2; Stella Flemister, 93.7; Emmagene Head, 92.8; Lena Skinner, 91.1; Charley Elder, 90.

Fourth A.—Bruce Halley, 98; Maud Pinion, 97; Frank Eskridge, 97; Ollie Rice, 97; Lillie Griggs, 96; James Reynolds, 95; Jimmie Cruse, 95.

Fourth Grade B—Marion Witt, 98.5; Katie Pickett, 97.8; Marie Danill, 95.6; Harold Kelley, 95.3; Maud Brooks, 95.1.

Third Grade A—Maggie Mashbourn, 97.6; Ruby Chapman, 97.4; Jake Gordon, 96.7; Rosina Rauschenberg, 95.6; Beldamero Floyd, 95.6.

Third Grade B—Erin Key, 97.4; Ralph Price, 97.3; Ernest Reeves, 97.1; George Watts, 97; Maxie Nichols, 96.8; May Callaway, 96.5; Nellie Coyen, 96.1.

Second Grade A—Susie Bellisle, 97; Pearl Jansen, 96; Maud Randall, 95; Abie Bellisle, 95.

Second Grade B—Daisy Vaughn, 97; Willie May Albert, 96; Lillian Luck, 96; Lula Jackson, 95.

First Grade B—Georgia Norton, 96.2; Lois Johnson, 96.1; Rosie Leigh, 95.3; Roy Brannon, 95.3.

First Grade A—Tommie Adamson, 98; Lena Goldstein, 98; Dora Goldstein, 98; Bessie Goldstein, 98; Bessie Ward, 97; John Reid, 97; Arnie Frank Bass, 97; Eugene Jackson, 96; Bessie Seawright, 96; Jennie Goldstein, 96; Claud Gordon, 96; L. M. Landrum, 95; Charley McGinley, 95.

Susie K. Kent.

West End School.

Rolls of honor:

First Grade—Moselle Green, 97.1; Charley Goodman, 96.8; Louie Smith, 96.7; Katie Schillinger, 96.6; Bessie Dyer, 96.4; Flora Crowe, 96.2; Leone Ladson, 96.1; Lucille Quillian, 95.8; Hazel Brown, 95.4; Clifford Ragsdale, 95.1; Margaret Hoyt, 95; Louis Hale, 95.

Second Grade—Bessie Howard, 98.1; Minnie Sievers, 96.8; Clyde Pettus, 96; George Wells, 96; Cora Allensworth, 95.5; Eula Hancock, 95.3; W. J. Zachry, 95.1; Vic Robbins, 95.

Third Grade—Willis Pritchard, 98.1; Roberta Zachry ,97.7; Bessie Pope, 97.5; Rosa-

LITTLE MISS MOSEILLE GREEN,
She Is the Bright and Pretty Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Green, and Last Month She Led Her Grade at the West End School.

lie Eubanks, 97.3; Nellie Russel, 97.2; Eula Shear, 96.6; Frank Repass, 96.2; Ouita Turner, 96.2; Beulah Brown, 96.1; Ethel Howell, 95.7; Clara Weber, 95.7; Elma Ray, 95.6; Matilda Mitchell, 95.4; Margaret Ladson, 97.

Fourth Grade—Rushie Ray, 97.7; Olin Longino, 96.7; Earl Henry, 95.6; Annie Muse, 95.2; Julia Oatly, 95; Hazel Vorus, 95.

Sixth Grade—Redona Ragsdale, 96.2; Louise Allen, 95.

I will send the other rolls next week with a picture of the first honor pupil of the second grade and others.

Crew Street School.

Professor Bass visited our school and gave us a very interesting talk, which all of us enjoyed.

We are very glad that vacation is near at hand, and most of us are trying to get on the yearly roll.

Last Monday was a holiday, which we spent very pleasantly.

We received our reports Tuesday, and most of us had good marks. The rolls of honor are as follows:

First Grade A—Mina Harden, 98.1; Tommie Sullivan, 98; Charles Beane, 97.2; Theodore Jenkins, 96.8; Sunbeam Garrett, 96.1; Bernie Gatins, 95.

Second Grade A—Lewis Parker, 97.6; Ethel Daniel, 97.1; McTyre Lewis, 96.5; Leontine Day, 95.9; Louise Jenkins, 95.6; Alva Peavy, 95.5.

Third Grade A—Mary Walker, 98.6; Julian Maas, 96.7; Aline Swift, 96.3; Lamonte Tupper, 95.3.

First Grade B—Willie Loyless, 97.2; Florence Roberts, 97; Woodson Clarke, 96.8; Marie Manning, 95.5; Eva Thomas, 952; Myrtis Jett, 95.

Second Grade B—Lena New, 96.2.

Third Grade B—Fannie Simonhoff, 95.3; Sarah Westmoreland, 95.

First Grade C—Eva Lee Mix, 98.1; Frank Tascani, 97.2; Lily May Walker, 97; Eva Lyon, 96.7; Celestia Pressly, 96.1.

Second Grade C—Ethel Thomas, 96.9; Jelma Washington, 96.8; Willie Sullivan, 96;

The rolls of honor of the upper grades will be published next week.

Elmer K. Maas.

Ira Street School

The following are the rolls of honor for April:

Eighth Grade—Edwin Behre, 97.5; Kittie Roberds, 96.1; Maud Rosenfeld, 96; Carrie Lucy Daily, 95.2.

Seventh Grade—Vesta Ewing, 97.4; Estelle Wiseberg, 96.3.

Sixth Grade—Jennie Robertson, 96; Mattie Gammel, 96; Grace Wallace, 95.

Fifth Grade—Minnie Roberds, 95.8; Pearl Califf, 95.1.

Fourth Grade—Julia Folsom, 97.1; Anna Wootan, 97.1; Sallie Andrews, 97; Louis Farr, 96.9; Bonnie Tye, 96.2; Florence Thompson, 95; Carroll Thompson, 95.

Third Grade—Mabel Carlyon, 98.6; Minta Dennis, 98; Zelma Cheek, 97.6; Hugh Hynds, 97.3; Lona Woodbury, 96.8; Beuren Glover, 96.5; Josephine Garrett, 96.1; Nellie Drake, 95.2; Adra Lynan, 95.1; Bertha Price, 95; Imogene Richardson, 95; Lizzetta Ernest, 95; Omi Cheek, 95; Hudie Walden, 95.

Second Grade—Rachel Smoot, 98.7; Emmett Cheek, 97.9; Leila Andrews, 97.5; Eva Hudson, 96.8; Nettie Tiller, 96; Donie Walk-

PAUL ROSSER,
Pupil of Eighth Grade Calhoun Street School, and a Bright Student.

er, 95.1; Odie Hewell, 96.7; James McCord, 96.3; Kittie Glover, 96.4; Flonnie Ewing, 95.3; Emma Gillette, 95.9.

First Grade—Hattie Landrum, 98.3; Vivian Wood, 98; Jackie McCord, 97.4; Lillie Davis, 96.5; Willie Hall, 96; Rozell Guill, 96; Tommie Barron, 95.8; Russell Ward, 95.7; Katie Roerig, 95.5; Jessie Terry, 95.1.

Professor Davis paid our school a visit this week and we feel very proud of the record that we made in music. The third, fifth, seventh and eighth grades each received 100.

Byron Folsom.

Formwalt Street School.

Dear Constitution, Jr.—The delightful month of May has come at last, and in a few weeks the children will be free. A fence has been built around the school and the children are very glad to have it. The honor rolls for April are as follows:

First Grade—Minnie Frank, 97.4; Lila Triay, 97.1; Robert Haverty, 97; Annie Bullard, 96.7; J. C. Young, 96.7; Clifford Austin, 95.6; Clara Jo Lynch, 95.4; Joe Cohen, 95.4; Edwin Smith, 95.4; Raphael Revson, 95.1; Jake Frisch, 95.

Second Grade—Earl Webster, 98.4; Winchester Barnwell, 97.7; Bennie May, 97.4; Etta Beaumont, 97.4; Irene Dickinson, 97.4; Maggie Burge, 97.4; Florence Fox, 97.1; Fannie Manasse, 97; Vera McClure, 96.8; Josephine Lyons, 96.6; Irene Beaumont, 96.1; Julian Manasse, 95.8; Clara Camp, 95.6; Livingston Wright, 95.6; Tillie Liebermuth, 95.5; Beatrice Samuels, 95.4; Bradley Slaughter, 95.3; Ralph Austin, 95.2; Floyd McRae, 95; Ben Hoffman, 95.

Third Grade—Genevieve Sewell, 98.2; Maud Haverty, 97.3; Alice Ormond, 96.1; Lila Madison, 95.6; Louise Jenkins, 95.5; Hinda Roberts, 95.4.

Fourth Grade—Eugene Cronheim, 97.6; Mattie Wilkins, 97.2; Jessie May Lynch, 97; Henrietta Pinkers, 96; Helen Winkler, 96; Nellie Durden, 95.5; Opal Reeves, 95.3; Nellie Shulhafer, 95.3; Bessie Davison, 95.

Fifth Grade—Winnie Hind, 97.2; Florence Liebermuth, 97.1; Violetta Crabb, 97.1; Herrman Haas, 97; Celia Manasse, 96.7; Jessie Gordon, 96.3; Louise Printup, 96.2; Edna Rilley, 95.

Sixth Grade—May Haverty, 97.6; Will Davidson, 96.8; Cohen Loeb, 96.1; Hugh McDonald, 95.2; Marie O'Neil, 95.2.

Seventh Grade—Rosie Liebermuth, 97.1; Minnie Whitfield, 95.7; Pat Sanders, 95.6; Willie King, 95.1; Essie Frank, 95.

Florence Liebermuth.

State Street School.

The children of this school are studying hard and looking forward to Major Slaton's final examinations. The honor roll for the month of April was as follows:

Eighth Grade—Etta Massell, 97,9; Annie Clarke, 97; Maggie Bunten, 95.7.

Seventh Grade—Lee Minor, 96.2; Janie Arnold, 95.6; Berma Johnson, 95.1.

Sixth Grade—Mary Bramlett, 98; Emma Coble, 95.6.

Fifth Grade—Willie Church, 98.7; Alice Davis, 97.8; Ella Shields, 97.4; Adelaide Allen, 97.1; Emmett Atkinson, 96.9; Elodie Daniel, 96.8; Mattie Sowers, 96.3; Margie Teague, 95.6; Beulah Chambers, 96.3; Ruth

RICHARD TEITLEBAUM,
One of the Brightest Cadets of the Georgia Military Acanemy.

Roberts, 95.2; Arthur Bradley, 95.1.

Fourth Grade—Ethel Kinney, 98.2; Mary Poole, 97.2; Julia Bridges, 96.5.

Third Grade—James Coble, 97.6; Lois Byers, 97.5; Lottie Loftis, 96.9; Nettie Shaw, 96.8; Dora Lawless, 95.4; Emmie Langley, 96.3; Lee Peek, 96.1; Tommie Barrett, 95.8; David Reed, 95.6; Agnes Pilkington, 95.5; Albert Carter, 95.2; Charley Smith, 95.1; Leta Flynn, 95.1; Alberta White, 95.1; Clara Zurline, 95; Robert Clarke, 95.

Second Grade—Willie Dean Carter, 99.2; Susie Lewis, 98.1; Fred Stockton, 98; Susie Coble, 97.7; Elmira Nance, 97.4; Cora Akins, 97.3; May Davis, 97.2; Essie Lanford, 96.7; Cora Johnson, 96.6; Flora Teague, 96.2; Effie Harmon, 96.1; Laura Welch, 95.5; Bonnie Wilson, 95.5; Etta Morris, 95.5; Ruby Chambers, 95.5.

First Grade—Eula Mackey, 97.6; Annie Baker, 97; Josie Schmidt, 96.9; Lottie Smith, 95.5; Puryear Pickren, 95.5; Dosia Brown, 95.4; Joe Chapman, 95.4; Estie Loftis, 95; Elmer Cox, 95.

May Belle Davis.

Fair Street School.

The honor rolls for the month of April are as follows:

Eighth Grade—Aline Clayton, 99.4; Julia Wright, 99.2; Nannie Doherty, 97.4; Fannie Burney, 97.3; Ona Shackelford, 96.2.

Seventh Grade—Mabel Kendrick, 98.2; Nellie McDonald, 98.1; Karl Cochran, 97.7.

Sixth Grade—Leo Giles, 97.3; Kittie Westbrook, 95.8.

Fifth Grade—Julia Bone, 98; May Boring, 97.8; Dora Snyder, 97.7; Annie Kate Beck, 97.4; T'Delle Jackson, 97.3; Annie May Burke, 96.5.

Fourth Grade, A—Mamie Green, 97.5; Romie Harris, 97.1; Marian Holsonbeck, 96.9; Callie Prather, 96.3.

Fourth Grade, B.—Elizabeth Sharp, 96.2; Sybil Kendrick, 95.9.

Third Grade, A—Hattie Schwartz, 97.5; Pearl Dernell, 97.3; Grover Sigman, 95.

Third Grade, B—Georgia Kendrick, 98.6; Jeanne Windsor, 97.5; Josie Leamon, 97.5; Lillie Apperson, 96; Casper Bone, 95.

Second Grade, A—Bertha Schwartz, 98.8; Mary White, 98.4; Ben Schwartz, 98.1; Winnie Freeman, 98; Pearl Blasingame, 97.6; Juliet Freeman, 97.2; Vivian Marsh, 96.2; Nellie McMiblan, 95.7; Felice Bloodworth, 95; Horace McHan, 95.

Second Grade, B—Jessie Nunn, 98.3; Arthur Strickland, 97.5; John Christie, 96.2; Mary Stanton, 95.3; Willie Snyder, 95.2; Winnie Chase, 95; Edith Rodgers, 95.

First Grade, A—Gertrude Jeffries, 98.6; Marguerite Miller, 98; Helen Vaughn, 97.2; James Cochran, 97.1; Mary Ralls, 96.8; Eva Reeves, 96.7; Walter Coleman, 96.5; Flora Cornett, 96.1; Nellie F. Freeman, 96; Susie Walker, 96; Grace Holsonbeck, 95.8; Dale Windsor, 95.7; Theodore Muller, 95.

First Grade, B—Gilbert Harris, 99.2; Richard Schwartz, 98.5; Mattie May Green, 98.2; Emma L. Jackson, 98.2; Russell House, 98.2; Ola Herren, 98.1; Dora Adair, 97.7; Cleone Butler, 97.5; Edgar Barry, 97.3; Myrtle Kline, 97.1; John Ivey, 97; Fannie Garr, 96.5.

Julia Wright.

Calhoun Street School.

Our thoughts, for the past two weeks, have been very busy on examinations and now we will see the result of these, which is as follows:

First Grade—Edna DuBose, 98.6; Sadie Adler, 98.1; Eva Conway, 98.1; Willie Wilson, 97.9; Helen Williamson, 97.5; Nancy Prince, 97.5; Dupont Kirke, 97.5; Sydney Riddle, 97.3; Sallie Cobb Johnson, 97.2; Sidney Sumner, 97.2; Dixon McCarty, 97.1; John Edmundson, 97.1; Earle Watson, 97; A. W. Hill, 96.6; Brazelton Scott, 96.6; Edwin Stanffacher, 96.5; Gertrude Murray, 96.5; Albert Allen, 96.2; Leonidas Hancock, 95.4; Anton Delkin, 95.4; Mildred Woolley, 95.4;

MAUD KRIDER,
Daughter of William Krider, and Honor Pupil of Walker Street School.

Nell Waldo, 95.2; Mamie Concliff, 93.2; Katharine West, 95.1; Sam F. Crosby, 95.1.

Second Grade—Myers Deans, 98.2; Samuel Askew, 97.4; Theodore Stewart, 97; Margaret Nutting, 96.7; Clara Brantley, 96.7; Hattie Hunter, 96.6; Starr Peck, 96.6; Myrtle Sherrill, 96.5; Marguerite Beck, 96.5; Caryl Greene, 96.4; Royston Cabaniss, 96.2; Milton Erwin, 95.8; Eloise Hark, 95.8; Hengo Hagan, 95.5; Cora Wynn, 95.5; Hattie Herbig, 95.5; Sarah Bell, 95.4; May Walker, 95.2; Lillian Logan, 95.1; Eugene Dickey, 95.1; Paul Coleman, 95.

Third Grade—Marion Nutting, 99.2; Willie Lewis Cruselle, 98.7; Julia Goode, 98.7; Jennie Algee, 98.5; Negley Fitzgibbons, 98.4; Luther Ramsaur, 98.2; Marguerite Smith, 98.2; Joe Schlesinger, 98; Jennie Bee Brewster, 97.6; Mary Lou Berkeley, 97.4; Remsen King, 97.4; Fay McManus, 97.3; Lucile Kiser, 97.1; Edgar Morris, 96.7; Marshall Bowley, 96.6; Emma Burt, 96.5; Traylor Prince, 96.4; Joseph Clemens, 96; Ruth Hopkins, 96; Talbott Keen, 96; Ella Mewborn, 95.7; Elizabeth Scott, 95.7; Elizabeth Silvey, 95.6.

Fourth Grade—Gladys Kirke, 98.9; Olive Kingsbery, 98.7; Carrie DuBose, 98.8; Baxter Owen, 98.8; Mary Thompson, 98.6; Mary Newborn, 98.3; Lolah Parham, 98.2; Lela Wilburn, 97.5; Mary McAll, 97.2; Lottie Middleton, 97.2; Louise Coogler, 96.7; Inman Bell, 96.2; Earle Greene, 96; Robert Concliff, 95.6; Ethel Gay, 95.3; Jeffie Wilkerson, 95.3; Willie Newborn, 95.1; Robert Rosser, 95.1.

Fifth Grade—Lizzie Mae Dougherty, 97.8; Emma Belle DuBose, 95.5; Homer Padgett, 97.3; Florence Walker, 97.2; Grace Thorn, 96.6; Anna Belle West, 95.8; Lou Middleton, 95.7.

Sixth Grade—Hattie May High, 99; Emma Askew, 98.5; Kathleen Johnston, 97.6; Elise Royston, 96.4; Furber Burt, 96.3; Jennie Dorney, 96.1; Lamar Hill, 95.9; Nellie Harris, 95.1; Grace Callaway, 95; Ruby Smith, 95.

Seventh Grade—Mary Ramsaur, 98.7; Charley Greene, 98.3; Annie Mae Thorn, 98.2; Randolph West, 97.4; Henry Atkinson, 97; Minor Boyd, 96.5; John Lamont, 96.4; Garland Prior, 96; Russell Johnson, 95.6; Gena Wooley, 95.6.

Eighth Grade—Elle Goode, 99.4; Meta Watson, 98.4; Robert Jones, 98.2; Hugh Scott, 98; Phala Keeling, 98.1; Mary Billups, 98.1; Paul Rosser, 97.8; Frances Newman, 97.7; Jimmie Wilkerson, 97.6; Allie Billups, 96.3; Augustus Gay, 96.2; Derrelle Horsey, 95.

Third and seventh grades carried off the honors in attendance last week. The first, second and third sections in the second grade spelled against the fourth, fifth and sixth. Royston Cabaniss could not be spelled down and as he was an officer of the first three the victory went to them.

Elle Goode.

TALK WITH HEAD OF POSTAL SERVICE

Postmaster Gary Tells of the Methods in His Department.

HE HAS MADE MILLIONS

Son of a Wealthy Father, He Was Taught How To Work.

GIVES BUSINESS MEN SOME POINTERS

Declares Our Postal Receipts Are a Good Business Thermometer, and That Business Is Improving.

(Copyrighted, 1897, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Washington, April 30.—(Special Correspondence.)—Of all President McKinley's advisers the man least known to the public is the postmaster general. Still he is one of the ablest of the cabinet ministers, and he has for years stood high among the business men of the United States. Through his wonderful business ability he has made, I am told, a fortune of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. He has cotton factories near Baltimore, in which he employs over 1,500 hands, and the oceans and rivers of the world are spotted with the snow-white sails made from the cloth turned out in his mills. General Gary has other large interests, and he has been made the trustee and manager of other matters even greater than his own. He is connected with banking institutions and other corporations. He is executor of the Enoch Pratt estate, and, as such, has a large part in controlling the millions which that philanthropist left to the people of Baltimore. His duties of this kind, in fact, have in late years so increased that he has practically retired from the conduct of his private business, giving it over to his son, a young man of thirty-seven, who is junior partner, and who shows, it is said, quite as much business ability as his father. Postmaster General Gary has always been a republican. It have seen it stated that he said not long ago that he had given on the average of $5,000 a year for the last thirty years toward the support of the republican party in Maryland. He has never been an office seeker, but he has always been one of the counselors of the party and has for years been a strong friend of President McKinley. When McKinley offered him the place in the cabinet he took it, as he thought he would be able to do something there as postmaster general. I am told at the department that he has already the business of the office well in hand, and from the talk which I had with him last night I judge that he will accomplish something before he is through.

A Pen Picture of General Gary.

I met Postmaster General Gary in his rooms at the Portland flats and for two hours we chatted together about himself, business questions and his plans as to the department. General Gary is a man of ideas. He has convictions and is not afraid to say what he thinks. He is a good talker, using good language, and now and then illustrating a point by a story. He is well read, and I could see that he keeps abreast with the times. He is not at all snobbish, and he looks more like a practical business man than a statesman. He has himself well in hand and although he is now sixty-three years of age there are but few wrinkles in his face. His skin is as fair as that of a girl's, his eyes are a bright blue and the only sign of his threescore years is his hair and beard of frosted silver. He is well dressed and well groomed. His suit is a business one with the vest cut low, showing a large "V" of white in which there are white studs and above which there is a white necktie, which fits close up under his white turn-over collar.

How One Rich Man Trained His Son.

Our conversation covered a wide range. Some of the most interesting parts of it were those which related to his business matters, and especially that in which the postmaster general told me how his father made him a good business man. I had asked General Gary as to his business education, when he replied:

"My father had curious ideas regarding the education of boys. At the time I was born he was already well to do. He was in fact what was then considered rich. I was his only son, and he was anxious that I should not be spoiled, so he made me spend a part of each year in the factory. I began my school life at eight, going to an academy near by and remained there until I was thirteen. After that time I was sent to school only six months of each year, being kept out the remaining six months to work."

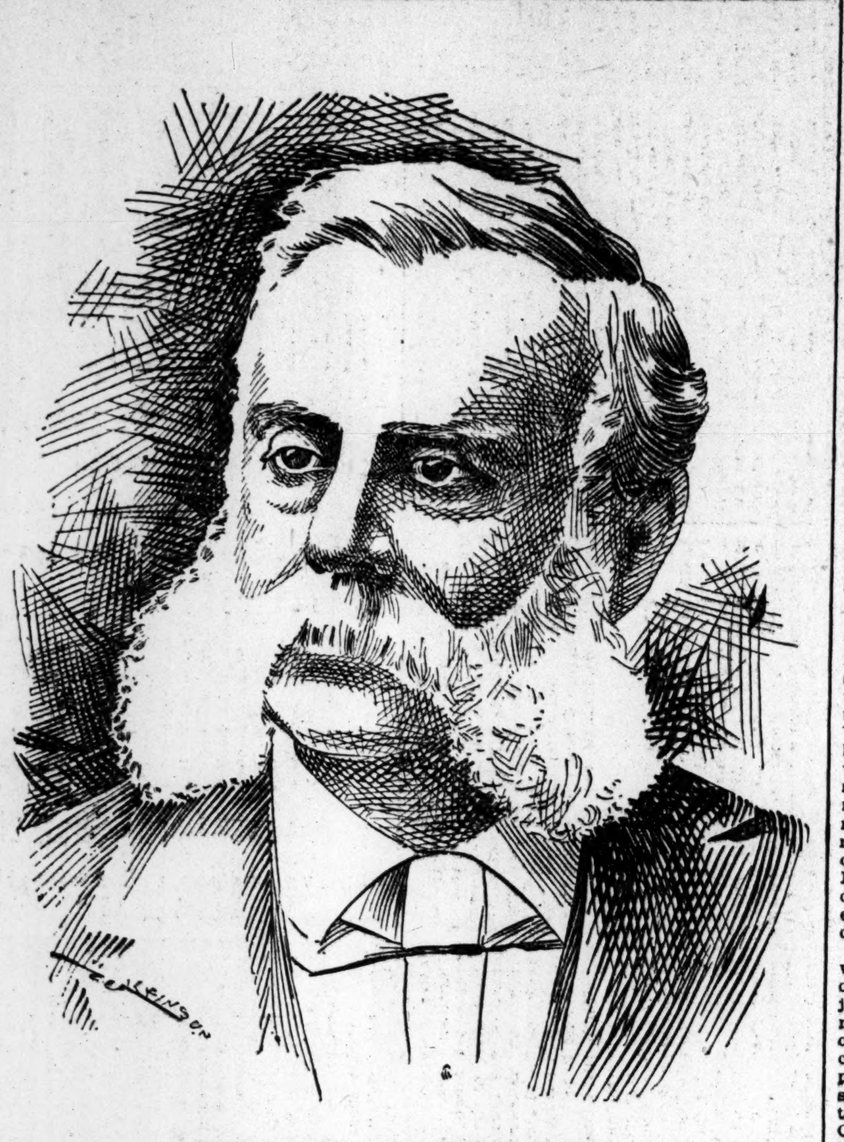
"What did you do in the factory, General Gary?" I asked.

"I did everything," replied the postmaster general. "I went in at the bottom and worked my way up through the various grades of labor until I got to the top. Father paid me just the same wages as the other boys. At first I received only $5 a month. I had to work as hard as the others, and at times it seemed to me as though my lines had not been cast in pleasant places. I remember one day when I was about fifteen—it is funny how you remember some things—I remember coming home that night very tired. As I entered the house father asked me how I felt, throwing his arm about me as he did so. I replied:

" 'Father, I am dead tired. I really feel too tired to eat.'

"Upon this father's eyes filled with tears. He sat down and pulled me down upon his knee and said: 'My boy, I am sorry for you. But I am doing what I believe to be right. It would be a good deal easier for me to let you do as you please, to give you what money you need and to keep you from work. But the chances are that you would in that case turn out to be a blank fool. The work you are doing now will be of immense value to you later on. It will make a man of you, and I know that the day will come when you will bless me for these hard times.'

"I can see my father now, in my mind's eye," concluded General Gary, "as he looked when he said that. I now realize that he was right, and I have many times blessed him for training me as he did. As the result of that work I know as much today about any branch of my business as any of my employees. My men have learned that they cannot fool me, and they know that if there is anything out of the way I am sure to notice it as soon as I come into the factory. Successful business, and especially successful manufacturing, is largely the result of the careful watching of details of the little things. In order to do this, you must understand all parts of the business. The chief thing that I learned, however, was how to work and what work meant. I learned the value of a dollar. I learned how to sympathize with my men, and today I have some of the best men in my employ that you can find in the world. My working people are contented. Nearly every family has its own well-furnished home, and we have never had a strike."



POSTMASTER GENERAL GARY.

Points for Young Business Men.

"Did you get your whole business education in your father's factories?" I asked.

"No," replied General Gary. "For nearly a year I was in the employ of Tom Wilson, who was a Baltimore importer and merchant. He died, leaving several millions of dollars, and was during his life noted for his shrewd business sense. Father arranged with Mr. Wilson that I should work for a time in his counting house. When I went there the old man told me that father had given me to him for a year that he might teach me business. I replied that I was anxious to learn all I could. Well, I got my first lesson the second day. I was set to copying letters. At that time Mr. Wilson did a big business with South America and other countries, shipping his cargoes in sailing vessels. In our correspondence we always sent a number of duplicate letters by different ships to avoid the danger of loss. My first work was the copying of such letters. At the close of the day I found that I had made several mistakes in my copy, so when I came back the next morning I brought a steel ink eraser with me to scratch them out. This eraser was lying on my desk when Mr. Wilson came in. He asked me what it was for. I told him. Whereupon he took it up and put it away, saying that there should be no mistakes to scratch out. That taught me one lesson.

How To Say No.

"I remember another lesson which the millionaire gave me a few days later," continued the postmaster general. "In addition to other things we did a large discounting business. Those were the days of high interest rates. Eight, 10 and 12 per cent were not uncommon, and Mr. Wilson sometimes discounted from $50,000 to $60,000 of paper in a day. He would get a discount of 2 per cent or more, and by indorsing the notes could turn them into the banks and at 6 per cent get all the money he wanted. Upon the day referred to an old note broker came into the office with a large bundle of notes which he wanted discounted. Just at that time, however, Mr. Wilson did not have the money, and he had to refuse. As the man came in he called me to him and asked me to sit down and listen while he talked. He then chatted to the man about a number of things outside of the business in hand, showing an interest in him and his affairs, and though he did not take the broker's notes, I could see that the man departed happy, though it must have been a great disappointment to him to have failed in making the sale. As soon as the man left Mr. Wilson said: 'My boy, I suppose it surprised you that I called you here to listen to what must have seemed trifling talk. I did so to show you that there is more than one way of saying "no." If you are careful you can do so without losing your friends, and that is what I have done with that man today.' "

College Education of Business Men.

"Do you believe in boys being sent to college as a preparatory training for business, General Gary?" I asked.

"No, I think it takes too much time," replied General Gary, "and that a great deal of waste is made in acquiring useless knowledge. I don't think a business man needs Greek or Latin. If he has a good English education and if in addition a little French and German, he is far better off. If a boy is to be a professional man it is different. He should then have the best of college educations. The thing is to study your boy, and to train him for what he is to do."

How Business Is Changing.

"But does not busines change in methods from year to year?" I asked.

"Yes," replied the postmaster general. "The business of today is not what it was twenty years ago. I don't think the chances of the average men are as good as they have been. I doubt whether we will again have the wages and the opportunities of fortune making which we have had during the past thirty years. The world is continually growing smaller. The telegraph has annihilated time and the railroad and the steamboat have almost conquered space. Look at the changes! When I was young the London merchant sent his ship to India for its cargo. When he did so he knew that it would be six months in returning by the way of the Cape of Good Hope and he waited a year for the result. The merchant of today takes a notion at 4 o'clock p. m. that he wants a hundred thousand bushels of Indian wheat. He writes a cablegram and sends it to the office and goes home to his wife and family. When he returns to his business the next day he finds a reply stating that the wheat has been purchased and is now being loaded. Twenty-eight days later it is at the London dock, having steamed there via Suez canal. Such things as this have changed the relations of the peoples of the world. They have sharpened competition, and sooner or later they must to some extent result in the leveling of conditions. Today the labor of the whole world is practically on call, or, if it is not so now, it soon will be. There are millions in China and India who will work for 5 cents a day, and the result is that they can farm and manufacture more cheaply than we can. They will more and more every year work for the world, and I do not see how, with such competition, wages here can materially rise. They will rise in the poorer countries of the world as the foreign demand increases. They are doubling in Japan and India now, while here wages are falling."

"The situation is rather a serious one, is it not? Our people cannot live on Asiatic wages. What is going to become of us?"

"I believe we will be able to hold our own by our mechanical skill," said the postmaster general. "I think we have a little better brains than the Asiatic peoples, and that by our use of machinery and our yankee ingenuity we will always beat pure muscle. The fact that the competition exists, however, is apparent. We will have to fight for all we get in the future."

Good Times Are Coming.

"How about the times, General Gary? Do you see any signs of improvement?"

"Yes, I do," replied the postmaster general. "We have in the mails the best of business thermometers. Last month the postoffice receipts were 4 per cent below the average. This month we are 2 per cent above it. The mail of all the large cities has materially increased, and there is evidence of a business revival. This revival has come to stay. It will steadily increase, I think, and, after the tariff bill has passer, there will be an improvement in every quarter. By October an era of good times will begin, and it will be an era which will last for some years to come."

"Then you are in favor of protective tariff, General Gary?"

"I am, indeed," was the reply. "What we need is to make our own goods at home. We ought to do our own work and not pay other nations to do it. As it it now, we import more than $800,000,000 worth of goods a year. To make those goods here would require from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 men. This increase of the laboring class would have to come from the farms. It would take a great amount to feed the new workmen. Farm products would rise and business would be good the whole country over."

"How about reciprocity with South America, general?"

"The reciprocity treaties were good ones. I hope the policy will be re-enacted."

The Postoffice Department.

"How do you like your work in the postoffice department, general, and do you see any room for improvement there?"

"I am just beginning to get my hands on the work of the department," replied the postmaster general. "It is a big establishment, and I find that a great amount of time has to be taken up in receiving callers. Why, I talk personally with from two to three hundred men every day, and, in addition to this, have our whole mail system to master. As to improvements, a business man can always see things which might be bettered. It seems to me that Uncle Sam does much of his business in an extravagant way, though the size of the machine makes this to some extent a necessity."

"Will the postoffice department ever pay its own expenses, general? It now runs several millions behind every year."

"Yes, I know it runs behind," was the reply, "and I doubt whether it will ever pay what it costs. As the receipts increase the people demand lower rates of postage and better mail facilities, which will keep the average where it is now. We are, however, putting in some improvements which will materially add to our income. These are the pneumatic tubes, which we are introducing into the larger cities. We will have one from Forty-second street, in New York, to the postoffice building, with branches reaching to all parts of the city. As it is now, it takes about an hour and a half to get letters from Forty-second street to the general postoffice. By the pneumatic tubes we will put them there in seven minutes. An enormous increase of mail will be the result, and also an increase of income."

He Wants Postal Savings Banks.

"Have you anything that you are especially anxious to add to the postal service, General Gary?"

"Yes," replied the postmaster general. "I would like to see postal savings banks established all over the country, and I hope to be able to get legislation through congress to that effect. Such banks might be founded in connection with a 2 per cent bond issued by the government, and might result in these bonds being held by the people in every part of the country. They would give a foundation for the establishment of national banks everywhere, and they would bind our people together. Every man that held a bond would be a patriot. There would be no more borrowing money from England, and there would be millions who would save who are not saving now. I don't believe in the fear many people have of a national debt, and I think in many respects, Ben Butler was right when he said 'that a public debt was a national blessing.' "

"But would not the banks object to postal savings banks?"

"I think not," replied General Gary. "I am connected with the Baltimore Savings bank, one of the largest of the kind in the country. We do not allow more than $25 a week to be deposited by one person. We, like many other savings banks, have more deposits than we know what to do with, and we have had sometimes to ask people to take back their money. The money which the postoffice savings banks would get would, for the most part, come from people who do not deposit now, and I do not think there would be a great objection on the parft of the banks."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

MARCO BOZZARIS.

The Story of His Heroism and Death Recalled.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Pending the historic struggle of the modern Greeks against their old oppressors, the Turks, it is not inappropriate to recall some of the incidents which marked the memoriable revolution began in 1821, and after a contest of six years, ended in the freedom of the Greeks. That the modern Greeks are worthy descendants of the men who fought at Marathon and Salamis was signally shown during the whole course of that momentous struggle. Among the many who fought and died for freedom and humanity, perhaps the most striking figure was Marco Bazzaris, immortalized by Halleck. A brief account of the fall of that immortal hero may be found interesting at the present time.

In 1823 the management of the war in Acarnania was confided on the part of the Turkish government to Mustapha, pasha of Scutari, with Isouf, the pasha of Serres, as his second in command. They found such difficulty in organizing a sufficient force that the whole of June and July was passed in preparing a corps of 8,000 men at Prevesa. Isouf had taken up a position at Pouda, a village close to the ancient Actima, there to await the pasha of Scutari. The latter was advancing with his own troops and a large contingent furnished by the pasha of Thessaly. Marco Bozzaris was at Katochi, between Missolonghi and Vonizza with Joncas of Agrapha, to whom he had been reconciled after a long enmity. Their utmost force did not exceed 1,200 men, but with these it was decided they should continue closely to watch the motions of the enemy. While, however, Mustapha was on his march from Agrapha to Vracori, fully expecting to be joined there by the troops at Prevesa, the Albanians, who formed the flower of Isouf's army, no sooner received the allowances usually made before entering the field than they mutinied, threatened the life of their commander and after committing numerous excesses withdrew to their respective homes. Even Isouf's tent was not spared on this occasion, while he himself only escaped by embarking and flying to Patras with a few of his attendants.

The cause of this mutiny and desertion was afterwards traced to Omer Vrioni, another Turkish leader, who had become jealous of Isouf's military fame and determined to strip him of all means of cooperating with Mustapha in the present campaign. He accordingly succeeded in persuading the Abanians to join his own standard, and took post at Lepanore, to the right of the Acheron, with 4,000 men. On reaching Patras, Isouf Pasha sent a body of troops to be landed at Crionero, not far from the position of Marco Bozzaris, with orders to attack the Greeks in flank. Apprised of their landing, the Souliote chief fell on the Turks, and having either killed or taken prisoners more than two-thirds of the whole number, the rest were glad to escape to their boats.

Hearing that a division of 2,000 men was advancing on the side of Valtos, Bozzaris sent a detachment in that direction to prevent their approach, while he himself determined to dispute the entrance of Mustapha Pasha into Acarnania. To effect this important object, it became necessary to undertake one of those extraordinary forced marches which had so frequently secured victory to the Greeks during the pending contest. It was this alone which enabled him to reach Carpenisa in time to prevent the consequences that must have followed a sudden invasion by Mustapha. The enemy's army reached the frontier of Arcanania on the 19th of August, and encamped on an extensive plain near the above place; it amounted to 14,000 men, while the Greeks could with difficulty collect 2,000. Undaunted by such fearful odds, Bozzaris, whose previous gallantry had awakened the most flattering hopes of his future heroism, was now destined to exceed the most sanguine anticipations of his friends and admirers. A general council of the chiefs and soldiery being summoned, Marco pointed out the impossibility of making a regular attack on the enemy, while, on the other hand, their country and its cause were irretrievably lost if they did not take advantage of the night and endeavor by an act of boldness, required by the interests of their country, to prevent the Turks from entering the plains around Missolonghi. This opinion being acquiesced in by all present, he addressed his companions a second time, and having drawn a flattering picture of the glory which awaited those who took part in the intended attack, as well as the service they were about to render Greece, the hero called upon those who were ready to die for their country to stand forward. The call was answered by 400 men, chiefly Souliotes, who according to the ancient practice of Souli, when they were determined to conquer or die, threw away their scabbards and embraced each other. Having selected 300 to act immediately about his own person, Bozzaris directed that the remainder of the troops should be formed into three divisions for the purpose of assailing the enemy's camp at different points, while he penetrated to the center with his own chosen band.

Everything being prepared by midnight on the 19th of July, the last words of Bozzarris, on assigning to each chief and soldier the part he had to perform, were: "If you lose sight of me during the combat come and seek me in the pasha's tent." He then set forward closely followed by the sacred battalion, while the three stratarchs, or minor chiefs, destined to make their attack at separate points, also proceeded to their stations. In order that this should be simultaneous, it was agreed that not a shot was to be fired or a sword drawn until they heard a bugle sounded. Bozzaris wes enabled to advance by addressing the Turkish sentinels in the Albanese laguage and telling them he came with reenforcements from Omer Vrioni. On reaching the center he sounded the bugle, upon which the attack commenced on every side. The enemy, either unprepared or panic-stricken, fled in all directions, while those who resisted frequently mistook their comrades for enemies, perishing by each other's hands.

While dealing death around and encouraging his companions to profit by so favorable a movement, the voice of Bozzaris was recognized, and just as he had ordered the chief pasha to be seized a ball struck him in the loins; though the wound was dangerous he concealed it, and continued to animate the men, until wounded a second time in the head, when he fell and was borne from the field by a party of soldiers. Notwithstanding this disaster, the struggle was maintained with the utmost spirit till daylight, at which time the Greeks saw themselves undisputed masters of the field, those of the Turks who did not perish having abandoned their camp, leaving the ground covered with the dead, eighteen standards, a quantity of baggage and amunition, together with a number of horses and several thousand head of oxen. While the loss of the infidel army could not be less than 3,000 men, that of the Christians was only thirty killed and seventy wounded; of these, about half were Souliotes.

Brilliant as this triumph must be regarded, it was the most dearly bought of all those acquired by regenerated Greece. Though unblessed with the advantages which science and education bestow, Marco Bozzaris was endowed with all those manly virtues and that simplicity of character which are only to be found in the heroes of Plutarch. His conduct from early life, whether in his capacity of citizen, patriot or soldier, had excited the hopes and won the admiration of the whole Greek people. Surely the last act of his life will bear an advantageous comparison with the most envied moment in that of Leonidas, or the hero of Mantinea. To his bleeding country it was an irreparable loss. Yet it would have been impossible to die a more glorious death; while, if antinquity could boast a name which has served as a never-fading illustration to poets, orators and historians, modern Greece may safely put forth that of Marco Bozzaris as being scarcely less entitled to the palm of immortality.

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HENRY L. WILSON, Auctioneer,

Under order of court. All sales will be genuine, as the affairs of the estate must be settled at once. The stock will be offered in lots of 5 and 10 shares each.

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WRITES OF CAROLINA

Bill Arp Returns from a Visit to the Palmetto State.

SEES MUCH TO PLEASE HIM

Towns Show a Wonderful Improvement and the People Appear Prosperous.

"Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood you gave;
No impious footsteps here shall tread,
The herbage of your grave."

This is one of the verses on a beautiful monument I looked upon with tearful reverence while walking through Rosemont cemetery, at Newberry.

Calvin Crozier was a Texas confederate soldier, who, shortly after the close of the war, was going home and had some ladies in his charge. When the train arrived at Newberry some lawless negro soldiers who were in camp near by went into the car and grossly insulted the ladies. Crozier and some others defended the ladies and in the melee one of the negroes was slightly wounded. Before the train left Colonel Trowbridge sent some of the negroes to arrest the man who did it. They made a mistake and seized Mr. Jacob Bowers, a railroad employee, and hurried him away to the colonel's quarters. Without trial he was summarily ordered to be shot. It was near midnight when Crozier was told of Bowers's arrest and condemnation; he promptly went forward and declared that he himself was the man who wounded the negro. Bowers was released and at sunrise next morning Crozier was shot to death, notwithstanding his demand for a trial and protest of Prince Rivers, an officer in Trowbridge's command. The negro soldiers danced with fiendish delight upon and around the shallow grave where they had laid him. Long after the war his bones were removed and this monument was erected by the good people of Newberry to his memory.

Does history record any nobler sacrifice?

Damon was the friend of Pythias, but this man Bowers was a stranger to Crozier.

Much more of this pathetic story is recorded in the "Annals of Newberry," an interesting volume written by John Belton O'Neall, L.L.D.

I was pleased to learn that other counties in Carolina were having their annals written and published in book form. How else can we hand down to posterity the good deeds of our ancestors? State histories cannot do it for it would make many ponderous volumes, but even now it is not too late for someone of literary taste and fidelity in every county to confer with the old men and compile such a history. Such publications could be cheaply done and would be of inestimable value to the citizens. Mr. Chapman, a well-preserved veteran, a cultured scholar, a gentleman of the olden times, is now writing the annals of Edgefield. I was informed on good authority that this Mr. Chapman was the real author of the school history of the United States that was published in Columbia, S. C., as the work of Alex. H. Stephens. Mr. Chapman submitted his manuscript to Mr. Stephens and for the use and prestige of his name gave him an interest in the royalty. There was scarcely a change made in it from beginning to end.

Newberry is a gem of a city and its population is perhaps more cultured and refined than any city of South Carolina. The professors of her college and high school, her lawyers and doctors and preachers and editors are all gentlemen, not only in manners but at heart. The standard of good citizenship is high and the influence of her leading men pervades the entire community. Mr. Aull, the editor of The News-Herald, is perhaps the best all round man for his work to be found, for he is not only a man of high culture, but is eminently a practical newspaper man and is devoted to his calling. He has written the history of the state, and it is the standard in the schools. Two of his boys, aged ten and twelve, are at work in the printing room, and do good service. Mr. Aull is not at all reconciled to the modern system of grading the schools so that it takes eight years to go through their courses. If four years more are added for a college course there is no time left for a boy to acquire a knowledge of work or habits of work. From eight to twenty he is a non-producer, and when he graduates is fit only for the learned professions, if fit for anything. But his boys have to mingle study with labor and alternate the years of each. Mr. Aull is the president of the State Press Association.

Of course Newberry has a large cotton mill. Almost every Carolina town has one or more. As you travel from place to place they are in sight, and give employment to the poor. Five years ago Union had only 1,800 inhabitants, but during all these distressing years has continued to grow and prosper until now there are 5,000. One little mill, as they call it, started the boom and encouraged them to build another—a very large one, whose four floors cover a space equal to six acres. Next came an oil mill and a knitting mill and other industries, and now they are boring for artesian water, to supply a system of waterworks. Neither in the city nor near it are any people begging for work, for employment is at hand.

Then go to Spartanburg and be amazed. When I was there a few years ago there was nothing to make note of save a college, but now there are cotton mills near by that manufacture 140,000 bales annually, and it is claimed that no one county in the United States consumes as much. Not an acre of suburban land can be bought for less than $30. Everything prospers and everybody seems happy. The taxable property has increased four-fold within eight years, and the population has more than doubled.

Where did all the money come from, I inquired.

From a small beginning—from one little mill and it did so well that others soon followed. Northern manufacturers of machinery were attracted there and took one-third of the stock and paid for it in spindles and looms—and have made good money and are content. Some Charleston money is there too. These mills have made from 10 to 20 per cent for several years and keep on making it, and these machinery men up north will do the same thing for the people of Cartersville or any other southern town that is healthy and well situated. They only wait to be invited. The Piedmont region of South Carolina is now the New England of the south. Even the young men and young ladies of good families in their towns are not too proud to take positions in the factories. They are bookkeepers, typewriters, correspondents and superintend in some of the departments and earn good honest money. Just think of it, what a revolution. For many years we have supposed that the state was nearly worn and her young men would have to accept Greeley's maxim, "Go west, young man, go west," but not so. Northern South Carolina is richer today and more prosperous than any portion of Georgia. Anderson has nearly doubled her population during the last five years. New stores, new dwellings, new churches, parsonages and a fine public school building have gone up a new courthouse is projected and all this comes from the cotton mills. It does seem as though the cotton we grow should be spun and woven at home.

My last visit was to the old historic town of Edgefield—a town almost retired from the public gaze but one that has always felt proud of its prestige as the domicil of more great men than any in the state. McDuffie lived here and Governor Pickens and the Butlers and Rhetts and Garys and many others. The Tillmans live here and I was the honored guest of one of them. The nobility have no better manners than mine host and hostess and it is rare to find a handsomer couple. BILL ARP.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson.

From The Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

One feature of the celebration of Memorial Day in Montgomery, which touched the heart of every veteran in that city, and which will impress every one who hears of it was the presence of Mrs. Jackson, the wife of "Stonewall" Jackson, and her visit in the morning to the old capitol, the house in which the confederacy was born.

How appropriate it was that she, the wife of Jackson, who died upon the woeful field of Chancellorsville, should upon the day set aside by the wives of confederate soldiers as a memorial of the dead, be present in the "Cradle of the Confederacy," to take part in the exercises.

Montgomery was honored Monday as she has seldom been. Presidents and ex-presidents may visit her; the representatives of foreign governments may make her gates the objective point of a journey; capitalists may "see millions" in her future and come to invest their money, but the presence of none of these should rival in the estimation of the people of Montgomery, that of this widow of the confederacy, the relict of "Stonewall" Jackson, he whose nature was as gentle as a woman's, but whose heart was as bold as a lion's—the irresistible leader of the great civil war.

The Carlists in Spain.

From The Great Round World.

From the time of Philip V, in 1713, the succession to the Spanish throne had been according to the Salic law, from father to son, or to the nearest male relative.

The Salic law is a very old law, which provides that no woman can inherit lands or occupy the throne. According to this law, if a king dies, leaving several daughters, but no son, the throne passes away from the daughters and goes to the nearest male relative, be he nephew, uncle or cousin. In 1829 Ferdinand III, of Spain, having no sons, rendered the Salic law of no effect in Spain by a decree granting the right of succession to the daughters and grand-daughters of the king. When Ferdinand died in 1833, his daughter, Isabella Maria II, was declared queen, and the brother of Ferdinand, who under the old law should have been king, was passed over. This brother was named Don Carlos. Don Carlos refused to recognize his brother's decree, and declared himself king of Spain. Many of the nobles who did not like the idea of being ruled by a woman flocked to his standard, and war was declared against the party of the queen by the people of Don Carlos's party, or Carlists, as they were called. For six years a cruel civil war raged, then Don Carlos was forced to give in. This first war was from 1833 to 1839.

In 1860 Don Carlos II, the son of Don Carlos II (Ferdinand's brother), declared himself king of Spain, and headed a new Carlist rising, which was again unsuccessful. There have been several successive uprisings since then. From 1873 to 1876 Don Carlos III, headed a rising which bid fair to be successful. Don Carlos III is the direct descendant of Don Carlos I and is the present pretender to the Spanish throne, to which, according to the Salic law, he is the rightful heir. In January, 1876, he was forced to give up the fight, and nothing more has been heard of him till the present time.

In the ninety-three years since its establishment, the British and Foreign Bible Society has distributed 147,366,669 Bibles, Testaments and books of extracts from the scriptures.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, night losses and weak, shrunken parts.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address. JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 295 Delray, Mich.

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On account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in Savannah, Ga., May 18-20, the Southern railway will sell tickets from all stations in Georgia to Savannah and return May 17th and 18th, good to return until May 23d, inclusive. For Knights of Pythias in uniform, 20 or more on one ticket, and military companies and brass bands in uniform, ten or more on one ticket, at a rate of 1 cent per mile traveled.

For individuals a rate of one fare for the round trip.

For information apply to any agent of the Southern railway or connections.

A. A. VERNOY, Passenger Agent.
W. D. ALLEN, District Passenger Agent.
S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

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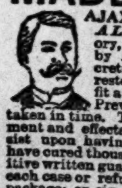
AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 CTS. per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 70 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
For sale at Jacobs' Pharmacy and Elkin-Watson Drug Company.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

LOSS OF FLESH.

What Medical Authorities Say as to the Danger Line.

Some of the best medical authorities say that if a person loses one-third of his weight, that the system will not have power enough left to ever recuperate. That is to say, if a man or woman who weighs 150 pounds in health should, for any cause, be reduced to 100 pounds, they could never recover, but would shortly die. This fixes the danger line at about 33 1-3 per cent. Some say the per cent is a little higher, and some say it is a little lower. But this estimate is probably nearly correct.

Are you losing flesh? If so, do you not know that it is not only foolish but dangerous? You need not continue to lose flesh another day if you will use the proper remedies. Pe-ru-na is a great flesh producer. It is through the mucous membranes of the body that all the nutrition must be absorbed. If the mucous is healthy, the loss of flesh is rapidly restored. Pe-ru-na produces healthy mucous membranes. Unhealthy mucous membrane is known as catarrh. Catarrh may be slight or severe. Pe-ru-na always cures catarrh, wherever located. Catarrh of any of the vital organs leads to loss of flesh. The catarrh may be so slight as to present no other warning save the loss of flesh. Anyone who is losing flesh for no apparent reason can be sure that catarrh is at the bottom of it. Pe-ru-na is sure to cure such cases.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, is sending free for a short time a book on chronic catarrh in all varieties and stages.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER
IS FROM THE
Standard Printing Ink Co.,
No. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI, O.
Established in 1857.

36 Building Lots and Two Houses and Lots
AT PUBLIC SALE
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12TH,
Beginning at 10 O'clock A. M. On Capitol Avenue, Atlanta Avenue and Bass Street.

All the lots graded and ready for building. Five street car lines at or near each lot. The property belongs to a land company who owes some money, and the stockholders have ordered these lots and these houses sold for what they will bring. They have made the terms so liberal that nearly anyone can buy, ¼ cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months, with only 6 per cent interest. When did you ever have a chance to buy a lot or house and pay only 6 per cent? Now is your opportunity to get a home in first-class section of the city. Good buildings all around. Transportation facilities equal to any place in Atlanta. Capitol avenue is recognized as the Broadway of the south side. Atlanta avenue will be the main boulevard from south side to Grant park. Schools and churches near. We invite you to get a plat at our office, go out and select your lot and attend the sale. Lunch and refreshments on the ground for all who attend the sale. Don't miss this sale. Look at terms—6 per cent interest beats paying rent. Will begin selling at about crossing of Ormond street and Capitol avenue promptly at 10 o'clock. Plats at our office. Titles perfect.
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
7 South Broad Street.

Isaac Liebman & Son,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.
FOR RENT—One of the best locations in the city for bank or other financial institution; corner Marietta and Peachtree street; nicely arranged and good vault; will rent reasonable to right party.
$1,500 BUYS 4-room house, lot 50x200, on Hilliard st., close in. Half cash, balance easy.
$2,800 BUYS elegant new 9-room house, well built, modern conveniences, 2¼ acres of ground, on the Consolidated car line to Decatur. This place was built for a home. Easy terms.
$2,250 BUYS 5-room house, lot 57x147, on Decatur street, near Yonge st; reduced from $2,750.
$2,200 BUYS 5-room house, beautiful corner lot, 70x147, on Hill st; reasonable terms.
$1,000 BUYS beautiful lot on Linden avenue, near Boulevard; splendid neighborhood; cost $1,800 several years ago.
$750 BUYS lot 50x190 on Morrison avenue; one-half cash, balance easy.
A LARGE TRACT of land near the Capitol, fronting four streets, that can be bought at a big bargain.
WE HAVE a customer desiring to put in a vacant lot on Glenn st. as part payment for house and lot on south side; must not be beyond Georgia avenue. Our man means business. If you have such a place, we can make a good trade for you.
$400 BUYS pretty lot, 50x145 on Garden st.; sidewalk and curbing down.
CHEAP PLACE on Hood st. for very little money; easy terms.
WE HAVE MONEY to loan on Atlanta property at reasonable rates. No delay. Local money.
ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON.
28 Peachtree St.

CHOICE CENTRAL PROPERTY
AT AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Monday, May 3rd, at 12 O'clock on the Premises.

Northwest corner of S. FORSYTH AND PETERS STREETS, fronting eighty-four (84) feet on Peters and Forsyth streets, and extending west an average depth of two hundred and seventy-three (273) feet, and about seventy (70) feet in width on the square. Now is your chance to get A BARGAIN in BUSINESS PROPERTY, with a bright future. Forsyth street is to be graded and paved, with prospect of several nice buildings soon to be erected, is only THREE BLOCKS from Alabama street and Forsyth street bridge, ONE BLOCK from the location of the NEW DEPOT. The sale is by order of court, and will be absolute. Terms, one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months, with 7 per cent interest. Titles perfect. NO BIDDING BY HEIRS!
S. B. TURMAN, Trustee,
For Mrs. Julia L. Young et al.,
8 E. Wall street, Kimball House.
apr24-10t

43 Lots
ON WINDSOR, COOPER AND FORMWALT STS, AND DODD AVE.
AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, May 5, 1897.
Lunch and Refreshments on the Grounds.
Beginning at 10 O'clock A. M.

This is a fine group of lots, on street car lines with curbing and sidewalks. In a section of the city that is improving faster than any other in Atlanta. The shops of the Southern railroad, the Woolen factory, the Atlanta Lumber Company's shops, the Iron Car railroad shops, and many other smaller industries near by. The Cooper street car line runs through the property, Pryor street car lines just at it. Every lot lays high, with good views, good neighbors, good water and good air. We begin the sale at 10 o'clock a. m., as we intend to sell every lot. We have lunch and refreshments on the grounds, so don't wait for dinner—will have plenty. Two years ago we announced that we would sell the adjoining property to this for the Equitable Land Company, and would sell every lot at what they would bring. We say the same thing now. We know you are going to get bargains, but it will be your good fortune. Now, don't stay away and after the sale say, "If I had thought so and so, I would have gone." The unlooked for sometimes happens. The owners say sell without conditions, and we shall sell. What else can you put money into with safety? Loan companies are failing but real estate stands as sound as a gold dollar. Remember the time, 10 o'clock promptly.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months, with 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.
NORTHEN & DUNSON,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
8-r., 2-story house; new, with every convenience; never occupied; on electric line, Inman Park; $4,500; easy terms.
Elegant home, elevated and deep lot, tile walk; every modern convenience; slate roof, 251 Capitol avenue, at a price that will interest you.
Lot 50x150, covered with oak grove, between Peachtrees, for just $650.
Also five houses with 104 feet front on paved street back to another street, rented $336 per annum, price $3,000.
Improved property, close in, renting for $1,200 per annum, and in splendid condition, for $10,000.
Elevated North avenue lot, 50x150 to alley, for only $1,250.
Two-story house, elevated lot, near Inman Park, $1,150; easy terms.
Office 409 Equitable building. 'Phone 1208.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent,
14 Wall St., Kimball House.
I have for sale a nice, cozy, 6-room cottage situated on one of the best cross streets in Atlanta and just one block from Peachtree. Such places are seldom offered for sale at a reasonable price and are always easy sellers.
This is a bargain. Call at office for particulars.
I am also offering a brand new 5-room cottage with all conveniences, club house grates, tile hearths and everything that adds to the beauty of a home, just one block from South Pryor street. This place is cheap at $2,750 and can be had for $2,200.
I have several Peachtree homes that can be bought at once at a bargain.
Come in and see me if you wish to buy or sell. G. W. ADAIR.

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COLLEGE PARK REAL ESTATE.
This is Atlanta's most desirable resident suburb, on account of—
1. PURE AIR AND GOOD WATER.
2. SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.
3. PROXIMITY TO ATLANTA with 20 trains a day at 5c trip. If you wish to locate on the white spot of the health map of this country, call or let us know by postal when you can go, and I will show you College Park without cost. 62 S. Forsyth street, Atlanta.
W. L. STANTON, Manager.

H. L. Wilson, Auctioneer.
FOR SALE
2 Splendid 10-Room Residences 2
Wednesday, May 5th, at 4 O'Clock,
On West Peachtree St.,
JUST NORTH OF BAKER, NOS. 22-26.
The lots are 50x130 feet to an alley. The houses are generously supplied with all of the up-to-date conveniences; 14 closets in each house. Here is a rare chance to secure an attractive home, surrounded with all the city improvements, close in to business as could be desired, with street car facilities to any portion of the city. You can never hope to buy a Peachtree home as cheap again as right now. Prices are bound to increase with the constant increasing demand for homes properly situated. There is a bigger demand for good real estate today than there has been for three years. Those who buy now will save money. Examine this property for yourself, note the central position, in the most desirable part of Atlanta; consider prices being paid for real estate a mile or more north of it. The influx of population is so rapidly building up our great city that values must necessarily increase. The owner wants the money and intends to sell to the highest bidder. Now is your time. Terms, part cash, balance long time at 6 per cent interest.
H. L. WILSON,
Real Estate Agent,
18 Kimball House, N. Pryor St.

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Everything in Spring and Summer Attire for Stylish Dressers—Men, Boys & Children
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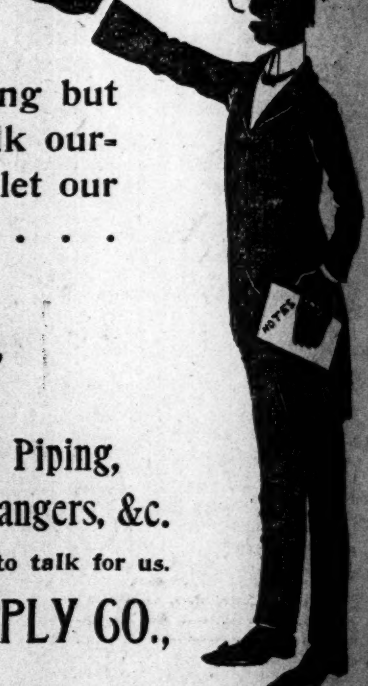

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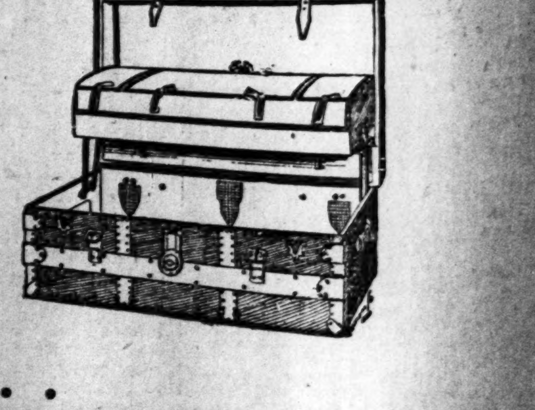
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